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THE TIMES

Male myths in fashion: Louis Heren, p 13

Police chief bans NF arch through Ilford

ational Front's planned march through east London, on Saturday has been l by a two-month ban on London public strations, announced yesterday by the olitan Police Commissioner. The al Front is substituting a mass canvass e march in connexion with the Ilford, by-election.

upporters to hold 'mass canvass'

Symon

arch planned by the Front on Saturday part of Redbridge, east where the Ilford, y-election is pending, banned by Sir David e Metropolitan Police oner.

n, under the Public t, 1936, applies to all ocessions in the Metro- olice district for two It begins at 6 am and has been made consent of Mr Rees, retary.

vid said he believed march, and any coun- strations, would lead public disorder.

tional Front has a can- the by-election, and lanned to organize a vassing operation in ituency to replace the Mr Martin Webster, its , said nothing could porters assembling.

ction meeting is plan- Ilford County High d the canvass through- onstituency would take ore that.

d Yard said in a : "The commissioner amly taken the course his powers under the der Act to limit the of demonstration in of events which have over the past six both in the London outside It is intended -ufficient numbers of ailable to deal with pt to ignore the ban e offenders are dealt rding to law.

issioner appeals to all od will to show res- rder that the citizens rough may go about nal business and in exercise their demo- ghts. The ban is to cover the Ilford, election and a cool- riod afterwards."

does not apply to festival or ceremonial s, or those of the Army and Scouts. ades, and ceremonial for visiting heads of are excepted.

organizations and had expressed fears vid about the march. ded the Commission Equality and Red- bridge Community Relations Council, which sent a deputation to meet the commissioner

Mr Ian Haig, Redbridge community relations officer, who attended the meeting said yesterday that he was relieved to hear of the ban but disturbed about the possibility of the Front's mass canvass.

The ban was "a victory for good sense, and I am relieved because the people of Ilford can lead a normal life on Saturday. I understood that the police would have had to use about 5,000 men, about a quarter of the Metropolitan force, to control the march. That would have been totally absurd".

Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, also welcomed the ban. He had written to Sir David, pointing out that it seemed likely that the march would have lead to violent public disorder and would further exacerbate racial tensions.

"I would again appeal to politicians of all parties to 'cool it'", Mr Lane said. "These matters need to be discussed in a calm atmosphere. The present sound and fury of debate can only damage race relations."

The candidates for the three main parties in the by-election had all appealed for the march to be banned, and yesterday they all expressed delight at the news.

The National Council for Civil Liberties thought that the ban went much further than necessary to preserve the peace in Ilford. There was a danger that the National Front might dictate the terms on which all other organizations operated.

The Redbridge Campaign against Racism and Fascism said that it would picket the Front's meeting. Its counter demonstration was banned but it was not sure about events planned for the morning, including a "cavalcade of taxis" in Ilford.

The Socialist Workers' Party said its supporters would hold street meetings in Ilford on Saturday. They would sell newspapers and "prevent intimidation by gangs of nazis".

Leading article, page 17

Cairo severs diplomatic relations with Cyprus

From David Watts
Cairo, Feb 22

President Sadat formally broke diplomatic relations with Cyprus today in a speech declaring that he no longer recognized Mr Spyros Kyprianou as President.

"Our recognition of him as President of the republic, and he hears me now, is withdrawn as of today", Mr Sadat told a gathering of commandos who survived the Egyptian raid on the hijacked Cyprus Airways DC8 at Larnaca airport on Sunday.

In that raid 15 commandos died under fire from men of the Cypriot National Guard when they tried to free 11 hostages held by two gunmen who, it is alleged, murdered Mr Youssef Sibai, Editor-in-Chief of *Al Ahram*, in Nicosia the previous day.

"There is no room for us to deal with small men such as these", Mr Sadat said, rejecting the offer of a summit meeting between the two leaders in a tough speech that left little room for compromise. There was nothing to talk about until "Cyprus hands over the hireling killers".

He admitted that the Cypriots had not given permission in advance for the commando operation, but added that they should not have acted in the way they did.

The Egyptian leader said that it was his decision to use force to try to free the hostages and capture the gunmen, who are facing trial in Cyprus in a week's time. It was not the personal initiative of Brigadier Nabil Shukri, the leader of the commandos, he told the meeting in the War Ministry.

Confirming that Brigadier Shukri gave the Cypriots 90 minutes' grace to reach an agreement before launching the attack, he said: "He was following what went on between the control tower and the killers, and it became apparent to him, and to us here in Egypt also . . ., that Cyprus was preparing two passports for the killers so they could leave Cyprus as if they had not commited a crime."

At that moment, Mr Sadat said, Brigadier Shukri decided to storm the aircraft.

Questions linger in the Egyptian mind as to the exact role of the Cypriots; many are not convinced that there was no collusion between the Cyprus Government and elements close to the hijackers.

The conspiracy theory was takenup by the official Middle East News Agency which said, there was "an international plot" to kill Mr Sibai. A political commentator said the Cypriots shot the commandos because they were afraid the hijackers would be captured and disclose the extent of the plot.

Bomb defused: Egyptian security officers defused a bomb at the Cairo home of Mr Hutis Sotiriades, the Cypriot Ambassador.

The newspaper *Al Ahram* said today it would sue the Cyprus Government for "gross negligence" in protecting the life of Mr Sibai.—UPI.

Act of pique: Mr Christophides, the Cypriot Foreign Minister, today described Egypt's decision to withdraw recognition of Mr Kyprianou as President as "an act of pique".—Reuter.

Funeral hysteria, page 8

Firemen and council workmen pumping water from a street at Kingsbridge, Devon, yesterday.

Floods hit West as thaw sets in

From Annabel Ferriman
Exeter

Flooding came to the West Country yesterday as the tide rose and the thaw set in. Farms and villages on the rivers Torridge and Taw were particularly affected.

Ten thousand sandbags were sent to Exeter from London yesterday afternoon, and by the evening tide at 6 pm a thousand had been distributed to villages in danger.

Villagers at Weare Giffard, on the Torridge, and North Tawton, on the Taw, were warned that they were in danger. Farmers on the Axe were told to move livestock to high ground. The high tide passed, however, without any reports of wide-scale flooding.

There were many flooded fields throughout Devon, with nearly all rivers running at least at bank level, and many overflowing in places. The rivers Dart, Erme and Avon flooded fields and roads and some houses in Bideford had to be pumped out. Kingsbridge, south Devon, was worst affected with parts flooded to a depth of 7ft.

Meanwhile the slow process of clearing snowdrifts, which had reached 25ft in places, was continuing. Okehampton, with a population of 4,000, was opened up after five days of isolation and the police escorted lorry loads of fuel and supplies into the town.

The road to North Tawton, which has one of the largest milk processing plants in north Europe, was also cleared, enabling farmers to get milk to its destination. Many thousands of gallons have been poured away because of the farmers' isolation.

Seventy helicopter journeys were made out of Exeter to drop cattle feed, while food for human consumption was distributed to isolated communities by helicopter from Chivenor. Lynton and Lynmouth, north Devon, which have a population of 2,000 between them, were still cut off last night.

More than 8,000 Devon residents were still without electricity last night. Nine teams of electricians from the Midlands were working with staff from Cornwall and Bristol to restore the lines.

A premature baby boy who was driven by Land Rover in a four-hour journey across the snow from Wells to Taunton, in Somerset, on Tuesday, died yesterday in hospital.

Mr Denis Howell, minister with responsibility for coordinating assistance to the affected counties, who has travelled more than a hundred miles in the West Country, is to report to Mr Callaghan today.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Prosperity the problem at Getty museum

From Michael Leapman
Los Angeles, Feb 22

The eight trustees of the richest museum in the world will meet here tomorrow hoping to resolve an increasingly burdensome problem. They have to decide how the J. Paul Getty Museum will spend the unstaunchable flow of dollars which will soon be available to it under the terms of the oil tycoon's will.

The museum, which opened in 1974 will get an annuity of some $50m (about £25m) from the $700m endowment bequeathed by Mr Getty, and the tax rules that govern non-profit organizations demand that at least 85 per cent of that be spent within five years.

How big a sum that is can be gauged by the stir that was caused when it became known that the museum had paid $5m for a fourth-century Greek bronze statue, one of the last purchases approved by Mr Getty before his death in 1976. The trustees will have to make 10 such purchases a year to use up the bequest.

People in the fine art world worry that the injection of such enormous new spending power into the market could have an inflationary effect on prices. This worry is shared by the trustees, notably by Mr Stephen Garrett, the British architect who helped to build the museum and is now its director.

So oppressed does Mr Garrett feel by the responsibility of dispensing so much largesse that he has gone to ground and refuses to talk to the press about it until final decisions are made.

Art acquisition at this high plane has always been a secretive business, for two main reasons. The first is that museum directors regard their objects as primarily having aesthetic rather than commercial value, and are often embarrassed to be seen grubbing in the marketplace.

The second reason is that, with such sums involved, an indiscreetly dropped hint that a wealthy buyer is interested could add several hundred thousand dollars to the cost of an item. Last month Mr Garrett said that, in making purchases, the museum would be careful not to distort the art market.

No matter how he handles it, the fact remains that a large number of the world's most precious objects will find their way to southern California. There will be insufficient room for them in the present museum, a modern replica of a Roman villa, overlooking the Pacific a few miles north of Los Angeles.

One of the options the trustees are considering is to build a new museum nearer the centre of Los Angeles. The Greek and Roman antiquities would stay in their natural surroundings at the present museum, while the collections of European paintings and French eighteenth-century decorations would move to the new building.

The museum is getting some 300,000 visitors a year, but many more would be attracted to a museum nearer Los Angeles.

Although Mr Getty supervised the planning of the present museum, he never saw it. But in June he is to have his wish of being buried in the museum's grounds.

Train strike expected next week

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

It seems that a threatened 24-hour strike by train drivers next Wednesday will take place. After talks with the British Railways Board yesterday Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) said: "It seems the strike is definitely on. The position is grim."

The meeting was also attended by leaders of the other two rail unions, but Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, walked out before it was over.

Aslef wants its members to receive extra bonus pay of between £2.50 and £6, in line with that secured by train guards, who are NUR members. Mr Weighell said: "If they give the money to the footplatemen we shall want it for all our members. We are not having an inquest by Aslef into every agreement we make."

Mr Clifford Rose, railways board member for personnel, said there were special reasons for the payment to the guards. they collected fares from passengers boarding at unstaffed stations and now, as a new responsibility, were required to examine tickets of passengers already on the train.

Mr Rose said it had been clear that paying the bonuses to Aslef was not a possibility. "As things stand it does not look good. We have tried to impress on Aslef the importance of not disturbing the industry at a time when its fortunes are beginning to improve."

Jury clears doctors who 'pulled plug'

A Bradford inquest jury decided that the death of Miss Carole Wilkinson last year was caused by the attack that inflicted severe injuries on her, not by the doctors who took the decision to withdraw her life-support system. The verdict on Miss Wilkinson, aged 20, of Bradford, was that she was "unlawfully killed by a person or persons unknown". The verdict will be a relief to the medical and legal professions, our Legal Correspondent writes. There had been some fear that the doctors who "pulled the plug" might have been seen as guilty. Miss Wilkinson's attacker has not yet been found Page 2

Lady Listowel to pay £66,000

Judith Lady Listowel was ordered in the High Court to pay libel damages totalling £66,000 to Dr Milton Obote, former President of Uganda, and two of his aides, who were accused in a book, *Amin*, written by Lady Listowel, of corruption and abuse of power Page 2

Final conviction in LSD trials

A series of trials involving allegations of a network making and distributing LSD began drawing to a close when a woman doctor, the last of 31 defendants to face charges at Bristol Crown Court, was found guilty of conspiracy Page 2

Spiritualist is cleared

Mr Gordon Higginson, president of the National Spiritualists' Union, was cleared by an independent tribunal of memorising from a register names of people in a congregation which he claimed to have divined by supernatural gifts Page 5

Children seized in Namibia

Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) abducted 119 Ovambo pupils from a school in northern Namibia. Page 8

Return-to-work move at Speke

There are strong hopes that the 17-week strike at British Leyland's Speke plant will end on Monday. The 2,000 workers from the Triumph plant are being called to a meeting tomorrow and will vote on a return to work Page 19

Late goal beats England

West Germany beat England 2—1 in their football international in Munich, the winning goal coming five minutes from the end. At Hampden Park, Scotland beat Bulgaria 2—1. Nottingham Forest reached the League Cup final by beating Leeds United 4—2 Page 10

Sixty dismissed

Nearly sixty members of the National Union of Journalists employed by Cheshire County Newspapers were dismissed yesterday after refusing to call off official sanctions imposed over a pay dispute.

Sanctions intensified, page 5

Ulster protest: Thousands of workers took part in a protest in Northern Ireland against last Friday's IRA attack on a restaurant 2

Rhodesia: The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole says in London that Britain is coming round to the idea of supporting an internal settlement 8

Inquiry on Russians is rejected

By Staff Reporters

Dr Owen, Foreign Secretary, yesterday rejected calls for an inquiry into the role of British ministers, civil servants and soldiers in the forcible repatriation of Russian refugees to the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1947.

Much disquiet has been aroused in Parliament and elsewhere by a recent book, *Victims of Yalta*, by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, and by disclosures in *The Times* from a file declassified in Washington last week about "Operation Keelhaul" in 1946.

Dr Owen said at Commons question time that people involved who were still alive were free to comment on documents released under the 30-year rule. He hinted that a government inquiry into Foreign Office and War Office policy would be a matter for the Cabinet as a whole.

Russians saved, page 5
Parliamentary report, page 6
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New books, pages 12 and 13
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Sport, pages 10 and 11
Rugby Union: Gray wins first cap for Scotland; Cricket: England beat young New Zealand by an innings; John Woodcock looks forward to the second Test; Tennis: Mottram heals rift with British team manager
Business News, pages 19-25
Stock markets: The FT index fell below 450 for the first time since early August closing 4.7 down at 449.9
Financial Editor: Depression in the market; Carrington Viyella: Help from the MFA; Cadbury Schweppes: An expensive bid
Business features: A setback for GKN's grand design? Andrew Goodrick-Clarke examines the future for the group; Melvyn Westlake discusses the dangers of the worldwide growth of subsidies to domestic industry
Business Diary: The danger that awaits many British trademarks under EEC proposals

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lies after ose home

olitical Staff

cus Lipton, aged 77, P for Lambeth, Cen- had represented the Brixton in Parliament , died yesterday. taken to Westminster for observation on fter collapsing at his

th brings the number tions outstanding to lbridge, Ilford, North; arscadden; and Brix- Labour seats. Mr d a majority of 8,677 , 1974, and announced that he would not be gain.

al election figures were: 5,981; N. Lyell (C) 6,704; 5,211; S. Stuart (Worker Party) 235, P. r-Leninist), 88; Lab maj

Obituary, page 18

Gutenberg Bible expected to be auctioned for $1m

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A complete copy of the Gutenberg Bible is to appear at auction for the first time in over half a century. It is to be sold by Christie's New York on April 7 and is expected to make at least $1m.

The great Bible, printed by Johann Gutenberg and his partner Johann Fust in the 1450s, was the first substantial book printed with movable type in Europe. Only 21 complete copies have survived and that now to be offered is one of 13 copies of the first issue where the number of lines per column varies between 40, 41 and 42. It is printed on paper (some were on vellum) and has a few illuminated initials added by hand.

It has been consigned for sale by the General Theological Seminary of New York City to whose library it was presented in 1898 by the Very Rev Eugene Augustus Hoffman. The seminary, whose library is one of the finest in the United States, wishes to establish an endowment fund for the library.

The last complete Gutenberg Bible to be sold at auction appeared at the Anderson Galleries in New York in 1926 and sold for $106,000.

There is, however, another copy on the market in New York. It belongs to Mr H. P. Kraus, the American book dealer and collector, and the asking price is $2.5m.

Missing cyanide

A police warning was issued yesterday about missing cyanide, which could be highly dangerous if tampered with.

It was in a van, which travelled through south London, Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire on Monday and Tuesday.

nmons passes Scotland Bill by 40 votes

Noyes
tary Correspondent
er

tain fell on the last Scotland Bill in the last night, with the uch the same chaotic on the day of the eading, 18 lengthy o, on November 14.

l was read the third 277 votes to 257, a nt majority of 40.

ernment was still pre- aster if the Bill was d, the Tories were disaster and the of the United f it was passed, while e two front benches the minority and fringes there were many differing views tion as there were e House.

a voice was heard of the government other than from argued that the Scots given something to ruction of the union Foot, Leader of the r John Smith, the minister who has steered the devolution legislation through the Commons, and Mr Millan, Scottish Secretary of State for Scotland, seemed totally committed to the package.

As the third reading got under way with three-line whips on both sides but with neither of the main parties realistically expecting full support from its followers, the Government made clear that the outcome was not an issue of confidence.

At the outset Mr Millan, opening for the Government, accepted the inevitable and said there would be no attempt in the Lords to overturn or amend the various committee defeats.

The only exception, he said, could be with the change allowing Orkney and Shetland to opt out of the devolution proposals by voting against them in the referendum. Here, Mr Millan said, that some of the effects would be unsatisfactory for the islanders, and after consultations the Government would want to propose [illegible]

But the Secretary of State was still "completely unrepentant" about the guillotine, although it had prevented any consideration of 61 of the 83 clauses. His lack of repentance was on the practical political ground that Commons practice made it impossible, without a timetable motion, for a constitutional Bill to become law if an active minority opposed it.

He did not believe that the vast majority of people in Scotland wanted independence or separation, solutions completely irrelevant to Scotland's problems. Evidence was overwhelming, he said, that the Scots wanted change and that what they wanted was devolution within the United Kingdom

The Tories, Mr Millan said, had no intention of doing anything about devolution. If the Commons denied the Scottish people the opportunity to choose, their acceptance of the House of Commons would be called into question.

But, as Mr Pym, leading for the Tories, launched into his opening attack, it was soon clear that the Opposition was far from certain whether it favoured devolving any realistic powers to the Scots. Mr Pym has steered a skilful course between the guerrillas tactics of Mr Edward Taylor, the shadow Scottish Secretary, who seldom disguises his dislike of everything devolutionary, and Mr Buchanan-Smith, his predecessor, who left the Tory bench because of his support for the legislation.

Yesterday Mr Pym argued that because the House was so profoundly uneasy about this measure a better way to improve the government of Scotland should be sought. The Bill was founded on expediency and Parliament had failed the nation. He urged an all-party conference to hammer out an agreed policy.

As Mr Pym asked whether Scotland would want to exchange an effective voice at the Cabinet table for an ineffective assembly in Scotland, there was a loud shout of "yes" from Mrs Ewing, the Scottish National MP.

Parliamentary report, page 6
Welsh devolution, page 2

Dysentery makes village healer see red.

In the Sulla district of Bangladesh, where many of the population never meet a doctor, people rely heavily on village healers to treat their most common illnesses: dysentery, diarrhoea and fever.

Village healers are often illiterate women. But they have been specially trained in an Oxfam-backed project which enables them to make simple diagnoses.

The village healer asks the patient questions in a set pattern. Answers guide the healer to one of six colours on a chart, each denoting a particular illness.

Dysentery is red.

Medicines are then dispensed on the spot from colour-linked packs.

Common diseases.

Village healers spend one week training alongside trained health workers after which they return to their own villages. They are then able to treat common diseases and give advice on nutrition and child care.

The value of these healers in remote areas is enormous.

Many poor communities have the ability and determination to help themselves in similar ways, but lack even the small amounts of money and technical know-how needed to start them off.

Wherever possible, Oxfam provides funds to help finance worthwhile projects like this.

Diagnosing illness by colour.

Details of Oxfam's current activities are available from Oxfam, Room 11, Oxford OX2 7DZ and contributions large or small are always gratefully received.

Here is my donation for £ to help Oxfam's work among the poor.

Name

Address

Please send now to Oxfam, Room 11, Oxfam, Freepost, Oxford OX2 7DZ

Girl's death caused by attack, not hospital switch-off, jury rules

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

An inquest jury at Bradford yesterday decided that the death of a woman of 20 last year was caused by the attacker who had inflicted severe injuries on her, not by the doctors who had taken the decision to withdraw her life support system.

The verdict on Miss Carole Wilkinson, of Ranelagh Avenue, Bradford, that she was "unlawfully killed by a person or persons unknown", has come as a relief to the legal and medical professions. There had been some fear that the verdict would point to the doctors as the guilty persons, because of their act in "pulling out the plug" that was keeping her breathing.

As it is, the jury has backed the doctors' decision by saying, in effect, that the proximate cause of Miss Wilkinson's death was the attack on her, and that there was no new intervening cause.

Mr James Turnbull, the coroner, said the jury's decision was "entirely proper. It would be intolerable if doctors in the height of making quick decisions were to be looking over their shoulders in a defensive way."

Miss Wilkinson was taken to Bradford Royal Infirmary on October 10 last year after being found battered and sexually assaulted in a lonely lane near her home. Her attacker has not yet been found, in spite of intensive inquiries.

The jury was told that when she was admitted to hospital she was unconscious and suffering from severe head injuries. She was kept breathing by a ventilator.

Mr Akos Nevdos, the hospital's senior orthopaedic registrar, said that when he first examined Miss Wilkinson the prognosis was extremely poor. "I was as certain as could be that recovery would not take place", he said.

Professor David Gee, a pathologist, said that he saw the girl when she was admitted and again two days later. She was in the same condition, still being maintained by artificial respiration. Various tests had shown no brain activity.

On the evening of October 12, after a final test, the clinical decision was taken to stop the ventilating machine. "By that time in my view it was clear there was no chance of recovery", Professor Gee said.

The jury's verdict accords both with legal doctrine and with the now almost universally accepted medical definition of death as being the absence of any brain activity.

Doctor in LSD plot trial found guilty

An unprecedented series of drug trials, involving allegations of a worldwide LSD making and distributing network based in Britain, began drawing to a close at Bristol Crown Court yesterday with a jury's verdict on a woman doctor.

Dr Christine Bott, aged 31, was the last of 31 defendants to face charges arising out of "Operation Julie", a 14-month police operation that resulted in many arrests and the seizure of drugs said to be worth millions of pounds.

Dr Bott, of Tregaron, Dyfed, was found guilty on a majority verdict of conspiring to possess LSD and to aid and abet its possession by others.

She and Brian Cuthbertson, aged 29, of Fortis Green, London, were both remanded in custody to be sentenced later. Mr Cuthbertson was acquitted by the jury on similar charges, but had earlier pleaded guilty to conspiring to produce and possess LSD, possessing it with intent to supply, and possessing cannabis resin.

On Monday next Mr Justice Park, who has presided at all the trials, which began on January 12, will begin hearing speeches concerning sentences in the cases. Submissions are expected to last eight days.

Including Dr Bott and Mr Cuthbertson, 17 people who have admitted or been convicted of drug offences are due to be sentenced. The other 14 have already received prison terms ranging from one year to eight years.

Dr Bott had told the jury that she believed LSD was medically useful. It was alleged that she told the police that the drug was "fantastic" and lifted the veil to greater awareness.

The prosecution alleged that she became involved in the plot through her lover, Richard Hilary Kemp, aged, 33, a chemist, and had acted as banker for the plot. It was alleged that she handled money used to buy a manor house in Wales, Plas Llysyn, which was turned into an LSD factory.

Dr Bott told the court that although she knew her lover was making and selling LSD between 1971 and 1973 and they were both living off the proceeds she never helped or became involved.

Mr Kemp, who has pleaded guilty to conspiring to possess, produce and supply LSD and to aid and abet its possession by others and to possessing 1,222 grams of the drug, also faces sentence.

Man killed in fire

Mr John Lowe, aged 78, was killed when fire destroyed his house in Beeches Road, Oldbury, West Midlands, yesterday. Rescue attempts by neighbours were foiled by smoke and heat.

Damages of £66,000 against Lady Listowel

Libel damages of £66,000 were awarded against Judith Lady Listowel by a jury in the High Court yesterday over her biography of President Amin of Uganda.

The award was to Dr Milton Obote, the deposed President of Uganda, and two of his aides, who were accused in the book of corruption and abuse of power.

Lady Listowel, aged 73, who had told the court that she had only limited means, is faced also with a bill for legal costs of the action, unofficially estimated at £15,000. Her legal adviser said her only choices were to offer to pay the damages in monthly instalments or go bankrupt.

Mr Justice Melford Stevenson granted a 21-day stay on the award pending a possible appeal.

Lady Listowel admitted that her book, *Amin*, written in 1973 in only six weeks for the Irish University Press, now in liquidation, contained a series of libels. Before the three-day hearing began she had paid a total of £450 into court as an offer of settlement.

After a three-hour retirement the jury awarded Dr Obote £40,000, Mr Akbar Nekyon, his former planning minister, £8,500, and Mr Akena Adoko, his former general service officer, £17,500.

Lady Listowel: Worked under intense pressure.

Dr Obote: Deposed by General Amin.

Lady Listowel, of Halsey Street, Chelsea, told the jury that her only income was from writing. She had written eight books and done much journalistic work. Her next job was an assignment in Kuwait.

She had been asked to write the Amin biography during 1972 and had been given a November deadline, only six weeks off. "I was offered a good fee and needed the money", she said. She compiled the book without proper research, working under intense pressure from her publishers for up to 18 hours a day. Her sources were newspaper reports and journalists, businessmen and senior officials connected with East Africa.

Usually she sent her books to her own solicitor for scrutiny, but, despite her objections, the publishers had insisted that their own lawyers in Dublin should read it.

In his summing-up Mr Justice Melford Stevenson told the jury: "This book bears all the marks of having been done in a tearing hurry. That may well have a lot to do with why we are here now." But the book was not written with malice. "You are not dealing with a vindictive woman out to do harm", he told the jury, which included four women. Lady Listowel's inability to pay was no reason to reduce damages, "but you must use your common sense".

During the court hearing Dr Obote accepted an apology from Lady Listowel, but Mr Adoko would not. Mr Nekyon did not come to Britain for the hearing.

Ministry man forces down price of tea

By Alan Hamilton

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection last night announced its intention to use its statutory powers to reduce retail prices of tea if the main suppliers refuse to accept the recommendations of this week's report by the Price Commission which said that tea prices were too high.

Four of the main blenders, Brooke Bond Oxo, Lyons Tetley, Typhoo and the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, said yesterday that there was no justification for a price reduction and that they could not remain viable at the shelf prices suggested in the report, which said that tea priced at 27p a quarter-pound could be sold for 22p or less.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has called in the blenders to explain themselves; they will tell him that the figures upon which his commission's report is based are out of date and that the price of tea on the shelves has been significantly and progressively reduced during the past six months.

The four big blenders said in a joint statement that independent surveys had shown that during December the average price of popular teas was 24.9p, whereas the Price Commission quoted 27.3p. "The report bases its findings on December auction costs. Since then these have increased by 8 per cent and therefore any price suggestions based on December are no longer valid", the statement says.

Labour opinion polls will start with Scotland

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Labour Party is gearing itself for a possible general election in October by organizing confidential public opinion polls.

They will be Labour's first since the election of October, 1974, whereas the Conservatives have consistently organized private polls.

Labour Party organizers, aware that the result of the next election might turn on Scottish votes, will conduct the first poll north of the border. It is expected to take place next week.

Scots will be asked in particular their views on the Government's devolution plans, an issue of great interest to ministers, particularly after the setback last week when a Labour backbench rebellion succeeded in incorporating into the Scotland Bill a referendum proviso that at least two fifths of the electorate must vote "Yes" for the plans.

The result of the private poll, which is expected to include questions on the Government's handling of the economy and its attitude towards Scotland, will have more immediate relevance than the possibility of an early general election.

Just over the political horizon, Labour faces a by-election in Glasgow, Garscadden, which will be seen as a test of the devolution plans. The Scottish National party needs a 10 per cent swing to overturn Labour's majority.

Labour's national executive committee yesterday decided to spend £50,000 on private polling, despite some opposition on the ground that it was wasted money. About £10,000 of the total will be held in reserve for daily polling during the general election campaign.

Opponents of the private poll, who now include Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, argue that it produces little knowledge that cannot be gleaned from the opinion polls that are made public.

The Labour Party, in fact, is a subscriber, for a nominal sum, to the findings of Gallup and National Opinion Polls.

Supporters of private polling, however, insist that it is relevant because such surveys enable the party to ask questions that might not be found in those that are published.

Villages are still cut off by snow

Continued from page 1

South Wales danger: There were also fears of flooding in South Wales (the Press Association reports). Most main roads were open, but several villages in the Vale of Glamorgan were still cut off.

Delay attacked: Government delays in providing financial aid for areas affected by the severe storms of November and January were putting lives at risk, the Association of District Councils said yesterday (our Local Government Correspondent writes).

The estimated cost of the storms to coastal and some inland districts is £10m, and, despite promises from the Government, many councils have received no money.

The association's policy committee last night decided to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, to try to resolve what many members see as bureaucratic delays.

Mr John Thomas, leader of Thanet council, Kent, said Mr Howell had been going round the West Country promising open-ended government aid. "This could turn out to be typical government double talk, judging by the delays for cash for the November and January storms".

District councils that had been pressing for aid had been told there was no money and nothing likely to be forthcoming before April.

Diary, page 16

Call to correct Europe 'myths'

By David Wood

Leaders of the all-party and non-party European Movement, having almost given up hope that the two main British political parties will rid themselves of obsessions about domestic elections this year, launched their own campaign in London yesterday for the direct elections to the European Parliament that will come in 1979.

Lord Thomson of Monifieth said that if the European Movement did not take on the task no party leaders would. "The future of Europe can now become", he said, "as it ought to be, the central subject of debate at a European general election, instead of becoming a football to be kicked around for party advantage in election year as the small change of a British national election."

In present circumstances, he added, it was left to the European Movement to do the work of public education, public information and in some ways political leadership that should be coming from the government and opposition front benches in preparation for direct elections.

On the platform beside Lord Thomson were representatives of the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Parties, with Lord Plowden, from the Confederation of British Industry and Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association as a token representative of trade union Europeanism.

Lord Thomson, who spent four years as a Brussels commissioner, made no attempt to conceal his disappointment that, as he saw it, Westminster politicians, with their thoughts fixed on a domestic general election, did nothing to counter the idea that the EEC was responsible for all Britain's difficulties in a time of trade recession.

The leaders of both the great Westminster parties, he said, ran grave danger of giving the British people the worst of all worlds in the European Community. Politicians who knew the facts did nothing to correct the myths but vied with one another "in turning us into a nation of Euro-grumblers".

Lord Plowden spoke of the overwhelming support of British industry for EEC membership. Mr Brain said that, although EEC institutions were not altogether to the liking of trade unionists, most of the leading trade union opponents of British entry now accepted that the country's destiny lay in the EEC.

The European Movement will not itself field candidates in the direct elections but it will give well organized support to pro-European candidates of all parties and none. Money is said to be scarce, but there is a large reserve of voluntary effort, and there will be no lack of Community literature and copies of a special film.

The only discordant note came from Mr Christopher Mayhew, the Liberal, who roundly condemned the "scandal" of Conservative members of the European Movement voting with Mr Benn against proportional representation. He expressly named Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Mr Douglas Hurd, and Mr Jim Spicer, the whip in the European Parliament for the Conservative group.

Columnist was admired by King Faisal

The late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had such a regard for the writings of Mr C. Gordon Tether, the dismissed *Financial Times* columnist, that he ordered them to be translated into Arabic for him to read, Mr Peter Tapsell, an opposition frontbench spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs said today.

Mr Tapsell, MP for Horncastle, was giving evidence for Mr Tether on the twenty-sixth day of a London industrial tribunal's consideration of his reinstatement claim against the newspaper.

Mr Tether, aged 64, who wrote the Lombard column for 21 years, alleges that he was unfairly dismissed 16 months ago, after a long dispute with Mr M. H. (Fredy) Fisher, the editor.

The column, Mr Tapsell said, was required reading for anyone, like himself, a stockbroker. "It was one of the things you had to read to earn a living in the City."

King Faisal told him a few days before his assassination that he regraded Mr Tether as better informed about Middle East financial and oil matters than any other writer in the world.

Since Mr Tether left, the column had lost its character.

Mr Tether told the tribunal that the nature of the column was implied in his contract to write an independent commentary ranging over finance, banking, economics, politics, and related subjects.

The directive Mr Fisher sent him on July 8, 1974, stipulating that future articles must be confined to the general economic, financial and banking scene, with a special dispensation for the EEC issue, amounted to a breach of contract.

The hearing continues today

Chancellor gets NEC call for £4,000m boost

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was last night presented with the demands from the left-wing dominated Labour national executive committee for a reflationary Budget.

A delegation presented him with a package which is well outside present Treasury thinking for a stimulus to the economy to bring down the rate of unemployment. Mr Healey was told that the national executive believed that a total package of about £4,000m was needed to provide the required reflation.

For the financial year 1978-79 the national executive paper, which was discussed with Mr Healey, calculated that the figure should be about £3,000m. It suggested that about half the reflation this year should come from tax cuts, and the other half from selective increases in public spending.

After the meeting, Mrs Castl, one of the members of the delegation, said that Mr Healey was "civilly noncommital".

Solicitor back on roll

Mr Maurice Cohn, aged 66, of Prestwich, Manchester, who was struck off the Roll of Solicitors in 1959 for unbefitting conduct and breaches of accounts' rules, had his name restored by the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal yesterday.

EEC commission says it has been misunderstood

By Peter Strafford

The European Economic Commission believes that it has been unfairly depicted as a bogeyman in Britain, with designs on many treasured parts of the British way of life. So it has published a detailed defence of its policies, entitled *Myths Ancient and Modern*.

It is not, it insists, planning to phase out district nurses. Nor is it trying to stop doorstep milk and paper deliveries in Britain, to prevent gardeners from growing King Edward potatoes, or to ban the sale of Bramley cooking apples. It does not want to "steal British oil".

The myths, it considers, are mainly based on distrust or misunderstanding.

One of the main troubles with Community affairs, which has contributed to public hostility, is their complexity. In its new document the commission tries to explain the maze of procedures.

In the case of district nurses, and the idea that they are to be phased out "because they do not exist on the Continent", that is easy. The commission says there have been no talks within the EEC about their training, which the Department of Health and Social Security is thinking of extending.

It is harder with milk and paper deliveries. There have been proposals designed to protect consumers from unscrupulous doorstep salesmen, the commission admits; but specific exceptions have been made for such people as milkmen and newspaper boys.

King Edward potatoes were banned by the British Government in England and Wales in 1973, the commission says, but the ban was lifted in 1974. There has been a ban in Scotland for many years.

The subject on which the commission spends the most time is metrication, which, it says, is not the result of British membership of the EEC. The British Government decided in principle to go metric in 1965, it points out, and the Metrication Board was set up in 1969. Britain joined the EEC in 1973.

However, the change to metric measured for lengths, volume, area and so on has been linked to a Community timetable. Such units as the yard, cubic inch, stone, quarter, hundredweight, therm and degree Fahrenheit, for instance, are to be phased out of official use by the end of 1979.

MPs to debate Windscale inquiry report

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government has decided to find a way of allowing the Commons to debate the report of the inquiry into the plan to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale.

An announcement of the arrangements for the publication of the inquiry report and for the Commons debate is expected to be made by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, in the next two weeks.

More than two hundred MPs of all parties have signed a Commons motion asking for the report and a debate, before Mr Share makes his decision on the planning application.

When he spoke at a luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in London yesterday, Mr Callaghan said he had read the report: "I find it most cogent and clear with well argued conclusions."

He said an important energy decision loomed ahead as a result of the inquiry.

The Government wanted to meet the desire of Parliament to debate it before a final decision was taken. That was why Mr Shore had been looking for a way that would enable that to be done

"I also ask that parliamentary and public opinion should focus on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. This is one of the gravest problems facing the world, and it is made more difficult because of the overlap with the dissemination of knowledge about peaceful nuclear technology."

"Can international public opinion be harnessed to force governments to recognize that it is impossible and necessary to devise an international system whereby nations can enjoy the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy while placing severe obstacles in the way of weapons proliferation?" Mr Callaghan asked.

An exchange of letters made available to MPs last night shows that the United States Government feels that its views on nuclear fuel reprocessing were wrongly represented at the Windscale inquiry.

Dr Joseph S. Nye, Deputy Under Secretary of State, said in a letter to the Foreign Office in December: that United States policy had ben misunderstood. "Our view, that it is not wise to build more solvent extraction reprocessing plants at this time, has not changed since we discussed the question during consultations last April.

Dr Nye said that for several reasons the United States was not prepared at this time to encourage weapons states to decide in favour of proceeding with new reprocessing plants.

"Thus, while we will continue to consider MB-10 requests [MB-10 is the number of the form issued b ythe United States Government to United States nuclear power station owners for the transfer of nuclear materials supplied by the United States Government] on a case-by-case basis, and grant them in cases where there is a demonstrated need, such as inadequate spent fuel storage capacity, we cannot give any assurance that British Nuclear Fuels Ltd may count on MB-10s as a matter of course for feed for a new plant or in support of long-term reprocessing commitments that it may enter into."

A letter from Mr P. H. Moberly, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to Dr Nye, records that it had been helpful to get the restatement of United States policy.

He says: "Having reread the excerpt from the transcript of the inquiry, we would not agree that it is likely to convey a wrong expression. . . ."

Judge gives warning of law of jungle

Judge Lawson, QC, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that if courts did not crack down on crimes of violence the law of the jungle would spread through London. "The public must be protected from bestial conduct", he said.

He was speaking at the end of a trial in which three men and a girl were convicted of causing grievous bodily harm with intent to Mr Dennis Nichol, aged 34, a Jamaican, of Homerton High Street, London.

Terrence Hoffman, aged 20, unemployed, of Frampton Park Estate, Hackney, was jailed for 10 years; Delroy David, aged 19, unemployed, of Martello Street, Hackney, for seven years; Gene Benjamin, aged 20, a factory worker, of Petherton Road, Highbury, for six years; and Carol Thompson, aged 18, a hairdresser, of Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, for three years. They had all pleaded not guilty and self-defence.

The prosecution said Mr Hoffman fractured Mr Nichol's skull with a hammer then crashed a knife on to his hand. Mr Nichol now has an artificial limb.

MP's action over Crossman diary

Mr Andrew Faulds, aged 54, the actor and Labour MP of Stratford-on-Avon, is claiming libel damages over allegations in the third volume of the *Crossman Diaries*.

He has issued a High Court writ against the publishers, Hamish Hamilton Ltd, Jonathan Cape Ltd, and Janet Morgan, the editor. He maintains that a passage in the book held him up to ridicule and is defamatory.

Corrections

Reconstruction of parts of Brighton Pavilion in glass-fibre was begun in 1964; not 1974 as stated in *The Times* on February 1. The work was finished in 1969, and since then no further glass-fibre restoration work has been carried out.

Stanley Reynolds, in his review of the BBC 2 programme *Was It Before Hindsight?*, published in the early editions of the Arts page of February 13, suggested that Sir Hugh Greene and Jonathan Dimbleby took part in a studio discussion. Neither of those gentlemen participated in the debate chaired by Ludovic Kennedy.

FOR A SELECTION OF NEW AND USED CITROEN CARS SEE TODAY'S CLASSIFIED CAR BUYERS' GUIDE ON PAGE 28

Ulster workers protest over IRA attack

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Industry and commerce came to a standstill in many parts of Northern Ireland for a time yesterday as thousands of workers took part in a coordinated protest against last Friday's IRA attack on the La Mon House restaurant, which claimed 12 lives.

The day of mourning called for by leaders of the majority Protestant population was the biggest demonstration of solidarity seen in the province since the abortive "loyalist" strike 10 months ago. Significantly, it was accompanied by statements from extreme loyalist groups that have not been heard of publicly since the strike was defeated last May.

Traffic in the centre of Belfast was halted shortly before 3 pm as two thousand mourners gathered under umbrellas in torrential rain outside the city hall to attend a memorial service which had unmistakable political overtones. Many had marched from factories near by.

From a makeshift platform close to the city's war memorial, where wreaths had been laid, Mr Thomas Passmore, a leading official of the Orange Order, launched a bitterly worded attack on the Government's security policy. "Any government that fails to protect the innocent and punish the guilty does not deserve to remain in office", he declared. "On behalf of the innocent dead I demand justice; on behalf of the innocent living I demand protection."

Only two hours earlier in another part of the city the Provisional IRA had once again demonstrated its declared intention to continue with the campaign of violence despite the overwhelming public condemnation that has followed its attack on La Mon House. A concealed booby-trap device exploded as an army foot patrol passed, slightly injuring one soldier.

As separate funerals for five more of the 12 La Mon victims were staged in different parts of Ulster, the message from pulpits was similar: impassioned demands for sterner security measures, accompanied by outspoken criticism of the IRA.

US congressman accused of misrepresentation

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, has written a strongly critical letter to Congressman Mario Biaggi, of New York, accusing him of seriously misrepresenting the Irish Government's policy towards Northern Ireland

Mr Biaggi has set up an "ad hoc committee on Ireland" which claims to have 92 Congressmen as members. The numbers are less impressive than they sound: Mr Biaggi's office says that about thirty Irish-American Congressmen are among the committee's members and it cites Mr Michael Harrington, of Massachusetts, as an active member.

Mr Harrington's office firmly declines the honour, however. He put his name to the committee because such gestures go down well with his Irish constituents, but he has little time for Mr Biaggi's ideas. He supports instead those of Mr Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House, Senators Moynihan and Kennedy, and Governor Carey of New York, who have denounced the IRA, root and branch.

Mr Lynch's letter was a reply to one from Mr Biaggi, who had apparently misunderstood an interview the Prime Minister gave at the new year. Mr Biaggi thought Mr Lynch had called for a British declaration of intent to withdraw from the north and commended him for the statement, saying that the indefinite presence of British troops in Northern Ireland was an obstacle to peace.

Prince calls for preservation of great cathedrals

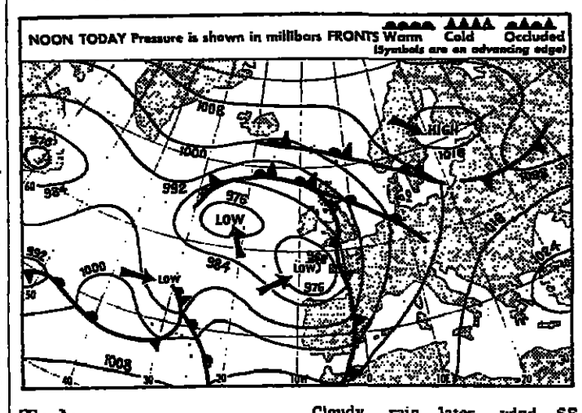
By a Staff Reporter

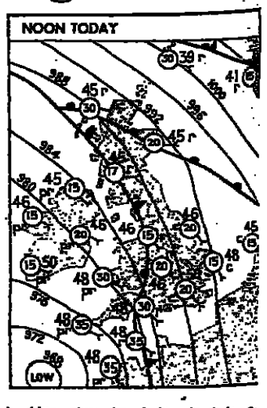
The Prince of Wales said last night that Britain's great cathedrals need to be cared for.

Speaking at a reception at St James's Palace for the preservation of Wells Cathedral, he said: "Many of our cathedrals are artistic masterpieces erected with a love and a devotion that you do no t see nowadays. It will be a great tragedy if we do not take our responsibilities seriously, and allow them to disintegrate and die."

The appeal for £1m to save the west front of Wels has so far raised £820,000. Because of infation, however, about £2m wi be needed to do the job propery.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.59 am. Sun sets: 5.30 pm
Moon sets: 6.53 am. Moon rises: 6.18 pm
Full moon: 1.26 am.
Lighting up: 6.0 pm to 6.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.1 am, 7.0m (22.8ft); 2.20 pm, 7.0m (23.1ft). Avonmouth, 7.25 am, 12.8m (42.1ft); 7.50 pm, 13.0m (42.6ft). Dover, 11.23 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 11.43 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Hull, 6.34 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 6.38 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool, 11.33 am, 9.1m (30.0ft); 11.53 pm, 9.1m (29.7ft).

Pressure will remain low to the W of the British Isles, and frontal troughs will move N over most areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central N, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Cloudy, rain later, wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, fresh, veering SW, moderate later; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NE England, Borders: Cloudy, a little rain at times; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney: Rain, heavy at first; wind SE, strong to gale, moderating later; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled, showers or longer periods of rain but bright intervals; temp near or somewhat above normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind S, fresh, increasing strong; sea rough.

English Channel (E): Wind veering W, gale; sea very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, strong or gale, becoming variable; sea high.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.04in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,004.2 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	13	59	Cardiff	c	6	43	L Palmas	f	18	64	New York	s	[illegible]	27
Algiers	s	24	75	Chicago	s	-6	21	Lisbon	c	13	55	Nice	c	12	54
Amsterdam	r	6	43	Cologne	f	8	46	Locarno	s	8	45	Oslo	sn	-3	27
Athens	r	9	48	Copenhgn	c	-1	30	London	c	9	48	Paris	c	5	41
Barbados	s	28	82	Dublin	r	8	46	Luxmbg	fog	3	37	Reykjavik	s	1	34
Barcelona	s	16	61	Edinburgh	c	3	39	Madrid	s	12	54	Rome	s	12	54
Beirut	s	16	61	Florence	c	11	52	Majorca	s	18	64	Ronldswy	r	2	36
Belfast	r	7	45	Funchal	r	18	64	Malaga	c	17	[illegible]	Stockholm	f	-6	21
Berlin	c	3	37	Geneva	s	0	32	Malta	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	f	17	[illegible]
Bermuda	s	17	63	Gibraltar	f	16	61	Manchstr	r	7	45	Toronto	sn	-7	19
Biarritz	f	18	64	Guernsey	c	8	46	Milan	f	15	59	Venice	f	3	37
Birmngham	r	7	45	Helsinki	s	-4	25	Montreal	sn	-8	18	Vienna	c	-7	19
Bristol	r	7	45	Innsbruck	s	5	41	Moscow	f	-8	18	Warsaw	f	-3	27
Brussels	s	7	45	Istanbul	c	1	34	Munich	s	8	46	Zurich	s	3	37
Budapest	c	-3	27	Jersey	c	8	46	Naples	f	15	59				

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Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium Bfr 60; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 4.; Finland, Fmk 5.25; France, Frs 3.; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr [illegible]; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, $ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg Lf 22; Madeira, Esc [illegible]; Malta, [illegible]; Norway, Nr 4.50; Portugal, Esc [illegible]; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4.; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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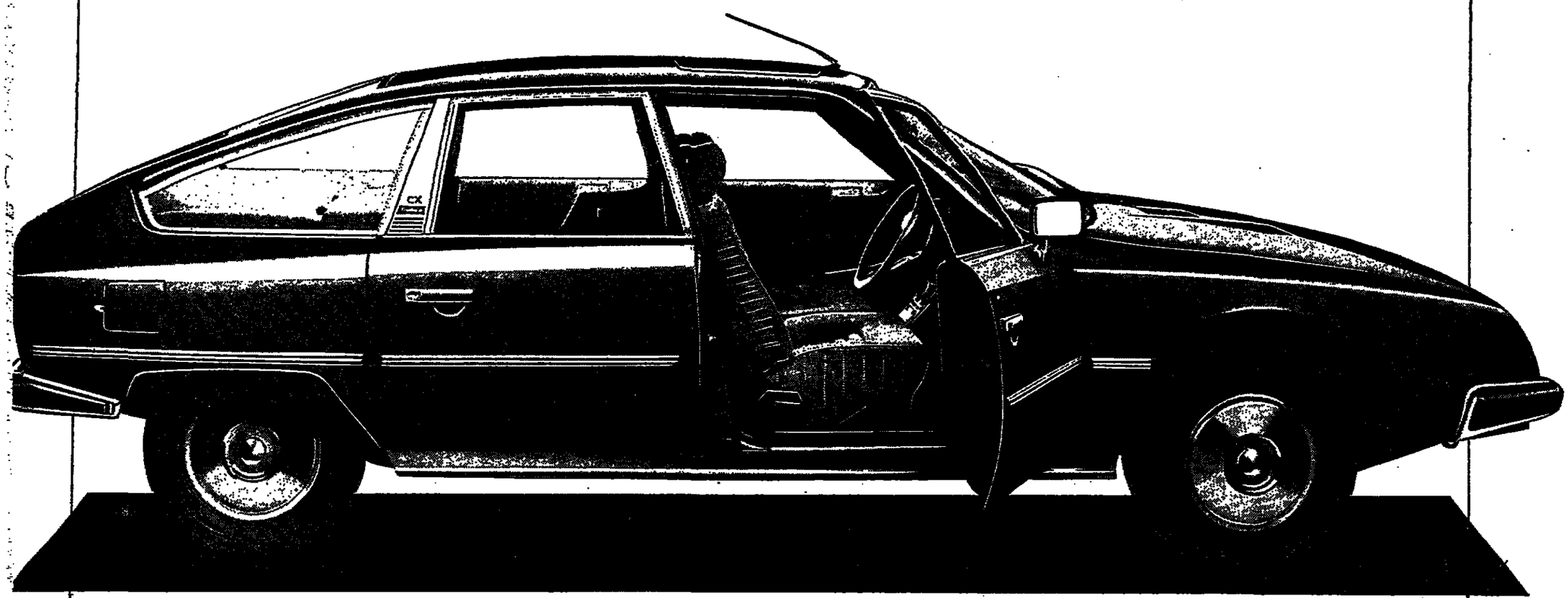
هكذا من الأصل

CITROËN CX. A NICE PLACE TO GO HOME IN.



Illustrated CX 2400 Pallas with optional sun roof.

In a life increasingly dominated by schedules, deadlines, traffic jams, parking restrictions and general bureaucratic insanity, the Citroën CX brings a welcome release from the pressures of the day.

Its seats are as inviting as your favourite armchair, hugging as if moulded to the very shape of your body. Their design gives excellent back and leg support. However long the journey, driver and passengers are comfortable and arrive relaxed without feeling any need to stretch their legs or flex their muscles.

SMOOTH.

Whatever price you pay for a car you will not buy a suspension superior to Citroën's unique hydropneumatic system. It keeps the car perfectly level however much you load it. The ride in a CX remains delightfully smooth all the way home with the hydropneumatic suspension absorbing any unexpected road shocks.

A bonus to all this is the comforting knowledge that if you had a blowout on the motorway Citroën's hydropneumatic suspension would automatically adjust to maintain directional stability and keep the car safely under control.

Further reassurance is provided by Citroën's VariPower steering. It prevents wheels being deflected by road surface irregularities and grows progressively firmer with increasing speed so that the driver always remains in complete control.

At low speeds and for parking, the steering is fingerlight, and power-returns to a straight line position immediately the steering wheel is released. No other car has a steering which can match it.

QUIET.

Quietness is yet another feature of the CX, due principally to the aerodynamic styling which reduces wind noise by allowing the wind to sweep over, under and around the car. A high level of sound insulation makes a further contribution to quietness in the CX by reducing road noise.

It also bears mentioning that the wind cheating aerodynamic lines of the CX result in improved performance and reduced fuel consumption with the CX Pallas returning a pleasantly surprising 39 mpg at a constant 56 mph. A further benefit of aerodynamic design is demonstrated by the increased stability of the car at high speeds.

As you'd expect, the fittings on such a car leave little to be desired. All considered, an extremely nice place to be. In a sea of chaos, an island of calm.

CX comfort starts at £4636·71 for the CX 2000. The range extends up to the luxurious, longer wheelbase CX Prestige Injection C-matic at £8640·45 and offers a choice of engines (carburettor or fuel injection) and manual or C-matic transmission. All CX models have recommended service intervals of 10,000 miles and have a 12 months' guarantee. The suspension is guaranteed for 2 years (max: 65,000 miles).

Prices include car tax, VAT and inertia reel seat belts but exclude number plates. Delivery charge £68·04 (inc. VAT). Prices are correct at time of going to press.

Please enquire about our Personal Export, H.M. Forces and Diplomatic schemes and Preferential Finance scheme. Check the Yellow Pages for the name and address of your nearest dealer. Citroën Cars Ltd., Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DE. Telephone: Slough 23808.

A selection of the 16 models in the CX range.

Model.	Top speed.	Price.
CX 2000	109mph	£4636·71
CX 2400 Super (5 speed)	112mph	£5427·63
CX 2400 Pallas Injection (C-matic)	112mph	£6597·63
CX 2400 GTi (5 speed, Injection)	118mph	£6580·08
CX 2400 Safari Estate	109mph	£5575·05
CX 2400 Familiale	109mph	£5678·01
CX Prestige Injection (C-matic)	112mph	£8640·45

CITROËN CX. A WORLD OF COMFORT.

CITROËN CX

Deaths are increasing among people born in New Commonwealth

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Deaths among people born in New Commonwealth countries but living in England and Wales are rising against the overall downward trend. Even in 1976, when total deaths rose for the first time in five years because of an influenza epidemic, the proportion continued to rise.

The figures, released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) yesterday, analyse death registrations by birthplace over the five years 1972 to 1976. They show that while the numbers of deaths among native-born people have been falling those among people born in the New Commonwealth have been steadily rising.

The OPCS emphasizes that birthplace is not the same os ethni corigin, since some people obrn in the New Comonwealth will have been the white children of colonial officials. But they also point out that the New Commonwealth population is a comparaitvely young one and fewer deaths would be expected within it.

Overall, the number of deaths has fallen from 591,889 in 1972 to a provisional figure of 575,485 in 1977. The 1977 figure is 23,000 below the 1976 figure, when 25,000 people, mainly elderly, died during the influenza epidemic.

Deaths among people born in the New Comonwealth have been rising both in absolute numbers and in relation to the rest of the population. In 1972 deaths among the group totalled 4,913, representing 4 per cent of deaths registered in England and Wales. In 1976 the number of deaths had risen to 5,648, the proportion of total deaths rising to 4.4 per cent.

No clear explanation is available, but a report will be published by the OPCS in the summer on mortality rates of immigrants by country of birth, cause of death, social class and other factors. Part of the answer ma ybe that the immigrant population is rising and that some of the newer entrants have been aged dependants of people already here.

It is known that the immigrant population is younger and healthier than the genreal population and that working class people from India and Pakistan have lower death rates than the home population. But professional people from those countries have a higher death rate than British-born professionals.

Single-figure rate rises likely in conurbations

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Rate increases in the metropolitan areas of England should be within single figures for the coming year, Mr Thomas Caulcott, secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday. On a small sample received, it appeared likely that the increases would be slightly higher in areas outside London.

That indication is in line with the hopes of Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, for an average increase of less than a tenth in England and Wales.

It has already been announced by the Association of District Councils that its members' rates are likely to rise by 12 to 13 per cent. That is expected because of the shift of government resources towards the big cities.

Very few councils have been able to announce a reduction. Lewisham council has recommended to increase the rate by 9.5 per cent.

Newspaper 'entitled to be partisan'

By a Staff Reporter

A newspaper is entitled to act as an instrument of propaganda for any cause it chooses, the Press Council says today, rejecting a complaint against a full-scale editorial attack on the National Front and the National Party on the morning of last year's Greater London Council elections.

The council's judgment is a restatement of an earlier declaration on the right to be partisan. But it says the point needs to be made again because it represents "an issue of importance, particularly in the present political climate".

The complaint had been brought against the *South East London and Kentish Mercury*, which devoted the whole of its front page and an inside page on the day of the elections to asummary of the National Front's "racialist" policies. Readers were advised not to vote for either party.

Mr Richard Humphries, of south-east London, said he held no brief for either party but claimed they were entitled to a right of reply. Yet that would have been of little use because the electors would have already voted.

Mr Roger Norman, the paper's editor, said the *Mercury* had worked towards improving race relatons but he had been seriously concerned by a by-election in Deptford in 1976 when the two parties between them received more votes than the successful Labour candidate.

He added that a reporter who had gone on a canvass with a National Front candidate had confirmed fears that the *National Front in particular* was seeking to gain votes on an anti-black platform. The most effective way to counter that was a front-page opinion article on the morning of the election.

In its adjudication, the counright on election day, of all cil says a newspaper has the days, to express its convictions and political views forcefully.

Legislation throws paperwork burden on small firms

By John Young

"Every year I find myself fiddling around with more and more pieces of paperwork", a businessman complained recently. "And more often than not I find myself having to consult expensive firms of lawyers."

There is little doubt that much recent legislation, however well intentioned and perhaps necessary, has imposed a disproportionately heavy burden on small businesses. Few have the staff to cope with the paperwork, and many feel that new laws are actively working against the nation's prosperity.

A commonly cited example is the Employment Protection Act, which, laudable though its aims may be, has certainly discouraged many small firms from taking on extra tempopary staff. For the building industry, in which much work is inevitably short-term or seasonal, it has been particularly onerous.

"Even transfers of men from one site to another can, if you are not careful, be interpreted as redundancy", Mr Grenville Evans, of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, points out. "The Department of Employment is pushing its nose in more than ever before, but our biggest complaint is of interference not from the civil servants but from the judiciary. The cost of going to employment tribunals in this industry is enormous."

Planning regulations inevitably occur repeatedly in conversation. Mr Roger Humber, of the House Builders Federation, says: "Most people in the industry would agree that, although there is much in planning legislation that is good and necessary, overall it has produced an excessive degree of bureaucracy."

The worst example is probably the development land tax, he adds. To illustrate his point, he produced an almost incomprehensible leaflet describing which, and how many, forms must be completed and submitted to the tax office in Middlesbrough whenever a piece of land is bought.

Taxation is, not surprisingly, a frequent cause for complaint, but less for its incidence than for the complications it entails. Mr Christopher Ogg, of the Association of Independent Businesses, argues that the

paperwork involved in making VAT returns is becoming a nightmare.

"It is not so much the measure itself that we object to", he continues, "as the fact that it creates a climate of oppression, and the feeling among businessmen that the Government is overtly hostile to them. Inspectors have very far-reaching powers and, although some can be extremely helpful, others can be very awkward".

Another grievance is that company law, intended to force large concerns to disclose their affairs fully, is applied indiscriminately to all businesses. "It is not that we have anything to hide", Mr Ogg declares. "But, because of the extra work involved we do feel that there should be one set of regulations for publicly quoted companies, where investors' money is at stake, and another for private companies, which do not have the same responsibilities".

Farmers, according to Mr Richard Butler, of the National Farmers' Union, have grown reluctantly used to government interference. "Some intervention is essential, and I do not think you can get away from that. On the whole we accept that, if there are grants to be paid for this and that, there are forms to be filled in, although after a hard day's work it is not much fun having to sit down for a couple of hours at your desk."

Some legislation, such as the Health and Safety at Work Act and, inevitably, planning procedures, have created resentment, he says. "Wages inspectors always rile people but, although there are bloody-minded inspectors, there are also, bloody-minded farmers".

As far as doctors are concerned, Dr Brian Lewis, vice-chairman of the British Medical Association, is in no doubt that red tape is strangling efficiency. General practitioners are faced with an enormous amount of paperwork. "Some of it is inevitable, but I seriously wonder if things like certificates excusing people from work are really worth the effort".

Reorganization of the National Health Service, with its proliferation of committees, has been a disaster, he declares, because the roles of the various authorities have never been properly defined. As an example, he says that consent for a hospital to employ a temporary anaesthetist may require up to twelve separate recommendations and take anything up to two years to authorize.

Last year the BMA asked for more centralized direction, but was told that it was "not the policy of her Majesty's Government".

"It is all meant very well, to be democratic and to provide checks and balances", Dr Lewis concedes. "But I venture to suggest that any fool could sit down and create a satisfactory system without going through all this nonsense."

Next: Civil servants' work

Glasgow is told to repay £3.7m rate aid

Finance officers of Glasgow City Council said yesterday that they were shocked to learn, only nine days before their annual budget, that the Government intends to reclaim £3.7m in rate-support grant.

Repayment of the grant, said to have been overpaid to the city in 1974-75, would mean that the council's rates, expected to be fixed at 25p in the pound, would need to rise to 26½p unless spending was cut.

New voice for children in care

A working group is to be set up by the Personal Social Services Council to encourage children in care to complain about unsatisfactory conditions and staff decisions.

Talks on more pay curbs denied

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday denied involvement in talks with ministers on a possible fourth phase of income policy. They also increased demands for economic expansion to an annual target of £4,500m.

The developments at the TUC General Council were coupled with fresh hostility towards the EEC over Brussels' criticism of "unfair subsidies" to ailing British industries through state employment support. The unions gave warning of a clash that might have profound implications for United Kingdom relationships with Europe.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said after the meeting: "We have not discussed with ministers any question of stage four." But he said they had warned them of the possible effect of speeches by ministers voicing thoughts about further wage restraint.

While some observers thought that Mr Murray was protesting too much, and hiding the contents of informal contacts with the Treasury on a putative further round of income policy, it seems clear that talk of faltering nerve on the part of the Government is greatly exaggerated.

Dismissing reports about the previous day's meeting of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee as "misrepresentation", he added: "There was a considered and constructive discussion of the whole range of action to be taken to reduce unemployment. Reports in some papers and on the radio of sharp conflicts at the meeting were totally inaccurate."

The general council confirmed the final draft of the TUC's 1978 *Economic Review*, which is to be published on Monday. It proposes an expansion package costing, on yesterday's estimates, £4,500m in a full year. The package will be put to the Chancellor as trade union representations for the April Budget.

On European criticism of the temporary employment subsidy, the TUC is to meet Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, on Monday to press complaints about EEC "interference" in United Kingdom employment affairs.

Mr Murray said that the subsidy had been and remained of vital importance in the textile, clothing and footwear industries, three of those complained of. All had been badly damaged during the recession, he said. Any modification would create at least 100,000 more unemployed, the North-west being worst affected.

"The Government must make it clear to the [European] commission that it does not intend to modify the subsidy and leave the commission in no doubt that if they continue to press this matter they could well be precipitating a confrontation which will have profound implications for this country's relationship with the EEC", he said.

Campaign calls for vivisection study

By Ian Bradley

Eighteen thousand scientists are licensed to perform experiments on animals calculated to give pain, with only 14 Home Office inspectors to regulate them, Mr Andrew Bowden, Conservative MP for Brighton, Kemptown, said yesterday.

He was supporting a campaign launched by the National Anti-Vivisection Society for a royal commission to be set up to examine all aspects of the use of animals in scientific and medical research.

Seventy-nine per cent of those interviewed in a national Gallup Poll commissioned by the society thought that a commission should be set up.

Mr Bowden presented to Parliament a petition signed by 250,000 people calling on the Government to investigate the moral and scientific justification for the continued use of animals for research.

He said the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, which controls the use of animals in experiments, was "an antiquated and useless act which fails to provide any proper protection". At the time when the Act was passed only 300 animals a year were involved in experiments. The figure was now more than 5,500,000.

Mr Colin Smith, secretary-general of the Anti-Vivisection Society, said two thirds of the experiments in which animals were used were for non-essential purposes such as the testing of cosmetics and food colouring agents.

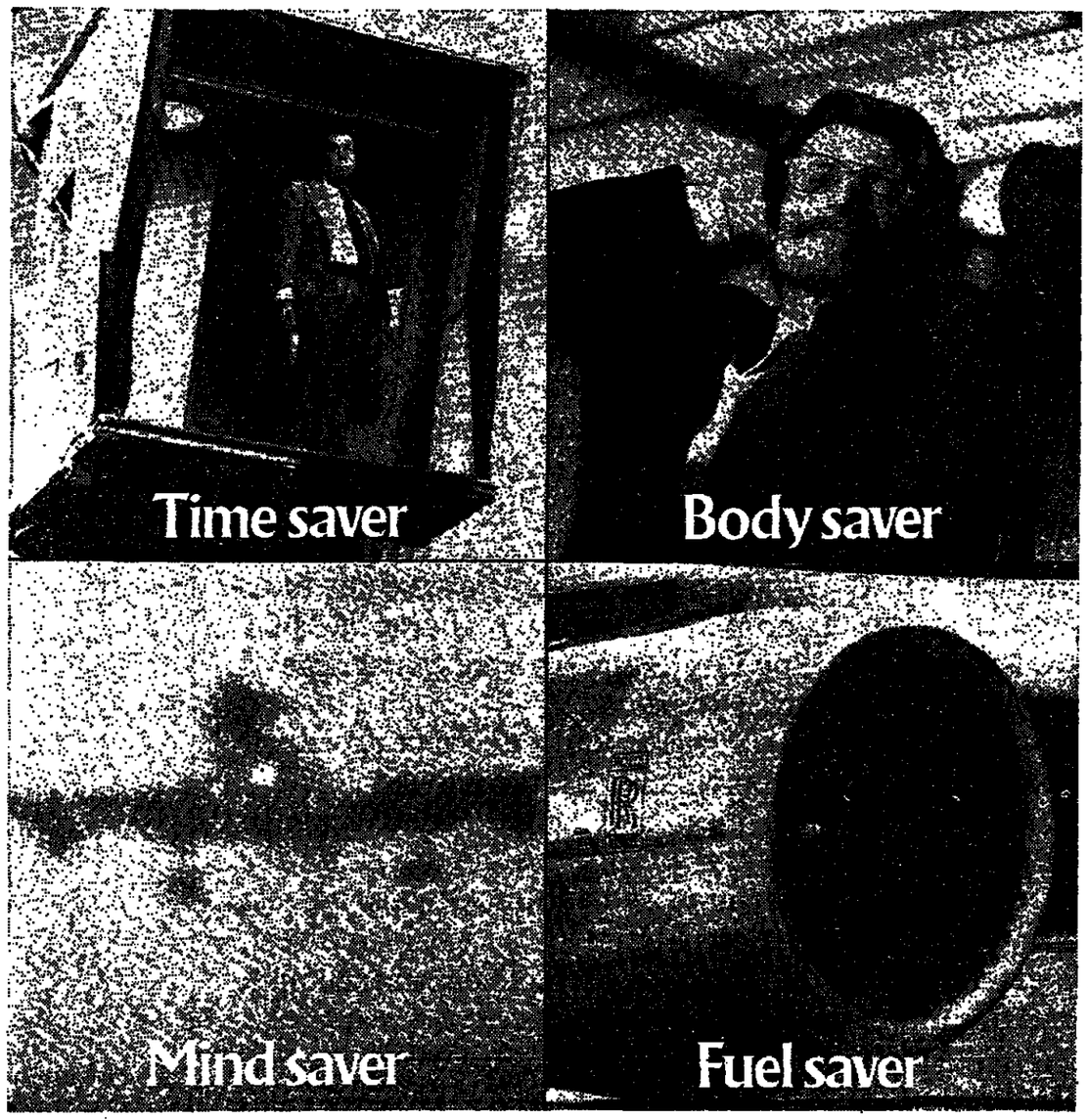
The society wants the Government to investigate alternatives to the use of animals in medical and scientific research. It would like to see more use of cell tissue and organ culture techniques and of advanced mathematics and computers in testing drugs. Mr Smith said that in the Soviet Union nine tenths of all vaccines were produced without experiments involving animals.

The society is encouraged by a statement made by the Prime Minister in the Commons last December. Mr Callaghan said that he hoped that the number of experiments using live animals could be reduced and alternatives developed soon.

Teaching jobs saved

Forty teaching jobs have been reprieved by Nottinghamshire County Council. It announced yesterday that £50,000 has been made available to retain all staff this year.

The Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.



To begin with, the L-1011 TriStar is noted for leaving on time. So don't be late for a TriStar flight. You may be left standing at the gate.

Then there's the way the wide body TriStar saves wear and tear on your body. There's plenty of stretch-out and walking-around room. Even people in window seats can stand up without hunching. When you turn the air outlet, you get fresh, not recirculated, air. Those outlets—plus all the other comfort controls—are at your fingertips. You don't have to reach for them. Not last, and certainly not least, gentle, eye-easing indirect light bathes TriStar's cabin.

Your mind's at rest too, thanks to the many advanced technological features built into TriStar. The Flying Tail that gives the pilot more control. The exclusive Direct Lift Control that spares you the ups and downs you experience on other planes during landing approaches. And the Autoland system that enables TriStar to land in zero visibility at some airports when other jetliners are being turned away—and provides the gentlest of landings in good weather or bad.

It's also comforting to know that TriStar is the world's quietest big jet, as certificated by the U.S. government. And that you've helped save fuel by flying TriStar. It uses far less fuel per passenger than older jets.

For your next trip, have your travel agent put you on a TriStar. It spares the fuel but not the comfort.

The wide body beautiful.

Two more seats proposed for Northumberland

By Ronald Kershaw

Recommendations that Northumberland should be represented by four parliamentary constituencies instead of the present two and parts of three others are contained in a report by the Boundary Commission for England, published yesterday.

The recommendations are provisional and part of a general review of constituency boundaries being undertaken by the commission. The four new constituencies recommended are:

Berwick upon Tweed county constituency, comprising the present constituency plus six wards of Castle Morpeth borough at present in the Morpeth constituency, electorate 51,714;

Blyth Valley borough constituency, comprising the present Blyth constituency less seven wards in the south of the Wansbeck district, and part of the constituency now in the Tyne and Wear county, plus part of the Blyth Valley district at present in the Tynemouth constituency, electorate 51,785;

Hexham county constituency, comprising the present constituency less a part now in Tyne and Wear county, electorate 52,429;

Wansbeck county constituency, a new constituency including the whole of the Wansbeck district, at present divided between the Blyth and Morpeth constituencies, plus seven wards of the Castle Morpeth borough at present in the Morpeth constituency, electorate 60,826.

Representations about the recommendations may be lodged within a month of publication. Where representations are made by a local authority or by a body of 100 or more electors the commission cannot proceed with final recommendations to the Home Secretary until a local inquiry has been held.

It is thought that the changes will make no difference to the overall number of MPs in Parliament, although electors in Northumberland will have one more MP than at present, a commission representative said.

£2.5m claim on John Poulson withdrawn

By a Staff Reporter

The withdrawal of a £2.5m health authority claim has meant that creditors of Mr John Poulson, the former architect, will receive a larger interim dividend than expected, amounting to 10p in the pound.

The claim against Mr Poulson, who was judged bankrupt in 1972, was lodged by the Mersey Regional Health Authority over defects in the Leighton district hospital at Crewe, designed by one of his firms.

Last month, however, the authority decided not to proceed with it on the ground of his insolvency. It is awaiting detailed estimates for repairs from architects, after a preliminary report suggesting that the defects might cost £1.3m to remedy.

The interim dividend has now been approved at a bankruptcy court. Other outstanding claims include £130,000 by Leeds City Council over defects in a swimming pool and £293,109 by the Inland Revenue. Assets of £323,759 have been collected by the trustee in bankruptcy. The final dividend, it is hoped, will be paid later this year.

Baby product firms' lot is still a nappy one

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

There are fewer British babies but 3,000 million nappy changes are still accomplished in a year, according to a report from The Economist Intelligence Unit.

The birth rate has been declining at an average rate of 6 per cent a year since 1971, and that has had immediate impact on the manufacturers and retailers of goods to feed, clean, clothe, transport and amuse the under-fives.

In its investigation of how industry has coped with the shortage of new customers, the unit found that the average British baby wears a nappy for 30 months, and requires five or six changes a day.

Only 10 per cent of the changes use disposable nappies, compared with more than 60 per cent in Europe and half in North America. On the other hand, 80 per cent of the changes with traditional nappies involved the use of nappy liners.

Baby meals, the research suggests, have probably had the lowest rate of price increase of any household food items. When Heinz entered the market 40 years ago the price of a can was sixpence. Now it would cost 11p to 12p, or four and half times more. British babies like children casserole best.

Among juices, orange is favourite, but in milk, apart from a growing consumption of breast milk, the most noticeable change has been a growth in the market share held by John Wyeth, the ethical pharmaceutical subsidiary of American Home Products Corporation.

Its Gold Cap SMA showed a 54 per cent increase in sales between 1975 and 1976. That is attributed to the medical profession's acknowledgement that it came closer to breast milk than any other available product.

The food and toiletry sectors are said to have had many difficulties as a result of the declining supply of babies, but toy manufacturers have been little affected. Almost a third of the money spent on under-fives goes on toys, and parents are spending more on toys for fewer babies.

The largest sector, clothing, has also been cushioned from adverse effects, because parents would apparenty rather cut back on their own clothing than their children's.

"Dramatic changes" in the style of baby transport in recent years have sent several companies to the wall. The need is for light, folding equipment, which parents can stow in the backs of cars.

The nursery market: Providing for the under-fives, by Roshan Mansukhani, The Economist Intelligence Unit Special Report No 50 (EIU Ltd, Spencer House, 27 St James's Place, London, SW1, £40).

26 new centres to aid consumers

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

There are to be 26 new consumer advice centres, financed by grants worth £300,000 announced by the Government in November. Announcing the response to the scheme yesterday, Mr Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said 46 applications for grants had been received.

Speaking at Southwark Consumer Advice Centre, London, he added: "The enormous response we have received refutes those who deny the value of consumer advice centres. The centres do meet a real need to help shopper and shopkeeper alike."

10,000 more to get allowance

About 10,000 more disabled people will be able to claim mobility allowance when the upper age limit is raised to 58 later this year, Mr Morris, Minister for the Disabled, announced yesterday. The present limit is 55.

Mobility allowance is a weekly benefit payable to people who are unable or virtually unable to walk because of physical disablement and are likely to remain so for at least 12 months. The benefit is £7 a week at present, but will increase to £10 a week in July.

School action deferred

The National Union of Teachers has deferred indefinitely sanctions that were due to begin in Northamptonshire schools this week, as the county authority has decided to avert cuts of about £3m originally planned for 1978-79.

Clash between police chief and council committee

A clash of personalities between Mr George Moores, chairman of South Yorkshire Police Committee, and Mr Stanley Barratt, the chief constable, culminated in the blocking at yesterday's county council meeting of nearly £375,000 earmarked for pay increases for the county's 2,500 police officers.

Mr Moores made clear that money for the increases would be found elsewhere and that the withdrawal of a motion affecting the money along with a dozen others, was a gesture to let the chief constable know that the council also had considerable statutory authority.

Mr Moores explained yesterday that the police committee had told the chief constable that a crossing patrol was needed at a junction in Barnsley. The chief constable had agreed to consider stationing a traffic warden at that point but refused to give a definite undertaking, pointing out that the deployment of traffic wardens was his responsibility.

Mr Moores agreed that the South Yorkshire force was 9½ per cent below its establishment of 2,760. He said withholding the £375,000 from the police vote was "peanuts", and added: "We have plenty of money in the police force. It would be a long, long time before it affected the policing of South Yorkshire". He said the council and the chief constable had "agreed to disagree". "We shall probably have a meeting and sort it out in a few days."

Ban misleading bargain offers, minister advised

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Misleading bargain offers that customers cannot easily check should be banned by law, according to Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading.

In a recommendation submitted to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Mr Borrie suggests outright prohibition of "worth and value" claims, such as "worth £36, only £19.95", and on offers quoting alleged prices elsewhere or using the phrase "up to" to magnify the apparent discount.

Mr Borrie says traders should be allowed to make bargain offer claims where the comparison of higher prices is likely to be helpful to the consumer and can be substantiated. The use of offers to mislead should be a criminal offence in all cases.

Confusing claims led to complaints when consumers found that "bargain offers" were misleading. "A potentially serious indirect effect is that, if they have experience of fake bargains, consumers begin to suspect all bargain offers and therefore miss genuine reductions", he added.

"Worth and value" claims were objectionable because the consumer was faced with an unexplained and possibly entirely subjective assertion that the trader was offering a bargain.

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Giant of steam: Susan Cundick, of East Grafton, Wiltshire, in period costume, looking at the 18ft flywheel of the 40-ton pumping engine that was used to supply water to Northampton for 80 years. A dinosaur of the industrial revolution, the engine was brought back to life yesterday in its new home at Kew Bridge Pumping Station, Brentford, now a steam museum (Philip Howard writes). It was built at Cliftonville, Northampton, in 1863 by Easton & Amos, and its rotative beam engine was one of the miracles of contemporary technology. In 1943 it was put into reserve, and it was scheduled for demolition in 1973. Instead, Northampton Borough Council gave it to the Kew Bridge Engines Trust. Members of the trust took it to Kew and re-erected it under the direction of Mr Ronald Plaster, the resident chief engineer. Yesterday it was set in motion for the first time by Mr J. R. Pearce, chairman of the fisheries and recreation committee of Thames Water Authority. Devotees of steam will find poetry in the incantation of the mere statistics of the twin-cylinder Woolf compound engine. The high pressure cylinder has a 16-inch bore by 41-inch stroke; the low pressure cylinder has a 30-inch bore by 60-inch stroke. The beam has an operating length of 15ft from the centre line of the low pressure cylinder to the centre of the connecting rod. But even those who are lukewarm about such statistics can find predestination in the stride of the connecting rod, power in the mighty wheel, and a wonderful beauty in the ancient warrior of steam.

Russian Mennonites won right to go to Para uay

Refugees saved from repatriation

By Peter Hennessy
and John Crossland

One of the few happy stories to emerge from the Keelhaul file, declassified last week by the United States Government, is the saving of Russian Mennonites stranded as refugees in camps in northern Italy after the Second World War. The Mennonites are a non-violent Protestant sect.

The number rescued from forcible repatriation is not known. Count Nikolai Tolstoy, in his recent book *Victims of Yalta*, writes of "thousands of Mennonite refugees" saved in the United States zone of Germany after forcible repatriation had ended in 1947.

Allied Forces Headquarters, Mediterranean, did not regard them as liable for repatriation under the Yalta Agreement. They were to be resettled in Paraguay. A headquarters document dated December 4, 1946, reads:

Reference is your WX-89544 of December 20, 1945. Subject is repatriation of Soviet citizens who are subject to forcible repatriation under the Yalta Agreement.

1. At the present time Soviet citizens constitute a static group with respect to those unwilling to return to the Soviet Union. It is again requested that (see our S-3796 of September 17 with respect to exit of Soviet Mennonites for resettlement in Paraguay) authorization be given this headquarters to permit the immigration of those Soviet citizens who leave the zone under the sponsorship of an accredited agency (such as IOC [full title not known]) and who do not, in the opinion of this headquarters, fall within the terms of the Yalta Agreement as being subject to forcible repatriation.

2. In connexion with the foregoing, IOC here has made mention of a United Nations resolution, reputed to have been adopted, which precludes the necessity of submitting nominal rolls of prospective immigrants to governments of countries of origin or citizenship before authorizing their immigration.

Request text of such resolution, if adopted, together with interpretation as to its effect on the Brazilian and similar immigration programmes.

(Concluded)

Parliamentary report, page 6
Letters, page 17

NUJ steps up action in provinces

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Journalists is intensifying sanctions against provincial newspapers in a dispute over the back payment of a wage agreement.

New measures include a ban on weekend working, except when it is normal routine; a ban on the use of private typewriters; insistence on daily cleaning of telephones; junior reporters to be accompanied by a senior; and insistence on reporters returning to the office before beginning the lunch break.

The union began imposing sanctions nearly four weeks ago over a clause in a new national pay agreement which restricted local "house" bargaining. Both sides have agreed on a revised clause, but the Newspaper Society, representing the employers, said it would not backdate the rise for the period when sanctions were imposed.

The deal, giving £7.09 a week from January 1, was reduced by 26p after being studied by the Department of Employment.

Many newspaper offices have reached local agreements with managements on backdating and are working normally.

The Newspaper Society two days ago offered the NUJ a £35 lump sum in lieu of back payment. That was rejected

London West branch of the union is to consider a complaint against Miss Jenny Harris, a right-wing member of the national executive. It says that Miss Harris, deputy news editor of the *Ealing Gazette*, has deputized for the news editor, who is ill, in contravention of the sanctions.

Spiritualist cleared of faking messages

Mr Gordon Higginson, a leading Spiritualist, was cleared by an independent tribunal yesterday of rigging a clairvoyant session.

The complaint was brought by a fellow Spiritualist, Mrs Phyllis Simpson, about a meeting at the Bristol United National Spiritualist Church. She maintained that names and addresses of people in the congregation which Mr Higginson claimed to have divined by supernatural gifts had in fact been memorized from lists kept on the chuch premises.

She said that Mr Higginson, President of the National Spiritualists' Union, had insisted on being left alone before the meeting.

In its findings the tribunal, presided over by Mr Michael Thompson, a Bristol solicitor, said: "We are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the names and addresses were so obtained and therefore the complaint fails. We do not consider it any part of our duty to inquire into other possible sources of such information whether spiritual or material.

"The respondent may have been unwise in allowing himself to be left in the church for an hour or more, but we think he was entitled to the trust of the officers who had invited him

"There were matters which we found proved which give rise to a reasonable suspicion." The complaint had not been unjustifiably made.

Mr Higginson, from Stoke-on-Trent, has decided to resign as President of the National Spiritualist Union.

MP's plea to Mr Foot on loan fees for authors

By Martin Huckerby

The struggle to establish a public lending right for authors is being renewed tomorrow. A private member's Bill is being presented by Mr Norman St John-Stevas for second reading in the Commons.

Since he came thirteenth in the ballot, the measure will need government help if it is to succeed, and such support seems unlikely.

A previous Bill was halted by a filibuster, and as the new one is the second Bill to be discussed tomorrow, backbenchers obdurately opposed to the scheme may ensure that no time is left to debate the measure.

If second reading is achieved tomorrow, the Government will almost certainly have to provide the parliamentary time if it is to pass into law.

The Government supports the principle of paying authors for use of their books in public libraries, but has never shown great enthusiasm for putting the scheme on the statute book.

Mr St John-Stevas said yesterday: "I appeal to Mr Foot, Leader of the House, a distinguished author and supporter of the lending right cause, to provide time for my Bill."

Under the Bill payments would be made to authors from central government funds through a fee agency.

Trinity House men threaten action over pay

By Our Labour Staff

The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association plans protest action that could disrupt the piloting of ships up rivers and into English ports.

The action, by officers employed by Trinity House, would be in support of a productivity deal of 12.5 to 15.5 per cent, which they say was due to them under a pay settlement last year.

Action is also planned by 67 officers who work on Post Office cable repair ships in support of the productivity deal. Other planned action could disrupt the second stage of a change in the buoyage system due to come into force on April 1.

Guide says conveyancing need cost only £13

By Robert Parker

A new guide on home buying, published yesterday, says solicitors' fees of about £250 can be eliminated and a buyer doing his own conveyancing work can complete the whole transaction for about £13.

The book, published by the Homes Organization, a firm of cut-price conveyancers, was launched at a House of Commons press conference by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West. He said he hoped it would help to break "the grip that the solicitors' monopoly has on the conveyancing market".

Mr John Watson, managing director of the Homes Organization, said he thought the new book should enable any normal person to carry out his own house purchase. The book costs £4.95 and the Homes Organization provides a back-up service of advice and help for £5.

Mr Watson said that, with the cost of postage and forms, would mean a cost of about £13 to a person doing his own conveyancing.

Mr Price said the Homes Organization had been "pursued" by the Law Society to try to protect the monopoly of solicitors. He hoped the book's publication would maintain pressure on the Royal Commission on the Legal Profession, set up two years ago.

He said it had been intended that the commission should make an early report on conveyancing, but that had not happened.

How to buy your property without a solicitor (Homes Organization, 4 Passey Place, Eltham High Street, London, SE9 5DQ, £4.95).

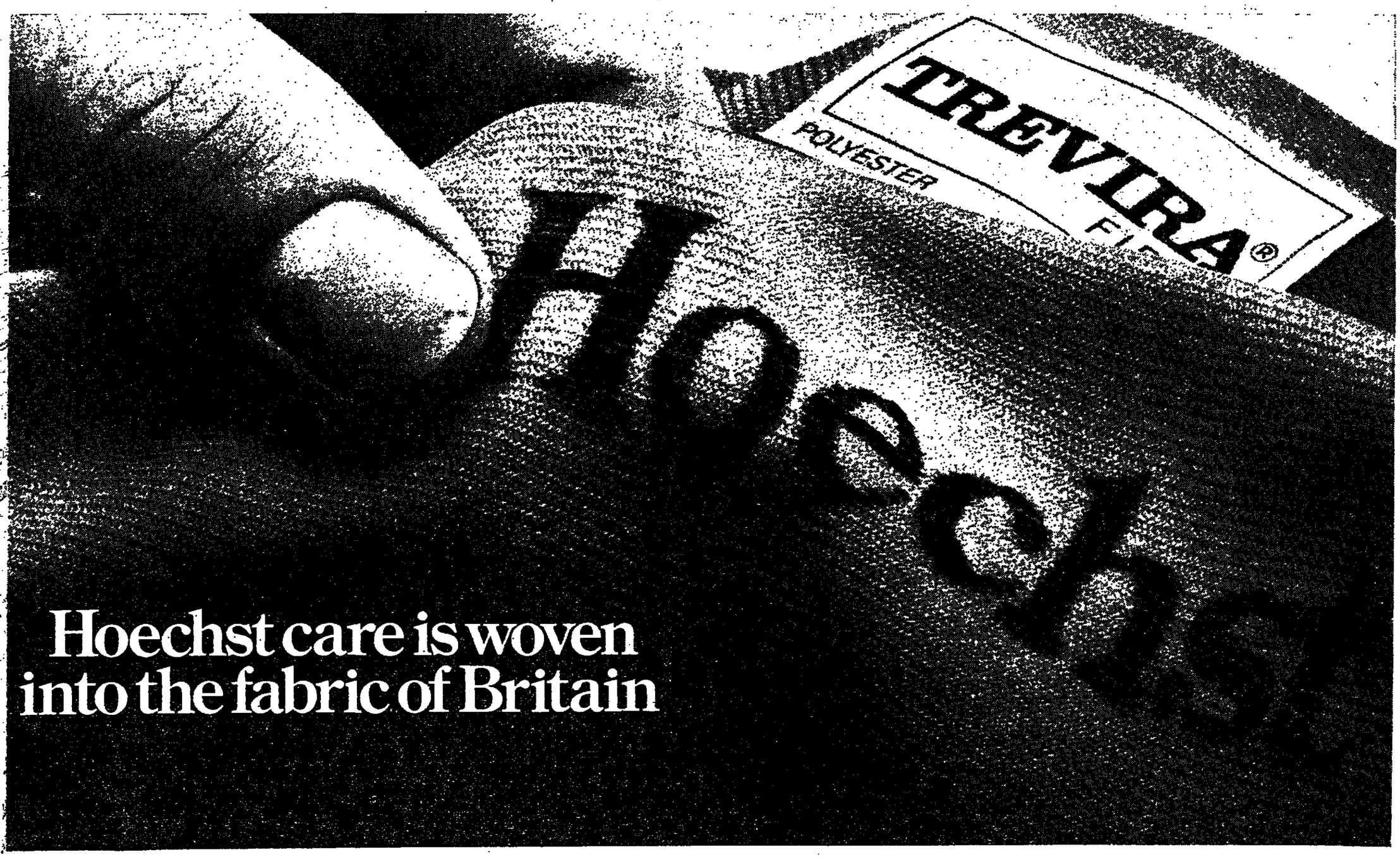
TUC calls for urgent inquiry on fast reactor

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC is pressing Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to set up an inquiry into the need for a commercial fast reactor as a matter of urgency. The minister told the TUCs fuel and power industries committee that the Government would hold an inquiry soon, finishing by the end of the year.

Delay is threatened because the Government would have to approve the project in principle before a planning application could be made.

The TUC wants to commit the Government to a commercial fast reactor and to set up an inquiry as soon as possible. It argues that Britain will need the option of ordering more fast-breeder reactors in the late 1990s when energy supplies will be scarcer.



Hoechst care is woven into the fabric of Britain

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PARLIAMENT, February 22, 1978

Events have shown it was wise to be cautious on Rhodesia

House of Commons

In the light of the events of the past few days more and more people had come to recognize that his initial response of caution to the arrangements for a Rhodesia settlement announced in Salisbury was wise, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time.

Dr Owen, when asked for a statement on the various negotiations about Rhodesia, said—On Monday I saw the Rev Sithole and we have been in contact with representatives of Bishop Muzorewa. I am speaking this afternoon to the United States administration.

I will hope to continue private and public discussions with all parties to the dispute to try to widen and build on the existing areas of agreement.

Mr John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C)—Will the Government endorse a settlement within the six principles that enables the people of Rhodesia democratically to elect a majority rule government, and on a settlement being reached will they end sanctions, and if not, why not?

Dr Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab)—Successive Governments have felt governed by the six principles but the first four are not as appropriate as they might have been when they were first drafted. Events have moved on.

We attach great importance to the fifth and sixth principles. The lifting of sanctions is an issue for the United Nations. (Some Conservative interruptions.)

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab)—If, as reported the Foreign Secretary may be meeting a member of the United States State Department on this problem of Rhodesia, would it be possible for the Foreign Secretary to try and call a meeting with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe and persuade them, at this late hour, that they ought to join the talks for the future of their country? In all fairness they ought to be offered the opportunity and the fighters of the Patriotic Front should be able to join the new forces of the new Zimbabwe?

Dr Owen—It has been a central objective of mine to bring all the nationalist leaders together. I agree that even at this stage it is still worth trying to get greater unity among the nationalist movement. Only then will we be able to ensure a ceasefire and a peaceful election period. That is the prize we must still try and fight for.

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley, Lab)—The voting formula that has emerged from the internal talks is not in accord with the six principles previously accepted by both parties in this Chamber. If there is to be a departure from the six principles we should be made aware of it.

Dr Owen—The sixth principle protects the right of minorities. It is because of the protection of the rights of minorities we proposed specially elected members. The anxiety in Rhodesia and outside has been caused by the large number of specially elected members—28.

But it does appear that there was going to be an agreement that these 28 will never form the Government of Zimbabwe. This would avoid the situation of the 28 members being able to link up with a minority and subvert the results of an election. It is important that these 28 members should not elect the president of Zimbabwe nor should they be able to impeach the president of Zimbabwe.

Mr Bruce Grocott (Lichfield and Tamworth, Lab)—Would he confirm that one of the things that concerned the Patriotic Front is the question of an amnesty for Smith and his associates.

It is psychologically impossible to expect African nationalists who have been in prison, tortured, and seen their friends executed by Smith and his friends over the last 12 years to grant an amnesty as it would have been to have expected the Free French to give an amnesty to Petain.

Dr Owen—The amnesty was part of the proposals set before the House and I believe that if you are to get a peaceful settlement and a non racial independent Zimbabwe, you will have to turn that page of history and not look back.

Although I recognize this is asking a great deal of people to accept an amnesty, I am quite convinced an amnesty is an essential ingredient of a new independent state of Zimbabwe.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C)—His blatant advocacy of the Patriotic Front has only made them put up their terms. If he wants to bring them in he would do better not to run after them.

When he stated that sanctions were a matter for the United Nations it was almost a contempt of this House. If this House does not renew the sanctions order in the autumn there will be no sanctions.

Dr Owen—There may be no sanctions applied by the United Kingdom. The question was the lifting of sanctions which is under a mandatory order of the United Nations of which we are a member.

As to my blatant advocacy, I am an unrepentant believer that it is my task to try to bring all the nationalist leaders together despite the attacks on me.

I will continue to try and bring Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to recognize the need for a peaceful settlement but, as I have made clear throughout, I will not give to them a veto.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Knutsford, C)—The more conciliatory tone Dr Owen has adopted today towards the whole question of internal settlement is welcome.

Would he take advantage of his discussions with United States representatives this afternoon to make it clear to them that careful reflection and consideration of the whole matter with the Government is desirable before giving vent to what can be a damaging statement?

Dr Owen—It was on Thursday that I suggested to the House that careful consideration and careful thought was the most appropriate response. Unfortunately, I did not find the same understanding on the Opposition benches that I find today.

In the light of the events of the past few days more and more people have come to recognize that my initial response of caution was wise.

Disappointment over lack of progress at Belgrade conference

Not much progress had been made on human rights at the Belgrade Conference, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said. He assured MPs that a "robust" speech he made on human rights when he took office continued to represent Government policy.

Mr Roger Sims (Bromley, Chislehurst, C) had asked what progress had been made at the conference on human rights.

Dr Owen—Not a great deal. I would, however, claim that for the first time ever all countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act have had their record on human rights systematically examined, criticized and given an opportunity to respond.

Mr Sims—Has he seen this morning's report of the arrest of the eighteenth member of the so-called Helsinki Group in Russia? That man's name is likely to be added to the list of those people, some of whose names we may never know, who are in prison without trial in Russia. Dr Owen, when he took office, made a robust speech on human rights. Will he confirm that that policy continues to be Government policy?

Dr Owen—Yes. I stand by every word of that speech. None of us would accept that it could be an offence to monitor the progress of the Helsinki Final Act.

It was signed by the heads of the governments of attendant states. So one would expect all those states to have given facilities for people to monitor implementation of the Final Act. That has not been given in the case of all member states.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab)—Have any signatory states had anything to say about the proposal in Great Britain to withdraw the human right of a woman to live with her husband here?

Dr Owen—I do not think that specific issue was raised. But our human rights record was, rightly, subjected to criticism. If the Belgrade review conference is to have any success, all member states must accept supervision and criticism.

We were criticized for some of the things which have occurred in the United Kingdom. We rebutted those criticisms.

I regret we have not made progress on human rights in the sense that we are able to achieve a communique at the end which will reaffirm in a way I would like a commitment to human rights.

Mr Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C)—Has he made it clear to the Russian Government that it cannot pick and choose parts of the Act which it observes and those it does not observe? It should not expect to benefit from the economic section if it flagrantly breaks the section on human rights.

Dr Owen—It has always been our policy that the Helsinki Final Act must be seen as a whole. The Soviet Union have on a number of occasions appeared to resent that human rights is legitimately discussed under the Act.

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire, Lab)—The Russians have stonewalled consistently at Belgrade. It is vital to have some mention of human rights in the final statement otherwise it would be a mockery of the Helsinki agreement.

Dr Owen—The final statement will reflect the fact that we have not been able to reach massive agreement. I prefer to have that rather than some cosmetic communiqué trying to pretend there has been more agreement than there has been.

I prefer to live to discuss these things on another day—to go to Madrid and go over the same ground and hope that by then there is further agreement.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Knutsford, C)—Will he confirm that in ensuring a continuation of the discussion he will not allow the British Government to be drawn into being party to such an emasculated statement after the Belgrade conference as to undermine people's confidence in their defence of human rights?

Dr Owen—I do not know what he means by emasculated. If you do not agree, you will effectively end up with a minimalist statement, virtually only saying you have met. If it is to be an agreed communiqué, it will not cover many of the grounds.

We have tabled the sort of communiqué which the Western powers think should be the accumulation. Unfortunately, the full realization is unlikely to be successful.

Mr Davies—The communiqué would not be invalid if it rehearsed, on the one side, our view of what the conclusions should be and, on the other, the rebuttal of the Soviet Union. That would not be an emasculated statement so it would be valid.

Dr Owen—I agree. But at the moment that sort of statement does not look as if it can be achieved. It is not yet finalized but I think it will be fairly bare statement of fact.

Reactions to papers seen after 30 years

It would be a major step if they had an inquiry every time documents released for public scrutiny under the 30-year rule revealed criticism of individuals, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when he was questioned about a recent report in *The Times* on the forcible repatriation of Soviet exiles.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) asked—Does the Foreign Secretary feel any embarrassment over the revelations in *The Times* about the forcible repatriation of Soviet exiles to their certain deaths?

Will he make available under the European Convention on Human Rights all the pertinent documents and, in view of the blight that now attaches to the reputation of some distinguished civil servants, make sure there is the fullest investigation and report to Parliament?

Dr Owen—The decision to publish under the 30-year rule exposes these issues to the public gaze. I was one who strongly supported the change from 50 to 30 years. I think it is right and there are some who believe it should be lower.

There are consequences for individuals and for this House. If you reduce the time limit, it is bound to affect people still living.

The inquiry and the scrutiny is one in the public domain. If people are still living, they are free to comment, and other people are free to comment, on the documentation.

It would be a major step if, having reduced the period you then felt every time a document revealed criticism that you should set up some formalized inquiry. It is not a matter for me.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 3.30: Debate on developments in the EEC, July to December, 1977. Motion on conflict of laws on employment relationships in EEC.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Theft Bill, report stage. Blasphemy (Abolition of Offence) Bill, second reading.

Government unhappy about changes in Scottish devolution Bill but will not seek to reverse them

Claims that changes made in the Scotland Bill had made it unworkable or incapable of getting the necessary support of the Scottish people were grossly exaggerated, Mr Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, said when moving the Bill's third reading.

He said that some of the changes made had been unwelcome to the Government. But the basic structure of the Bill stood as it was on its introduction. It still provided for a legislative assembly with a wide range of functions.

Clauses 1 and 40 referring to the unity of the United Kingdom and the pay policy were declaratory clauses and the Government would not try to put them back in the Bill.

The Government believed the new clause dealing with the date of a referendum if a general election came first to be unnecessarily restrictive in view of the undertakings given by the Government but they would not attempt in the Lords to change the Bill in that respect.

On the 40 per cent of the electorate rule there was considerable doubt about the drafting of the clause. The Government believed this clause to be damaging and that it could have potentially serious political repercussions in Scotland, and it had already had these.

It was an unnecessary clause since the referendum was to be consultative anyway and was a matter which would come back for final decision by the House. They did not believe that any further test has to be written into the Bill.

Those MPs (he said) who are against the Bill and against devolution who believe that with this test in the Bill they have put an insuperable barrier in the way of devolution are deluding themselves.

This test means that those of us who are in favour of the Bill and who will campaign in the referendum for it will campaign harder and I believe we shall get a result that will meet the test the House has written into the Bill and that therefore the Bill will ultimately be implemented.

The Government would not seek to amend that provision in the Lords.

As regards Orkney and Shetland, Clause 80 stated that assuming the Act was to come into force generally in Scotland but Orkney and Shetland had voted "No" in the referendum—by a simple majority, there was no question of the 40 per cent test there—the Act would not apply to Orkney and Shetland but a commission would be set up to look at their future government.

This provision did not exclude Orkney and Shetland being part of the assembly in due course. The commission, if this clause stood, could presumably recommend that they should be incorporated in the general provisions relating to the assembly and following such a recommendation the House could decide that was the ultimate decision.

Both of the islands' councils had wanted certain safeguards in regard to devolution and their view had not changed on that. In some of these matters, for example, port and oil development generally, the Government had been able to give assurances that the assembly would not change their powers in these matters because they were reserve matters and not affected by the Bill.

They had raised other matters where there were no specific safeguards written into the Bill and no general safeguards that took account of the position. It was on specific matters still that the island councils had anxieties. He had told the islands' councils that the Government accepted that some special provision ought to be written into the Bill.

If that was accepted then two basic approaches were possible. The first would be by way of safeguards in the Bill related specifically to matters on which there was anxiety, and the second was to proceed by means of something similar to what was already in the Bill.

The present provisions, however, had serious disadvantages for Orkney and Shetland.

The effect was that those islands would be in a sort of limbo after the assembly was set up because they would be excluded from the assembly. Presumably they would be run from Westminster for probably quite a long time while a commission was set up and recommendations made and acted upon. That could not be done within weeks or months.

There would also be administrative complications with regard to the Scottish Office and there would also be legislative complications because the assembly would not be the legislature for the islands.

There would also be difficulties with agencies such as the Highlands and Islands Development Board which under devolution would be the responsibility of the assembly and Scottish executive and not of Westminster.

Important services such as health, which depended for their effectiveness on the mainland, would depend on the good will of the assembly and the Scottish executive.

The Government were unrepentant on the use of the guillotine on the Bill. No Bill of this nature was possible without a guillotine motion, that was the practical reality of politics.

Many of the clauses of the Bill were not debated, although it was fair to say that many of them did not have amendments put down to them. All the major issues had been debated. (Opposing protests.) Finance, revenue raising powers, the method of election, referendum, and most of the major issues in the Bill had been not only debated, but debated at adequate length.

He did not believe that the vast majority of people in Scotland wanted independence or separation and independence was irrelevant to Scotland's problems.

Devolution would lead to better government for Scotland which would be more responsive to Scottish needs and determine policies in relation to those needs more closely and more independently than was possible while Scotland was governed from the Scottish Office. Priorities would be better determined and money would be better spent.

The Conservative Party had not the slightest intention of doing anything about devolution. They had abandoned their commitment to an assembly. It would be more honest if they would simply say that.

There was a perfectly respectable argument for no assembly but not one for continually delaying a decision on this matter with constitutional conferences or anything else.

If the House were to deny the Scottish people the change in the government of Scotland they wanted and would soon have the right to take the ultimate decision about, subject to the final authority of the House, the acceptance by the people of Scotland of the House was called into question as well. Those who might be disposed to vote against the Bill tonight should take that into consideration.

When it left the House the Bill would go to the Lords for further consideration. Even more important, it would go ultimately to the people of Scotland for their consideration and decision. The debate was now moving out of the House and to the people of Scotland. When it goes there (he added) we shall have their support and the implementation of the assembly. (Labour cheers.)

Need to get talks going on Horn of Africa

The Government had for some time been trying to bring the situation in the Horn of Africa before the Security Council and would continue to do so, Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time.

Mr Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C) had asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs would raise in the Security Council the presence of 27,000 Cubans in Africa as a threat to world peace.

Will the minister agree (he went on) they present a much greater threat to world peace than South Africa, and do something about it?

Mr Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab)—We have taken considerable diplomatic initiatives, with our Western partners, to get negotiations on the Horn of Africa. This is of paramount importance and our efforts will continue.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C)—Is it not time the Government let the Soviet Union know that our trade links and our economic links will suffer until they call off their Cubans and East Germans?

Mr Rowlands—The issue of trade is much wider. We have repeatedly made plain that detente is not just East, West and European, but universal and including Africa.

Mr Roderick MacFarquhar (Belper, Lab)—Has he taken active steps to talk to Russia at ambassadorial or ministerial level about the presence of Cubans in the Horn of Africa?

Mr Rowlands—Yes, certainly this has been raised on many occasions.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C)—Unless some counteraction is taken Western influence—or indeed American, Japanese and so on—is likely to go by default. While we understand the importance of the OAU principle of respect of frontiers, is not resistance to the advance of new Russian colonialism something which should have priority?

Mr Rowlands—I do not know whether he is suggesting we should embark on a new arms race in the Horn of Africa. We certainly cannot get involved with arms in the Ogaden situation. The need is to get negotiations going and that has been the main priority of our effort.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab)—While the situation in the Horn of Africa is a threat to peace, is not a much greater threat the illegal occupation of South Africa in Namibia, the illegal regime in Rhodesia, and apartheid in South Africa?

As this is apartheid year surely the situation in southern Africa should be the main issue before the Security Council?

Mr Rowlands—We recognize the importance of the Namibia problem. We have been very much involved with the five-power Western efforts trying to get a solution in Namibia. That is where our efforts should be directed.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs—Cuban involvement in Africa as part of the permanent landscape seems a danger. The Horn of Africa situation is a threat to peace and should be discussed further in the Security Council.

Mr Rowlands—I do not think we disagree on the importance and the seriousness of Cuban interference in a number of parts of Africa. What we are arguing about and discussing is how to deal with it.

In the Horn of Africa we are trying to get negotiations going to solve an extremely difficult problem and to deal with Russian and Cuban involvement in these serious issues.

Bill to allow private tenants to buy their block of flats

The market in managed blocks of flats, particularly in Kensington and Chelsea, had recently been of a speculative and unhealthy character, Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, C) said. He obtained leave to present the Co-ownership of Flats Bill to give powers to residents of purpose-built blocks of flats in private ownership jointly to purchase the premises of which their flats are part.

The Bill will also specify procedures to be adopted and make consequential provisions on management and upkeep of the purchased premises.

He said that occupants of flats should be able to acquire the leasehold of premises in which they lived. In certain respects, occupants of flats seemed to be second-rate citizens by comparison with the occupants of houses

The main problem arose partly from a difficult and urgent situation in inner London and the problem of the continuing application of the fair rents system.

He did not complain about the application of the fair rents system, but at a time of inflation it left people in flats at a disadvantage.

One object was to give more powers to tenants' associations. A tenants' association representing occupants of flats in purpose-built blocks in private ownership should have the power to acquire, lease or freehold, as appropriate, in specific circumstances at any time after the flat passed out of the ownership of the original builder.

The Bill was read a first time.

MP's plea for girl faced with deportation

A request for an emergency debate on the Home Secretary's decision to remove from Britain a United Kingdom and Colonies citizen, Miss Kwai Yuk Tam, was rejected by the Speaker.

Asking for the debate, Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said that Miss Tam was to be removed tomorrow (Thursday) and there was no right of appeal. She would be sent back to Hongkong to live in an attic with her elderly father, her new stepmother who hated her, and her step-brothers, one of whom had indecently assaulted her twice.

She was living with her natural brother in Scarborough. He had a substantial income in Britain but could not afford to maintain her in Hongkong.

Awful consequences will flow—Mr Pym

Mr Francis Pym, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution (Cambridgeshire, C) said that overwhelmingly the arguments had been against the Bill. When the guillotine was introduced he warned the House that many important clauses and constructive amendments would go undebated. Little did he realize that quite so many would receive neither a word of comment nor scrutiny. It was a dereliction of the House's duty.

Some 58 clauses and 14 schedules had gone through on the nod. On top of that, although there were 68 Opposition Front Bench amendments designed to test the Bill, they were unconsidered. That reduced the legislative process to a farce.

Parliament had failed the nation in the handling of this Bill so far. The responsibility for that lay on the Government. That could be put right tonight. If ever there was a case for the House to rise to an occasion, this was it.

The Conservatives had adopted a consistent attitude of strong opposition to the Bill. Their amendments had been constructive. (Labour protests.) They had tried to make the division of powers more clear and to allocate responsibility more clearly. They had tried to reduce the element of confusion and conflict in the Bill and to introduce judicial rather than political procedures where there might be conflict on matters of fact rather than opinion.

Now that MPs had spent 18 days on the Bill and written a minimum percentage for the referendum into it, it might still seem an attractive proposition to question the Scots about what they wanted. But was it fair to the Scots to put that question?

One of the principal moving forces behind devolution was, and he regretted it, disillusion with Parliament and the poor performance of the nation.

Did it make sense to say to the people of Scotland: "You have asked for an assembly. Here is an assembly. We have not had enough time to examine how it will work in detail, but what we have seen of it we do not like but we passed it because we want to pass the buck to you. You can tell us whether or not we should bring it into operation."

That could not be right; there was a deceit in it. The people of Scotland had been led to believe this was a good form of devolution but the House did not believe it was. Parliament had a duty to ensure that the option it put before the people of Scotland would be workable and of benefit to them. Parliament had failed in that duty.

There was at the moment no proposal for which there was a genuine majority in the House. There might have been a majority for this Bill on second reading but in its heart the House did not believe in it.

Parliamentary failure was behind the sense and feeling in Scotland that when things went wrong it was because people in Westminster, Whitehall and the headquarters of nationalized industries did not seem to understand the needs and circumstances of Scotland.

It did not need this Bill to overcome that; it would not overcome it. What the Bill envisaged was merely the creation of another tier of government, another cabinet and another parliament in Edinburgh. There were no new ideas for the better control of the executive. This was an extra executive.

The Bill could do nothing for jobs, the economy, or prices. When the flaws in it were discovered, there would be a bitter sense of disappointment. Expectations had been raised and people misled and when this was realized there would be calls for action and pressure. The assembly would not be able to meet the emotional call, except in the short term.

The Government's scheme was riddled with inconsistencies. The underlying seeds of frustration and disappointment and unrealized expectations would sow divisions among men of good will and in the end they would come to see independence as the only way out of their problems.

The day on which the votes of Scottish MPs determined a decision for England in a way in which English MPs did not agree, would be the day the system broke down. Parliament would then be faced with the stark reality of what it had done.

They would probably try a convention by which Scottish MPs did not vote on non-Scottish matters, but that would collapse when the Government was thereby deprived of its majority.

The Bill was not the only way to change government as it affected Scotland. A vote for or against the Bill was not a vote for or against devolution; it was a vote for or against this scheme. There was a better way. Every party having concluded that there could and should be improvements in the government of Scotland, they should work out the workable options. These had not been put forward for debate in the House.

If the Bill was defeated the Government would not fall. There would be no sudden election.

I rather suspect (he said) that, like the rest of us, the Government would probably breathe a huge sigh of private relief. (Laughter and cheers.)

Like the votes last week on the referendum, it would not be a verdict on the Labour Party, the Conservaive Opposition of the Lib-Lab pact. It would be the verdict of the House of Commons on a Bill for which it had no enthusiasm and which in its heart believed was wrong.

Mr William Ross (Kilmarnock, Lab) said English MPs had not a clue about how Scotland was governed. There were blemishes in the Bill. He disliked the 40 per cent rule. It seemed to be something specially created not so much to test public opinion but to make it difficult to get a particular result.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C) said the SNP supported the Bill because in setting up an assembly they would be setting up a vehicle and forum with which they could continue the relentless argument for separation, quoting every failure, whether of the Government, the House or the assembly. That was the main reason he begged the House to reject the Bill.

An assembly was too dangerous a solution. A directly-elected assembly on a national basis had never yet failed to lead to separation, except in cases like Northern Ireland.

Mr John Robertson (Paisley, Scot Lab) said the people of Scotland had asked for bread and had been given stone in the form of the Bill. He was outraged. The option of devolution had been killed and the question now was the issue of independence.

All that Parliament could now do was to determine how an independent Scotland would emerge, because there was no doubt that it would. It was hoped that it could be done in a spirit of peace, generosity, comradeship, and friendliness.

This (he said) is probably the last time I shall speak in this House and in paraphrasing the words of an old song, I would make this plea: "Let our people go."

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat) said while his party supported the Bill there was no stage between the status quo and independence where his party would get off and say: "No further."

They would put the case to the Scottish people and it would be up to them to say how far they would go and if they voted for independence at the end of the day would any MP gainsay that that ought to be the case?

The Bill had taken a beating, as had democracy in some recent debates in the House. There was widespread anger and resentment, not confined to his party, at what had been done to the Bill.

Minister points to problems arising from profit-sharing schemes

House of Lords

Liberals were delighted that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to incorporate in this year's Finance Bill incentives to encourage profit sharing, Lord Byers (L) said in opening a debate on this subject.

As a party they had been campaigning for the adoption of such a policy since at least 1928.

Of the three proposals in the consultative document Liberals preferred the method in which the company could make an allocation from profits each year which could be used to buy shares for full value.

The shares would be apportioned between the employees but would be retained for five years by a special trust during which time employees would not be allowed to sell their shares.

Why was the tax relief only obtainable if the shares were held for a minimum of five years? He had hoped it would be possible to persuade employees to hold on to their shares for a long time but if the policy was to adopt a fixed term of five years there would inevitably be a tendency for a substantial number of shares to come on to the market at a particular time with a resultant unnatural depression of the prices.

Although he might have certain criticisms and reservations, Liberals wholeheartedly supported the giving of incentives to encourage profit sharing. Without the incentives such schemes would inevitably be limited to the few really enlightened employers.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, for the Opposition, said Conservatives were in favour of the principle of profit sharing. Now it seemed the Government, for whatever reason, also favoured this principle. That for this Government was a remarkable development.

Profit sharing could be the key to radical improvement in productivity that was so desperately needed. The term productivity sharing should be seriously considered rather than profit sharing. There were still areas where the word profit was regarded with suspicion. In the case of nationalized industries it would be better to use the term productivity, and hopefully get some, rather than profits.

What would be the position of an employee in a well run company in an industry going through a particularly difficult time? It would be worth considering the idea that an employee could, if he wished, be offered the alternative of applying his bonus to the purchase of authorized unions trust or investment trust securities.

Lord Darling of Hillsborough (Lab) said working men should be allowed to decide for themselves what they were going to do with the cash which a company had agreed they should have. There was a great matter of principle here.

To say to workers that they were going to get pay in a form the employer determined and not have the freedom to decide what to do with the cash was reprehensible.

Lord Drumalbyn (C) said it was reasonable that cash bonuses should be chargeable to income tax. They were a reward for collective effort in the past. Share investment schemes represented a combination of reward for past effort and encouragement to effort in the future.

Properly devised and with general support in a company they engendered a sense of common purpose and industrial commitment to the interests of the company as an entity.

They were all seeking ways to raise their productivity which had fallen behind that in comparable countries. The more employees could feel themselves involved in the interests of their company, the more chance there would be to their catching up and even overtaking their foreign competitors.

Lady Robson of Kiddington (L) said the basic objectives of schemes designed to encourage share ownership through profit sharing in the corporate sector were to achieve greater company loyalty, better industrial relations, greater productivity, and more effective employee participation in the managerial process. Above all, it must be aimed at creating a property-owning democracy in Britain.

Other nations, such as Germany and Japan, which had adopted these policies had strengthened their economies and achieved greater capital investment.

In the Budget the Chancellor had the opportunity to encourage savings rather than consumption. Such savings were badly needed if they were going to conquer inflation and get additional investment in British industry.

Lady Seear (L) said the Government should look again at the opportunity for people to withdraw shares rather more easily. They should also begin to think about incentives for share owning outside an employee's own company and look at what might be possible inside nationalized industries.

Lord Oram, Lord in Waiting, said the proposals for profit sharing put forward in the consultative document were the fruitful outcome of discussions which took place some time ago between Mr Healey and Mr Pardoe on behalf of the Liberal Party and other interested parties.

Just how great an impact profit sharing would have on the economy was debatable. Firms were already free to introduce profit sharing schemes but not many had done so. Some 500,000 employees currently benefited from profit sharing schemes and there were some quite notable schemes such as that run by ICI. The 500,000 employees represented only some 2 to 3 per cent of the workforce.

Profit sharing would not encourage employees to identify their own interests with those of the company unless the profit sharing was on a sufficient scale to make the employee feel he had a real stake in the company. Some schemes had not been generous enough to achieve this.

Profit sharing could foster income inequalities because it favoured employees in buoyant parts of the economy to the disadvantage of employees whose companies failed to make good profits for whatever reason.

On the other hand if companies and their employees wished to introduce such schemes it did not seem unreasonable that some encouragement should be provided through the tax system.

If the shares could be disposed of forthwith giving tax relief for shares allocated to employees it would be tantamount to the payment of wages without tax. To avoid that the Government were suggesting the five-year restriction.

The debate ended.

House adjourned, 6.26 pm.

Third reading carried by majority of 40 votes

Mr Norman Buchan (West Renfrewshire, Lab) said the greatest danger they faced would be defeat of the Bill. It should pass so that the decision would be left to the people of Scotland in the course of a referendum.

His own proposals for a second question, on independence, had been misunderstood. But he would do everything possible to have the second question brought in while the House of Lords considered the Bill. The 40 per cent requirement in the referendum was a stupid error which would be counterproductive.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Bill was lacking in many respects. It had a grossly unfair, almost fraudulent, electoral system. But it established a parliament with wide powers in Scotland and provided democratic control over the administration of a wide range of Scottish affairs which did not previously exist.

It should be given a fair wind and a good chance. It was not only a step but a long stride in the right direction.

Mr John Mendelson (Penistone, Lab) said this was a Bill promoted by people who were not convinced of its merits, called upon to be passed by people who in many cases were against it, and most enthusiastically supported by those who were freest in their denunciation of it.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) said that never had any major Bill had less worthy motives of fear and panic. Never had any major Bill had less genuine support in any part of the House, and never had any major Bill been pushed through the Commons with so much manoeuvring, manipulation and tricky tactics.

It would mean more government, more bureaucrats to run it, more public expenditure to pay for it, and more taxation to support it.

The Bill put at serious risk the unity of the United Kingdom. He was not going to give this up because a bunch of political psychopaths in Scotland, taking advantage of protest feeling arising out of economic failure by both Conservative and Labour Governments, suddenly came to the top of the pot.

Mr John Mackintosh (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab) said there were in Scotland 7,000 civil servants working the equivalent of nine English ministries. They were able and conscientious but could not themselves provide political decision-making.

The case for devolution was that Scottish government was different from the government of the United Kingdom. They wanted to meet this situation by an effective democratic procedure.

He disliked the principle of referendums. For the House to shrug off the responsibility of using its own judgment was a mistake. The Bill was a stepping stone to a form of greater internal democracy.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (North Angus and Mearns, C) said that if the measure was rejected they were putting back the opportunity for decentralization, for devolution, and for starting a process of reform of the central institutions for a considerable period.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab) said that the fundamental case for conferring the democratic right to control affairs which were mainly, but not exclusively, their own concern, constituted the overwhelming case for the Bill. He hoped it would have a third reading and launch the assembly on a successful course.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said the Bill had started as a bad one and remained a bad one. It was to establish an unrepresentative and irresponsible assembly and would bring uncontrollable conflict.

If ever there had been a case for an assembly to be elected by a proportional representation system, it was in Scotland where it was ludicrous to pretend that a representative assembly could be elected, or more important, believed by the electors to have been elected, by the first-past-the-post system.

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) said if an assurance on the inclusion of a second question, on independence, in the referendum was given, it might lessen his opposition to the Bill.

Even by his modest standards could any Labour MP claim that this was a piece of good socialist legislation it would do little good but much harm and he hoped it was disposed of in the "No" lobby tonight.

Sir John Gilmour (East Fife,) said no basic improvements had been made to the Bill which warranted it getting a third reading. MPs were asked to pass a Bill, the guts of which had never been discussed.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab) said the Bill was an extension of the democratic principle. It was necessary to bring government much nearer to the people. Scotland did not want independence, but there was a strong voice for the alternative—devolution.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said the threat to the unity of the United Kingdom presented by the Bill had become more and more obvious. The new Scottish Assembly would be constantly at loggerheads with the Westminster Parliament. The Bill had a dishonest start and deserved a sticky end.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab) said he would support third readung and campaign against the Bill in th ecountry because there were issues which the House could not decide for itself.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C) said after the dust of this devolution battle had come to settle and after the Scots had rejected or not endorsed the proposition being put before them, MPs could then turn their minds to a more practical way of achieving the desired result of concentrating decision-making less in the House and getting it back nearer to th epeople. The Bill was not the way to do it.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said any MP who voted for the Bill would have difficulty in campaigning for a "No" vote in the referendum.

How long could a position endure when an assembly once established could operate without economic power? How long could an assemblyman say: "There are 196,000 on the unemployment register in Scotland, but that is nto my responsbility"?

At best the prospectus involved in a "Yes" vote was muddled and unclear. In reality it was misleading. A referendum was an unsatisfactory bolthole. It was the duty fo the House to bell the Scotland Bill cat and not pass the dagger to a bemused Scottish electorate.

The Bill was read the third time by 297 votes to 257—Government majority, 40.

Interference with jobless schemes foolish

At a time of stubbornly high unemployment it seemed the most maladroit politics to try to examine the various measures which EEC member states had taken to reduce the level of unemployment, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens, Lab)—Is he aware of the criticism coming from our Common Market partners of the assistance the Government are giving towards solving the problem of unemployment and the creation of new work schemes?

Dr Owen—The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Albert Booth) is having discussions and I think is convincing the Commissioner and Commission officials that the various steps we are taking are necessary and vital and that it would be extremely foolish to interfere with them at this time.

Nobody denies the right of the Commission to look at these sorts of areas, but what is most inappropriate is to do so at a time when unemployment is at such a high level.

That is the sort of thing which can be done when the Community is looking at the whole of its macro-economic policies in a period of expansion.

Commuter fares

Mr Robert Maclennan, Under Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, said in a written reply that the Government's conclusions on the Price Commission's report on rail passenger fares in London and the south-east would be announced shortly. Discussions had taken place with the British Railways Board.

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T EUROPE

lian Communists ıoyed by slow :e of ruling party

r Own Correspondent
b 22

g Christian Democrats / and, after more than of efforts to put a new administration, g party seems to feel a good half way along to success.

as the view of Signor the Vice-Secretary, talks with Signor i, the Prime Minister, was apparently agreed parliamentary groups eet early next week, by a session of the ational executive.

ecutive was expected this week, but the ses- postponed, presuma- cause there remain among some rank-and- bers about the wisdom sing cooperation with munists.

Communists are not sting on equal treat- any arrangement for g a new minority Democratic Govern- ıt are making clear v are growing impa- h the leisurely pace by the Christian ts.

ommunists said today v is in such a critical t it cannot wait much or a fully operating ent. The Communist tional executive, which morrow, is expected to speedier proceedings.

Aldo Moro, the Chris- ıocratic chairman, dis- ndirectly in a news- rticle today why the Christian Democrats are taking their time.

Anyone aware of the dangers facing the country, he said, would want to avoid the shock of a general election, and would prefer "a dignified settlement of the crisis without sacrifice of the identity or dignity of each party, and in particular ours, which it is our duty to think of first".

The implication is that the whole party is not yet ready for a "dignified settlement" in Parliament, which he sees as the only alternative to elections. Such a settlement would involve concessions to the Communists.

Edward Mortimer writes: The senior foreign affairs specialist of the Italian Communist Party, Signor Gian Carlo Pajetta, arrives in London today for a short visit to Britain. He is meeting this afternoon with members of the *National Executive Committee* of the Labour Party.

The official reason for Signor Pajetta's visit is to address a seminar on Friday at St Catherine's College, Oxford, on his party's role in the European Community. But he will also speak at a meeting of Italian residents in London on Saturday.

He had hoped to meet members of the British Government, but the Italian Embassy has apparently been unable to arrange this at short notice because his visit coincides with the weekend and the Ilford, North, by-election campaign.

Mitterrand coolness to Marchais proposal

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 22

The Communist Party will public attitude to the Socialists before negotiations on a new common programme can resume, M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, said today.

Answering questions at a lunch given by the French Diplomatic Press Association, he said that there was no point in accepting last night's renewed invitation from M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, to restart talks "without delay and without formalities".

"You cannot, evening and morning, attack the Socialist Party accuse it of moving away from the common programme, poison the atmosphere in the left and at one and the same time pretend to reach a good agreement. First of all they must start to talk to us again, as befits them, with respect.

"When we reach that point things can move quickly. If the Communist Party begins to want again a good Union of the Left and a good realization of the common programme, we will move forward in that way. In all events the day of reckoning is at hand."

M Mitterrand repeated his offer to hold the next meeting on the common programme on the day after March 19, that date of the second round of the election.

The renewed appeal for talks made in Rheims last night was taken up by the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*. Until now M Marchais had been saying that he was prepared to talk at any time, but had been content to leave the negotiations until after the first round of the election on March 12.

At a Paris rally last week, he told 70,000 cheering supporters: "Vote communist on the twelfth; negotiate on the thirteenth and victory on the nineteenth." He then seemed confident that he would secure sufficient support in the first round to force M Mitterrand not only to agree on a common programme dictated by his party but to allow him to pick the portfolios to be allocated to Communists in an eventual government of the left.

The urgency of last night's appeal in Rheims seems to show that as the campaign proceeds M Marchais is becoming worried about whether he can muster sufficient support at the polls to force M Mitterrand to do anything.

According to the latest Sofres opinion poll in *Le Figaro* today, the Communists have 21 per cent support compared to 27 per cent for the Socialists. The Gaullists have 22 per cent, and the non-Gaullist coalition parties 20 per cent. So with the help of a few smaller parties the Government is predicted to win 45 per cent in the first round compared to 50 per cent for the left.

M Mitterrand makes clear in an interview in *Le Monde* today that "it is too late" for fresh talks before the election is over. "We will not discuss a second common programme before having applied the first. And we will accept even less to substitute a Communist programme for a common programme."

In last weekend's cantonal elections in the Val-de-Marne, the Communist candidate, who was leading over the Socialist one causing him to withdraw, was beaten because 48 per cent of the Socialist voters refused to vote Communist in the second round.

So it seems that the urgent request by M Marchais for more talks before the election may point the way to a new meeting soon.

A television journalist asked if there was any chance of a television debate between M Mitterrand and M Barre, the Prime Minister. M Mitterrand suggested that was something for the television companies to arrange, "although it seems to me that M Barre is already taking a great deal of precautions to see that that does not happen".

M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, meets a fish merchant in a working class district during the electoral campaign.

The French Elections

Boxer dies after blows to head in Madrid ring

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 22

The Spanish middleweight boxer Juan Jesus Rubio Melero, aged 24, died here today from injuries received in a match here last Friday against Francis Rodriguez, the Spanish champion.

Señor Rubio Melero, one of 10 children of an unemployed carpenter, three of whom are boxers, suffered irreparable brain damage in the fight. He underwent an operation but remained in a coma from the time he hit the canvas

The Madrid daily *Ya* reported today that the dead fighter's opponent had said in Tenerife that if he had been the referee he would have stopped the fight, or if he had been Señor Rubio's manager he would have thrown in the towel before the fatal knockout in the seventh round because Señor Rubio was completely groggy.

There was no oxygen tank at the Madrid Sports Palace where the fight took place, nor was there an ambulance standing by.

Señor Rubio's death extended the list of an estimated 500 boxers pummelled to death in various countries in the name of sport in this century, according to the Madrid evening newspaper *Informaciones*.

It was his eighth professional fight, of which he had won six and drawn one, after an amateur career of about 80 fights.

nn denies calling off hunt for Nazis

tricia Clough
b 22

West German Justice today denied a claim y a left-wing Social t deputy on a BBC programme that the rman Government has ely dragged its feet on ng Nazi crimes in o protect prominent

ecifically rejected as ely wrong" a charge Karl-Heinz Jensen that ıorities had failed to material available in ıerican documentation on former Nazis in

naterial there, which tained staff files, had ısed repeatedly by tors and Herr Jensen Herr Sepp Binder, the Ministry spokesman,

anorama film, made some months ago and broadcast on Monday evening, raised the question of whether the Allies and the West Germans had sought out and punished Nazi criminals with sufficient thoroughness.

It has been strongly criticized by West German correspondents in London as one-sided. They found that it did not make clear to viewers the difficulties involved.

"There was no word about the big trials, the many smaller ones, the dogged investigations, or the many people sentenced. There was no mention of how a person can only be condemned in a democracy if his crime can be proved", the correspondent of *Die Welt* said.

"There was almost nothing about how often and how passionately the Bundestag has made alterations in the laws, exclusively in order that Nazi crimes should not remain unpunished."

ıch court sentences ıst to 20 years

Own Correspondent
b 22

-year sentence, the imposed in France for s given today to Semi aged 35, an Algerian, se Assizes in Beauvais. onvicted of raping five ers, two of whom he d with a knife while their handbags. His gave notice of appeal se had been taken up r, a woman's liberation Elle Josyane Mouter, ts lawyers, said in a plea to the court: "We are not here out of vengeance to have an Algerian condemned even though his five crimes are atrocious. We are here to try to do something to reduce the 22,000 rapes committed each year in France".

The prosecution had asked for a 15-year penalty. The severity of the sentence is explained by the fact that armed robbery, which was involved, is still a crime which carries the death penalty in France.

Zealand Britain for at EEC

Clayton
ıncan MacIntyre, the land Minister of Agri- appealed to Britain for help in protecting ry's trade in the face EEC opposition.

Mr Silkin, the Mini- Agriculture, Fisheries , in London at the end ropean tour and then the Community's farm

looked upon as accep- ix the market in order e that the income of is protected without gard for the interests consumer", Mr Mac- id. "One of these days ısumers will combine ze that they have been

ealand was determined ıe cheese exports to ven though the final granted by Brussels he wishes of the EEC by expired last year. try feared that if the ought lamb into its agricultural policy, pitched too high and tion would fall.

Swiss to vote on reducing retirement age

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 22

A proposal to reduce the retirement age to 60 from 65 for men, and to 58 from 62 for women, will go to a referendum this weekend in Switzerland.

The idea, put forward by the Swiss Progressive Organizations, small radical leftist groups, is opposed by all political parties on the grounds that it would impose an intolerable load on the compulsory state pensions fund, necessitating higher contributions and probably lower pensions as well.

While also against the proposal, the Swiss Trade Union Association is, significantly, leaving its members free to vote as they wish.

Mr Agee's plea to Queen Juliana

Amsterdam, Feb 22.—Mr Philip Agee, a former officer of the American Central Intelligence Agency, has appealed to the Council of State, headed by Queen Juliana, against the Government's decision to expel him from Holland, his lawyer said today.

l shows 80 pc support abortion in Italy

Feb 22.—More than ent of Italians approve on in certain cases and ıpport for a change in abortion laws is growrding to a survey by a polling organization ublished today.

ll, which first appeared Catholic magazine *Il* f Bologna, found that cent of those asked of abortion in cases er to the life of the nd 80 per cent in cases s to her health or malıs in the child.

ırvey also found that cent favoured allowing in the early weeks of pregnancy compared to 51 per cent in 1976.

Pro-abortion forces approved liberal abortion measures in the Chamber of Deputies last year. The Bill was defeated, however, by a majority of one in the Senate. It has been reintroduced.

The Doxa poll, based on a sample of 1,000 interviews, noted that support for abortion depended on its motivation: 72 per cent supported it in cases of rape, 52 per cent for girls under 15, and 50 per cent for economic reasons. However, 61 per cent were against allowing abortion merely to meet the wish of the woman.—Reuter.

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Something worth paying for.

It's a fact that a lot of people suffer too big a drop in income when they retire.

That's why we need the new pension scheme that starts in April this year.

It will mean that in future millions of employees will be able to retire on half pay.

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The new scheme will give you two pensions.

The basic retirement pension continues, but on top you will get a second pension based on your 20 best earning years under the new scheme.

The second pension will come either from the state or from your employer and will start being paid next year.

Both pensions will be fully protected against inflation, and will still be available to you no matter how many times you change jobs.

Better deal for women.

Women will still get their pension at 60 and (unless they have already opted to pay reduced rate contributions) they will get the same benefits as men, and pay the same contributions.

A woman can leave her job to bring up a family without losing her right to a basic pension.

What you will pay.

This table summarises the new contributions you'll pay from 6 April (the present rates, where different, are in brackets).

The new rates are listed fully in leaflet NI.208 obtainable from main Post Offices and Social Security offices.

Class 1 contributions	Employees	Employers
Standard rate	6.5% (5.75%)	10% (8.75%)
Contracted-out rates: ☐ on first £17.50 a week	6.5% (5.75%)	10% (8.75%)
☐ on earnings between £17.50 and £120 a week	4% (5.75%)	5.5% (8.75%)
Reduced-rate for some married women and widows	2%	As above (standard or contracted out)
Men over 65 and women over 60	NIL (some: 5.75%)	10% (8.75%)
Lower and upper earnings limits £17.50 and £120 a week (£15 and £105).		
Employers' contributions do not take account of the N.I. Surcharge		
Class 2 contributions: self-employed £1.90 a week (£2.55/£2.66) Small earnings exception from liability £950 a year (£875)		
Class 3 voluntary contributions £1.80 a week (£2.45)		
Class 4 contributions: self-employed 5% (8%) on profits or gains between £2,000 and £6,250 a year (£1,750 and £5,500)		

If you already draw a pension.

The scheme doesn't affect people already retired.

However, your existing state pension will continue to be fully protected against inflation.

Issued by the Department of Health & Social Security

Working after pension age.

People who carry on working after pension age will no longer be liable for contributions after 6 April, although their employers will.

If you're self-employed.

You will not contribute to the new additional pension and will not receive it. But your rights to the basic pension remain and you will pay lower contributions than you did before.

To find out more.

For full details of the new pension scheme fill in this coupon, or ask your local Social Security office for a copy of leaflet NP.34. The leaflet also covers other changes, some of which affect people with more than one job.

Please send me leaflet NP.34 (write the number of copies you need in the box) ☐

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NEW PENSIONS: A MORE SECURE FUTURE

NP/E/T/1

OVERSEAS

Russians accuse Egypt of surrender

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 22

President Assad of Syria finished his talks in Moscow today with a firm Soviet commitment to support his opposition to President Sadat of Egypt, but little in the way of any new initiative on the Middle East.

At a banquet in the Syrian President's honour last night, President Brezhnev accused the Egyptian leadership of "unilaterally surrendering one pan-Arab position after another". As a result, he said, serious damage had been done to the Arab cause and the chances of a Middle East settlement had been set back.

The Soviet leader said the Arab countries were at a crossroads. The "imperialists"—that is, the Americans—were encouraging "conciliators" and "capitulators" with promises of money and aid. "Is it not time to stop the unprincipled manoeuvres in the Middle East?" he asked.

Mr Brezhnev praised Syria for its "realistic and constructive" policy.

The Russians purport to believe that they have President Sadat on the run, and this is therefore their opportunity to reassert their influence in the Middle East. However, there is no evidence at the end of President Assad's visit that the Russians have any clear idea what to do supposing the Sadat peace effort fails.

President Assad, for all that he has been feted during his three days here (he was seated among the Politburo at the Kremlin ceremony today commemorating the founding of the Soviet Army) has been cautious in his public statements.

Coinciding with the Assad visit was the curious announcement that Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, the deputy Libyan leader, did not return to Libya on Friday as was officially reported in the Soviet press.

Tass said he left today, five days later than planned. The obvious speculation is that he was persuaded to join the Assad talks, or that the Russians wished to keep his continued presence in this country secret while he negotiated arms purchases.

Atherton shuttle: Mr Alfred Atherton, the United States Under-Secretary of State, arrived in Egypt this evening, fresh from talks with Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

He said he would discuss concrete ideas with the Egyptian Foreign Minister when he meets him tomorrow.

Husain dinner: King Husain of Jordan, in London on a private visit, had a working dinner with Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, at 10 Downing Street last night (our Foreign Staff writes). Dr Owen is to spend the weekend in Jordan before visiting Israel early next week.

Brigadier Shukri (right), who led the Larnaca commando raid, listens to President Sadat's defiant speech.

Cairo hysteria as commandos are borne to rest

From David Watts
Cairo, Feb 22

"Slaughter the Palestinians. Revenge, revenge, Sadat! Take Arafat's head in revenge", howl dozens of young men as Egyptian troops dash here and there trying to force back the Cairo crowd.

"Coward Cypriots. Our troops died like dogs." The broad dusty boulevard becomes a river of hysteria, a sudden release of days of tension after the murder of one of Egypt's leading journalists and the shock of defeat at the hands of a friendly nation in an attempt to rescue the victims of a hijacking.

The roofs and balconies of the high apartment buildings are packed with people shouting down the same message of hate to President Sadat, members of the Cabinet and leaders of the armed forces as they walk slowly behind the bodies of the 15 Commandos who died at Larnaca airport on Sunday.

The scream of a black-veiled woman rises suddenly above everything to be lost again in a hubbub of anguish and hatred.

Leading the parade are rows of slim commandos in mottled brown and sand-coloured combat kit, the survivors of the raid. Ahead lies the futuristic monument to the Unknown Soldier in the shape of a pyramid. Behind, in three freshly painted vans draped with the Egyptian flag, lie the commandos' bodies

"Arafat, Arafat, stop the treachery and assassination. Gather your men from the cabarets", shout the crowds. The Egyptians feel they have borne the main burden of the wars against Israel and struggled for the Palestinians.

A few weeks ago the hopes for peace were high, but in less than a week of violence and murder 16 Egyptians are dead at the hands of other Arabs or of previously friendly nations. An emotional head of steam has been building up in the Egyptians, and today it began to be felt in the hysterical tribute to the dead commandos by the ordinary people and in a fighting speech by President Sadat to the survivors of the Larnaca raid.

As the mourners gather in a colourful tent outside the Rabaa El Adawiya mosque, in the Cairo suburb of Nasser City, where the commandos have their headquarters, the atmosphere is peculiarly restrained. Only the relatives of the dead sob quietly at one end of the long awning as Egypt's political and military leadership come together for the second day of national mourning in four days, after the burial of Mr Youssef Sibai on Sunday.

The procession lines up to move off for the half-hour march and a group of hysterical women, waving black scarves and screaming, have to be restrained by troops. The steady drumming of the band serves only to underline the emotional scenes along the route as the cortège moves through the suburbs. Huge floral tributes set out neatly, rows of coloured berets, and the sombre official faces, contrast with the untidiness of human feelings.

Suddenly, yards short of the monument, sirens scream and the official party sweeps away in limousines, the crowd engulfs the shrine to Egypt's war dead and the ceremony is over.

Emotion is spent. The life of the nation moves on to other things, and the bereaved are left alone to bury their dead.

Mr Sithole claims British swing in favour of Salisbury pact

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is coming round to the idea of supporting the "internal settlement" now being negotiated in Rhodesia, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the Rhodesian nationalist leader, claimed yesterday.

Although Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was not prepared to give a British commitment at this stage, he said, this would be necessary fairly soon.

Mr Sithole, who has given British ministers and Conservative Party leaders a confident report of progress in the Salisbury talks, will be having further discussions at the Foreign Office today and possibly tomorrow. Mr Richard Moose, an American State Department official, is expected to attend.

The explanation for the new progress towards majority rule lies in the phenomenon of "two Smiths", Mr Sithole told a press conference yesterday. Up to last year, Mr Smith was fighting against the very principle of majority rule, based on one man one vote; now he had publicly committed himself to the same principle. Many people wondered if he was sincere; Mr Sithole asked them to judge by the result of the talks.

In an important new point, Mr Sithole emphasized that Mr Smith was ready to accept the leaders of the Patriotic Front in the proposed interim government. "We are pressing Mr Smith to see that they are invited. His response is positive."

But the African delegations were opposed to Mr Smith leading the interim government, as he was insisting. There was disagreement on this, but he distinguished between "deadlock and collapse" in the talks.

He had come to London to explain the "realities" of the negotiations in Salisbury, Mr Sithole said, hence his letters to the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, urging them to take the talks seriously.

Outlining the stages towards a settlement, during which British support would be needed at some point, Mr Sithole said the first stage would be signature of an agreement on the broad principles, at the end of this month or early next month. Then the interim government would be formed to deal with questions concerning the ceasefire, lifting the ban on political parties, releasing political detainees, and arrangements for the election. He thought this would last six to nine months. The British Government had not decided at what stage it should "come in"; this would depend on events. "We feel the British Government has an important role to play, by recognizing what we shall agree on as the people of Zimbabwe."

Washington: After initially pouring cold water on the proposed internal settlement, the Administration is now adopting a more positive view of the tentative agreement reached by Mr Smith and black moderates last week (David Cross writes).

This could conceivably pave the way for American recognition of a new government in Salisbury if it proves to be acceptable to the black majority.

While still voicing reservations, the State Department conceded in a statement today that the new movement towards majority rule represented a "significant step".

The statement made it clear, however, that the Anglo-American plan offered in Washington's view the best chance of a peaceful and lasting settlement.

Salisbury: The nationalist groups involved in the Salisbury talks have formally demanded Mr Smith's speedy departure as Prime Minister and dissolution of the present white-dominated Parliament, conference sources said.

The United African National Council (UANC), the ANC (Sithole) and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Zupo), tabled the paper, setting out their united stand against Mr Smith's proposals for a white-controlled transitional administration lasting up to 15 months.

The nationalists want black control and a six-month interim before majority rule.—Reuter.

119 Ovambo children 'abducted by Swapo'

Windhoek, Feb 22.—Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) last night abducted 119 Owambo pupils from a mission school at Odibo, in northern South-West Africa (Namibia), it was announced here tonight.

Mr Justice Steyn, the Administrator General, said that about 80 guerrillas had abducted the children, a number of whom had managed to escape before being taken across the Angolan border.—AP.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg: Two more South African servicemen have been killed as a result of clashes in the border operational area of South-West Africa between the South African defence force and SWAPO guerrillas. This brings to six the number of South African servicemen to have been killed since a clash on Sunday.

According to Major-General J. Geldenhuis, the commanding officer in South-West Africa, at least 10 guerrillas have been killed and a number of others wounded during follow-up operations after Sunday's incident.

The rising death toll on the South African side would seem to indicate a marked increase in the border war. Last month Swapo announced its intention to increase military activities against South African troops based in the north of the territory.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, who withdrew from talks with Western foreign ministers in New York earlier this month, is in Windhoek for talks with the Administrator General and representatives of various internal political organizations.

S Africans unhappy at broadcasting 'bias'

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Feb 22

Television viewers in South Africa were astonished by the screening of a hard-hitting exchange in New York between Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and a tough team of CBS interviewers. The programme caused such a stir that it was repeated

On their home ground, ministers usually have an easy time with interviewers. In Parliament, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) has been accused of excessive pandering to government officials which, Opposition MPs claimed, was lowering morale among its staff.

Mr David Dalling of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) accused the SABC of "gross political bias" in television and radio news broadcasts.

He called for the setting up of an independent authority to replace the present controlling board, which he described as "an extension of the National Party Cabinet"

Mr Dalling also wanted a body similar to the Press Council to investigate complaints of biased reporting. He quoted a Rhodes University survey made over four weeks in September and October which he said showed that 81 per cent of political news was taken up by National Party representatives or government officials.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of National Education, rejects Mr Dalling's figures and says that in the past six months the SABC received only seven complaints compared to thousands of appreciative letters.

Newspapers, though, regularly receive protests from discontented viewers who would like to see more honest discussion of the problems facing the country.

Cyprus suspends deputy police chief and charges British reporter for raid reports

Nicosia, Feb 22.—President Kyprianou suspended the Cypriot deputy chief of police today and the Government took action against newsmen for allegedly inaccurate reporting of the Cypriot-Egyptian gun battle at Larnaca last Sunday that left 15 Egyptian troops dead.

An official announcement said that Mr Pavlos Stokkos, the deputy chief, had been suspended for "communicating false information regarding the events at Larnaca airport and for negligence in the execution of his duties".

Mr John Bierman, a British foreign correspondent based in Cyprus, was charged tonight with publishing a false report

In reply he said: "I am not guilty of writing false news. I wrote my report in good faith, based on facts which justified such a publication. There were a number of eye-witnesses willing to substantiate my description of the incident."

An announcement said that the Attorney-General was also investigating the daily newspaper *Symerini* for reporting that "a massacre" had been carried out by members of the Cypriot National Guard against Egyptian commandos when they tried to storm a Cyprus Airways aircraft in which two Palestinians were holding 11 Arab hostages and four crew members.

At the same time, President Kyprianou sent his condolences to Egypt over the deaths of their soldiers.

He said: "Your bereavement is also our bereavement. It has never been our intention to cause difficulties or harm to Egypt with which we are linked by old bonds of friendship fostered during most difficult times." — UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Palestinian denial: The Palestine Liberation Organization today denied in Beirut that a group of its officials who had been invited to Cyprus to help negotiations with the two Palestinian gunmen had fought along with the Cypriot forces

The delegation was not at the airport at the time of the shooting, the spokesman said here.

The Cyprus Government also denied that the PLO men took part in the battle, but it said that the PLO delegation was at the airport when Egyptian troops intervened to liberate the hostages. — Agence France-Presse.

British move to end ILO 'abuses'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

British trade union leaders are seeking changes in the running of the International Labour Organization (ILO) that would effectively reduce the influence of the Communist block and the third world and open the way for reaffiliation by the United States.

The TUC General Council agreed yesterday to give priority in its efforts at the ILO conference in June to restoring effective management to the organization. The British unions want to remove approval of conventions from the East-West political battleground and to end some of the political debate that takes place.

Mr Lea Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said last night: "We have long taken the view that the ILO should not be a forum for great political discussions which are more appropriate to the United Nations.

"We believe there has been abuse of ILO procedures. Many of the complaints made by the United States in the past have been on issues where we ourselves thought that the ILO could improve its operations. Naturally we want to see the United States back in."

Soweto police given two swimming pools

Johannesburg, Feb 22.—The black township of Soweto gained two more swimming pools today, for police use only.

Johannesburg's "shadow city" of 1,250,000 blacks has seven swimming pools, roughly one for every 178,000 people.

The two pools were presented to the police today by the Southern Cross Fund charity. One will be for black police, the other for white police. A police spokesman said there were about 1,200 police based in the township, and the pools would be for the exclusive use of them and their families. The majority of Soweto police are black.—Reuter.

In brief

Roman Polanski may face judge

Los Angeles, Feb 22.—Roman Polanski, the film director, may return to the United States from France to face sentencing on a charge of sexual intercourse with a minor, because the judge in the case has stepped down, Mr Douglas Dalton, his American lawyer, said.

Mr Polanski, who is 44, and a French citizen, fled to France on January 31

Everest celebrations

Katmandu, Feb 22.—Nepal is to invite all 56 climbers who have reached the summit of Mount Everest to take part in celebrations in May marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first ascent made by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay.

Russia arrests unionist

Moscow, Feb 22.—Mr Vladimir Klebanov, one of the leaders of a workers' group trying to set up an independent trade union in the Soviet Union, has been arrested and placed in a psychiatric hospital, dissident sources said today.

7oz baby lives

Jakarta, Feb 22.—A "miniature" premature baby girl, weighing only 7oz at birth in Java three weeks ago, was today reported to be doing well after doctors predicted that she would live only a few days. She now weighs 21oz.

Last publication

Chicago, Feb 22.—The *Chicago Daily News*, founded in 1876, will publish for the last time on March 4, it was announced today. It is the city's only surviving afternoon daily.

Coal strikers reject peace plan

Washington, Feb 22.—Leaders of striking American coal miners today rejected a proposal by mine owners that both sides submit to private binding arbitration to end the strike. Mr Marshall, the Labour Secretary, resumed efforts to produce a negotiated settlement.

But with no clear prospects for an agreement, the White House announced that legislation had been prepared to enable President Carter to end the 79-day strike by Government intervention.

The President would need legislation approved by Congress if he decided to end the strike through Government-imposed binding arbitration or a federal takeover of the mines.

As an alternative, the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association proposed yesterday that striking miners return to work immediately while a private panel of arbitrators drew up a new contract

The United Mine Workers rejected that suggestion outright, however, and union negotiator Mr Kenneth Dawes denounced the mine owners' representatives as "a bunch of pigheaded people

He said the union would accept binding arbitration only if it were imposed by the Government, but added that he opposed that or any form of federal intervention.—UPI.

'No case' against Panama leader

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 22

Senator Robert Byrd, Democratic leader of the Senate, said today there was "no evidence" that would hold up in a court of law to link General Omar Torrijos, the Panama leader, with drug smuggling.

Investigations by the Senate's intelligence committee into charges of drug trafficking by senior Panama officials had not changed his personal opinion that the new Panama Canal treaties were in America's best interests.

Mr Byrd was addressing a public session of the Senate after a meeting behind closed doors to consider evidence assembled by the intelligence committee.

Last night the American legal authorities made public the details of drug smuggling charges against the brother of General Torrijos, but no conclusive evidence has been produced to implicate the Panama leader himself.

The indictment against Señor Moises Torrijos, made public by a United States district judge accused him of facilitating the shipment of heroin through Panama in 1971. It came after the arrest of two Panamanians carrying more than 150lb of narcotics at Kennedy airport, New York, in July of that year. The indictment was made secretly in 1972, but the charges against the brother of General Torrijos were never pursued.

During yesterday's closed session of the Senate, the intelligence committee reported that General Torrijos almost certainly knew that senior officials in his Government, including his brother, were engaged in illegal drug trafficking.

Nevertheless, the committee said, there was no reliable evidence to link general Torrijos himself with drug smuggling. Intelligence reports linking him had been "largely second-hand and of varying reliability", the report added.

To the concern of the White House, treaty opponents have made no secret of their hopes that the allegations of drug smuggling by Panama officials will convince some wavering senators that General Torrijos cannot be trusted as a guarantor of the treaties.

So far, however, there is no evidence that this will be the case when senators finally vote on the treaties late next month or in early April.

Madrid: Señor Moises Torrijos, who is Panama's Ambassador to Spain, denounced American charges of drug smuggling against him as an attempt to derail Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

"The accusation is totally false and is of political, not juridical character", he said here.

"They say I have taken narcotics to the United States, and the curious thing is that I have never visited there."

He added that he had no plans to leave Spain.—AP.

Warning by Moscow over neutron 'intimidation'

Moscow, Feb 22.—Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet Defence minister, said today that the Soviet Union would not be intimidated by cruise missiles, neutron bombs or other new weapons and could match any armaments developed by its enemies.

In a speech marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Soviet armed forces, he said the arms race was becoming increasingly dangerous as reactionary forces in the West sought to gain advantages over the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, he said, wanted peace and was doing everything necessary to ensure progress in the strategic arms limitation talks

But he added: "Let no one take our love of peace for weakness and let no one try to scare us with new types of lethal weapons. . . . Our economy, science and technology can ensure the development of any arms on which our adversaries may try to place reliance."

Marshal Ustinov also criticized China's leadership which, he said, was trying to fan hostility and hatred between peoples, conducting vicious anti-Soviet propaganda, and opposing all peace initiatives of socialist countries.

At the celebrations, President Brezhnev, wearing a marshal's uniform, read a congratulatory message to the armed forces from the Soviet Government and Communist Party.

He said the Soviet Union had never armed itself for the sake of armaments. It had never been and would not be an instigator of the arms race.

"All that the Soviet people do in the military field is being done to secure themselves and their socialist friends against an attack and to prevent an aggression".—AP.

Leading article, page 17

Muhammad Ali made consul for Bangladesh

Dacca, Feb 22.—Muhammad Ali, former world heavyweight boxing champion, was today appointed honorary consul-general for Bangladesh in Chicago.

Mr Ali, who left for London at the end of a five-day goodwill visit to Bangladesh, went to the Foreign Ministry today and was given a Bangladesh passport and letter of appointment.

"I will now represent Bangladesh everywhere. I'll fly a Bangladesh flag in my house, in my new office at Chicago and in my car", he told journalists.

"When I appear in my next fight to regain my title, I want the world press to introduce me as a citizen of Bangladesh."

Mr Ali described Bangladesh as a paradise and said he would build a house at a Bangladesh sea resort and live there two months a year.—Reuter.

What price oil shales?

The world's oil shale deposits contain 600 times the amount of oil available in proven petroleum reserves. An obvious answer to the fuel crisis you might think. But present estimates suggest that only some 2 per cent of the oil is recoverable. Even that is substantially dearer than Middle East crude oil. Nevertheless, as Ramues Gallois of the Institute of Geological Sciences recounts in this week's *New Scientist*, the Department of Energy has recently called for a comprehensive survey of Britain's oil shales which are thought to be the source rocks of the North Sea oil.

Also this week *New Scientist* publishes an extract from Professor R. V. Jones's new book *Most Secret War*, in which he describes the "breaking" of the German's Enigma enciphering machine and other Intelligence triumphs.

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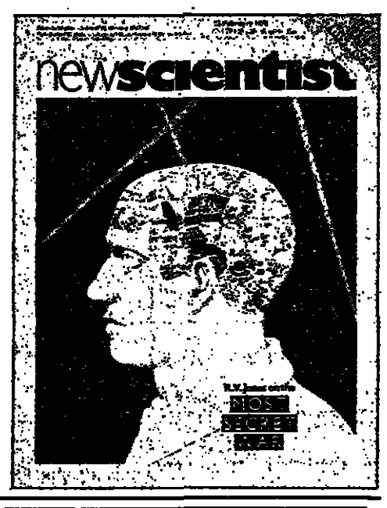

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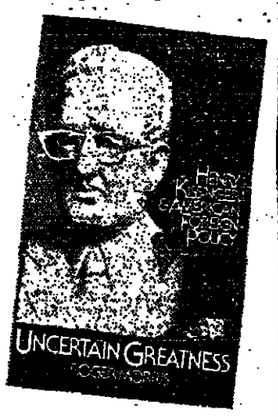

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RSEAS

an rebuffs Brezhnev offer of ce treaty and says it will ɔen negotiations with Peking

r Hazelhurst
ɔ 22

: Brezhnev, the ader, making an attempt to forestall g ties between Japan , called on Japan nter into a formal ty with the Soviet

. in a bitter blow to r Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, he proposal within Mr Dmitri Polyan- Soviet Ambassador, ecial letter from Mr to the Prime official residence.

other items, the ted Mr Fukuda to cow to "promote between the Soviet l Japan". Japanese aid the letter also Japan to enter into rly cooperation": pact of peace and

ng Japan's known n the issue, Mr reported to have he Soviet Ambassa- is Government will r such a treaty until turns to Japan four slands occupied by ps at the end of the rld War.

ɔ was expected. Mr letter contained no reference to the territorial dispute, reflecting Moscow's unrelenting stand that it is not willing even to discuss the issue of the four northern islands—Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai.

As expected, Peking has been championing Japan's cause in the territorial dispute.

Mr Brezhnev's letter was delivered today as Soviet diplomats were attempting feverishly to ward off the spectre of a proposed peace treaty between their Chinese neighbours and the world's third economic power.

To add to Moscow's discomfiture, the Japanese Prime *Minister also made a formal* announcement today that Japan will inform Peking of its intention to reopen formal negotiations on a proposed treaty of peace and friendship between the two nations.

The proposed Sino-Japanese treaty is expected to contain an "anti-hegemony" clause which would amount to an indirect attack on any Soviet attempt to establish a sphere of influence in Asia.

Negotiations surrounding a Sino-Japanese peace treaty were suspended in September, 1975, because the Soviet Union claimed that the "anti-hegemony" clause, inserted in the draft on Peking's insistence, would impair relations between Moscow and Peking.

In recent weeks Japan, apparently influenced by trade prospects in China and the Soviet Union's hard line on the territorial dispute, has stepped up its overtures to China.

Preliminary diplomatic talks, designed to reopen negotiations on a peace treaty, have already resumed in Peking. Senior Government officials claimed last night that Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, might visit Peking in March to reopen the talks.

Reports that Japan is willing to resume political talks with China began to gain ground not long before Peking and Tokyo entered into a £10,000m long-term economic agreement last week.

The new talk of a Sino-Japanese peace treaty touched off a diplomatic clash this week when Mr Polyansky called on Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary, to protest against the anti-hegemony clause.

According to reports of the meeting, Mr Abe virtually told the Soviet Ambassador to mind his own business and that the proposed treaty was a bilateral issue between Tokyo and Peking.

Mr Abe is also reported to have said that Japan's relations with China and the Soviet Union were two separate issues.

Past faults of the political system are blamed on the 'gang of four'

Chinese improve their image on human rights

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Feb 22

The Chinese authorities are making astute moves to counter future accusations that their political system violates human rights, which could have serious consequences for their planned normalization of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The moment is propitious for China to improve its somewhat doubtful image on the human rights issue. A more critical trend in foreign reporting of Chinese affairs has become evident since the death of Mao Tse-tung, and the National People's Congress opening on Sunday provides an excellent forum at which the Chinese leadership can present a fresh image.

One aspect of the congress will be the restoration of small, impotent political parties which existed in the period before the Cultural Revolution but were swept aside by it and have not been heard of since. They will evidently be allowed to send representatives to the congress, but their operation will be fundamentally cosmetic.

Formal emphasis will also be laid on protecting the culture and rights of China's many minorities, including the Tibetans and Mongols. Even their religious beliefs are to be safeguarded, the New China news agency announced this week. But without monks or lamas, it is hard to seen how Buddhism can flourish in its traditional centres, and Islam will doubtless continue to be regarded as a "feudal" manifestation in Sinkiang, the part of Central Asia ruled by China.

The leaders are particularly fortunate in being able to blame past violations of human rights on the former regime, now denounced as the "gang of four". Many intellectuals and officials have been encouraged to come forward and explain how their rights were trampled on by the political faction purged in October, 1976, less than a month after Mao Tse-tung's death.

The latest development is an officially disseminated interview with a leading Chinese jurist, in which it is conceded that the death penalty, still quite commonly carried out in China, is widely opposed in other countries. It is however, considered essential to continue to "assuage the masses' anger against class enemies".

At the same time, the Peking leaders have made a contribution to justice by announcing that the children of former capitalists, landlords and other "anti-socialist" elements should be judged on their own merits and not on those of their parents. Until now it has been almost impossible for the offspring of a worker or peasant to marry someone with a "bad class background", and other forms of discrimination have also been practised.

China proud of success in reforming criminals

Peking, Feb 22.—China this week opened its prison gates to show how under the "dictatorship of the proletariat" a criminal can become an exemplary citizen.

Mr Liu Chan-yuan, the deputy director of a Peking prison, has told the New China news agency that the chinese prison system is designed to make a "new man, useful to society" of the common criminal.

Chinese rehabilitation methods combine ideological education and productive labour. One prisoner told the New China reporter: "No prison official can violate rules forbidding humiliating or maltreating a prisoner. Never once in the past 20 years (in prison) have they beaten or insulted me."

Mr Liu mentioned the case of a prison whose "fascist methods" were personally condemned by the late Chairman Mao. This had occurred in 1972 in the days of the now disgraced "gang of four". Prisoners in that jail had been allowed only three drinks of water a day.

Prisoners "study" two hours each day, read newspapers and "prison officials often have a chat with them to encourage them to transform their thinking."

The prisoners spend another eight hours, six days a week, in productive labour, making clothes or shoes in prison workshops. Films, sport and political and ideological classes were also organized regularly.

The New China report concerned a prison for common criminals and did not mention labour reform camps which are kept for politica prisoners such as "counter-revolutionaries and class enemies".

Mr Liu said that according to a 1975 survey only seven out of 117 released prisoners rturnd to crime. These figures presumably refertoMr *Liu's prison which holds al*-together 2,00⁰ prisoners, men and women. The Nw China report cited the cas of a man whose death sentence had been commuted to a non-spcified jail term. The prisoner told the jury that during his years in prison he had learnt to read and write as well as being ataught a trade.

A blackboard in the prison showed the ideological *progress of inma es. Each year* several prisonerx were paroled for good behaviour and others had their sentences reduced.

The agency concluded: "only a few are vecalcitrant and receive extended sentences from the courts."—Agence France-Presse.

Italian brings Soviet views to Mogadishu

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 22

Signor Gianni Giadresco, a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, has delivered messages to President Siad Barre from both the Soviet and the Italian parties, during a three-day visit to Somalia.

There was speculation that this was a move by the Soviet Union to scale down the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. Italy has considerable influence in Somalia because of its pre-independence administration there.

Questioned at a press conference last night about the Italian delegate's visit, President Barre denied that it involved a proposal for mediation between Somalia and Ethiopia through the Soviet Union.

President Barre also said that, while Somalia would welcome peace moves by African states, they must be based on principles of justice. The official border between Somalia and Ethiopia was "unreal", in effect, the Ogaden was a Somali area under Ethiopian colonial rule.

The only logical solution to the conflict, he added, was to give the "colonized people" the right to self-determination.

The President insisted that he still believed that Ethiopia, with Soviet and Cuban assistance, planned to invade Somalia to capture Berbera and Hargeira.

Mogadishu radio, in broadcasts monitored here today, said Somali guerrillas had repulsed a second big Ethiopian offensive in northern Ogaden in recent days, and had captured the strategic towns of Babile and Fiambiro.

Romanian accepts banishment

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Feb 22

Mr Karoly Kiraly, a former high official of the Romanian Communist Party, who protested in a letter to the Romanian leadership at what he considered discrimination against the Hungarian minority, has had to leave Trgu Mures, the town where he has lived and worked. He has accepted a job in Caransebes some 150 miles away.

News of his decision to accept banishment reached Belgrade today. His friends say that he took this decision after realizing that a number of people might suffer as a result of his protest.

Mr Kiraly has, according to his friends, had talks with various Romanian officials including the Minister of the Interior who is said to have *tried persuasion as well as* pressure to make him give up his campaign.

A group of Hungarian intellectuals close to Mr Kiraly, it is alleged, have also been threatened.

On February 11 after weeks of pressure, Mr Kiraly agreed to leave town and move with his family to Caransebes where he is said to have received another subordinate job.

He was given 10 days in which to move but he refused to declare publicly, as he was repeatedly asked to do, that the letter was a fake.

Mr Kiraly's friends say that there is anxiety for those who have supported his campaign.

Delhi storm over insult to minister

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Feb 22

Janata Party members joined with Congress members in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) today in criticizing the Government for not having been more resolute in punishing high-caste Hindu students who insulted Mr Jagjivan Ram, leader of the "Untouchables" and Defence Minister.

Mr Ram went to Benares, the stronghold of Hindu religious orthodoxy, on January 24 to unveil a statue of a local hero of the independence struggle against Britain.

A group of university students, who had tried to interrupt the ceremony when Mr Ram appeared, solemnly washed the statue afterwards with "holy water" from the Ganges to cleanse it from the "impurity" of being unveiled by an Untouchable.

India's Parliament debated the social evils resulting from the caste system for four hours today on a motion brought by a Janata MP from a constituency reserved for scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh.

The Government's lack of enthusiasm for the subject was evident, for not a single Cabinet minister was present at the outset. Only after MPs had threatened to delay the debate did the Minister of Steel and Mines appear. Mr Ram himself was absent.

The Janata members complained that, if the Government could not prevent a Cabinet *colleague who was an Untouch*able from being insulted, ordinary Untouchables could not expect to get the protection that the Government was obliged to give them under law.

The MPs insisted that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or his Home Minister should have been required to resign and the Benares police chief dismissed or at least suspended. Those responsible for *organizing the insult should be* punished under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the MPs also wanted a Supreme Court judge to conduct an inquiry.

Mr Charan Singh, the Home Minister, who is high-caste, sent his Deputy Minister, Mr D. L. Mandal, to Parliament. He said 19 people had been detained and he maintained that it was pro-Indira Gandhi Congress students who were behind the incident. He refused, however, to agree to a judicial inquiry or to say whether the detainees were still being held.

After angry supplementary questions from MPs representing Untouchables, the House *unanimously passed a motion* calling for stronger action by the Government.

Politician arrested: Mrs Nandini Satpathy, a leader of the ruling Janata Party who was formerly a member of the Congress Party, was arrested today for alleged misuse of Congress funds.

Sanjay Gandhi trial: The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi today directed Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of the former Prime Minister, and Mr Vidya Charan Shukla, the former Information Minister, to face trial in a higher court for their alleged role in destroying a Hindi film during the emergency. The film was a political satire.—Agence France-Presse.

France sets conditions for military aid to Somalia

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 22

M de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, says that France is prepared to reconsider its position towards Somalia—and, implicitly, to give her military assistance in resisting possible Ethiopian aggression—if the Somali Government withdraws its forces from the Ogaden, and announces its readiness to seek a settlement of the conflict by peaceful means.

"France cannot give assistance to a government guilty of aggression against its neighbour", he told a luncheon of the French overseas press. "Her policy in Africa is based on the principle of respect for the frontiers inherited from the colonial era."

He went on: "France is not alone concerned in the conflicts in the Horn of Africa and she cannot settle them single-handed. If she practises what you call a policy of wait-and-see in the area, what about the other Western countries?"

Paris had told Moscow that the dispatch of Cuban units to the area was a violation of the spirit of detente. He denied emphatically that French forces stationed in Djibouti had been used to help the Government to put down internal disorders in the region dominated by the Afars. But France was helping Djibouti to check foreign attempts to foment trouble among the Afar tribesmen

The foreign Minister insisted that the policy of France was that of "Africa to the Africans". They must solve the problems which arose through the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other African bodies.

"The 300 French military *experts in Chad cannot be put* on the same footing as the 25,000 Cubans in Angola.

But the West could not counter Soviet influence on the African continent by military means. "The public opinions of our countries would not allow it.

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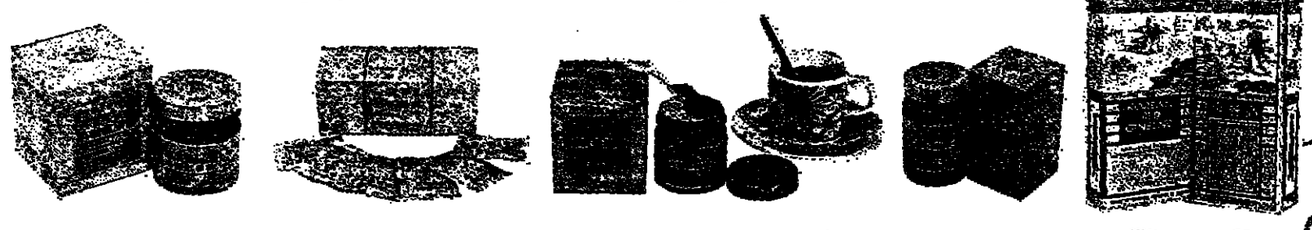

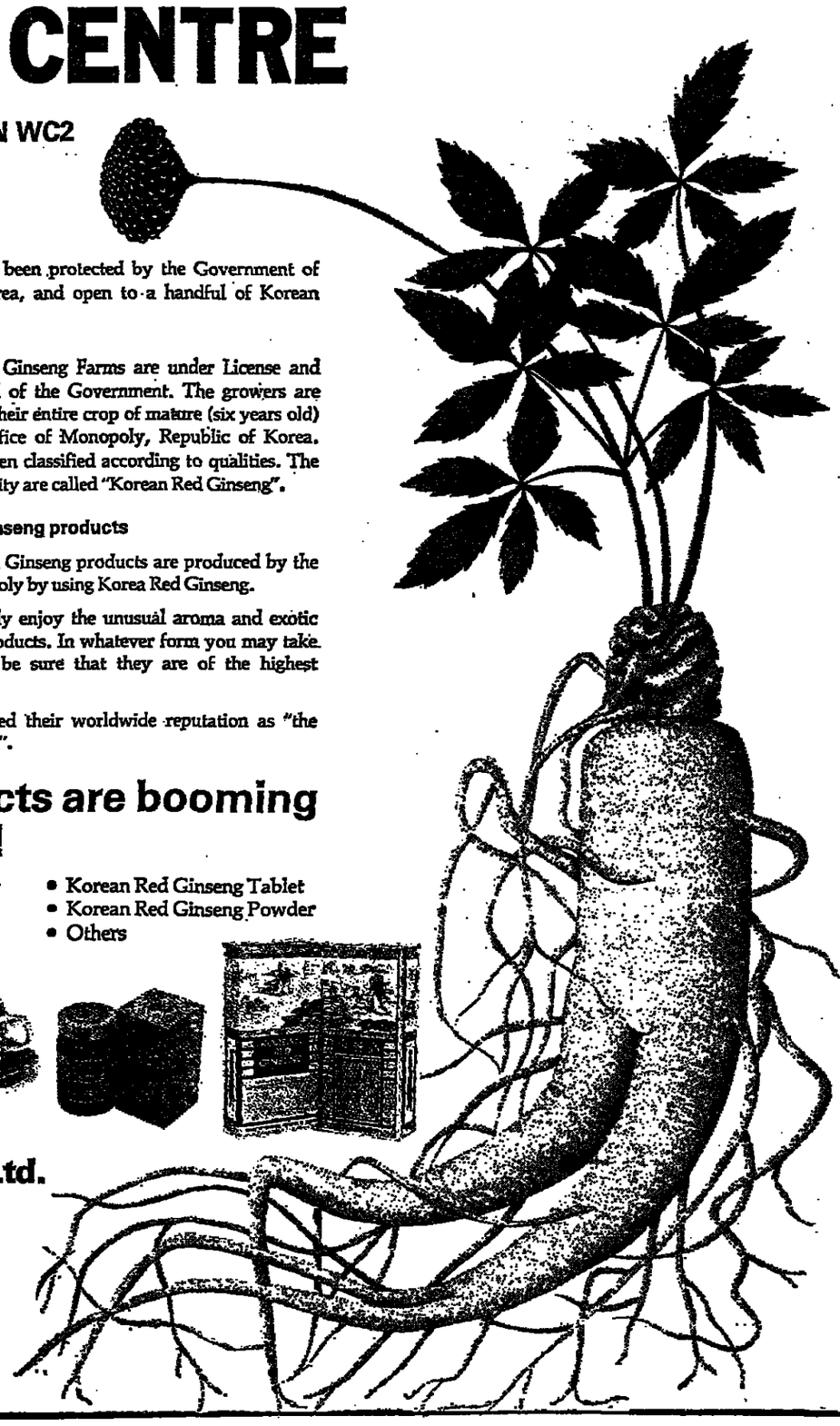

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SPORT

Football

Germany keep England guessing

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Munich, Feb 22

West Germany 2 England 1

A performance of strong character and no little skill took England to within five minutes of drawing with West Germany, the World Cup holders, here in the Olympic Stadium. For 80 minutes, they led and then lost to a goal by a substitute, Worm, who had scored against the England B team last night in Augsburg.

If that was a statistic for future quiz books the game itself was a question of attitudes. The West Germans tended to be lethargic and sometimes even unconcerend. Ketgan, who knew them so wtil from his experience in the German League, was a constant annoyance to them as he guided England to a promising display. Barnes, similarly, caused them trouble on the wing, and Wilkins and Brooking were superior in midfield. Overall this was a base for the future and a draw here would have been England's fair reward.

That being said, the Germans always had hidden secrets. England showed their hand from the beginning and although they had the greater share of possession, there was not quite the same inspiration. Yet, there was none of the Germans' somewhat languid attitude in England's approach and this was the main reason why, four minutes from half-time, they took the lead and it for so long.

Until then, West Germany had been content to absorb England's attacks that, more than not, began with Keegan who busied himself over a wide area of the field despite his lack of match practice. He kept Pearson well-fed with forward passes and brought Brooking into the game by giving him space to move forward with Wilkins.

Much as Barnes and Coppell drew the German defence wide and were individually exciting to watch, there was sometimes an impression of a team working at full stretch. Defensively, they were competent, but the Germans had lost their most effective goal scorer, Fischer, shortly before the game, through influenza. The West Germans were left with an attack that was a curious alignment of three natural wingers. The fact that they made little of their opportunities around the penalty area until late in the game emphasized the point.

The first time Clemence was seriously disturbed came as late as the twenty-sixth minute when Rummenigge clipped the post as he intercepted Bonhof's free kick. Abramczik, a winger with vivid acceleration and an eye for a piercing centre, shot round the post; and that was all that the world champions offered by way of penetration in the first half. They were confident without cause and with a suspicion of being blasé.

Before England shook them into a more serious frame of mind, West Germany's midfield players rarely broke away into the space that England left them, and when Flohe had to leave the field with a groin strain their chances of doing so were reduced even farther. Almost immediately Barnes cleverly centred into Pearson's path but the final header was less accurate.

Without in any way depriving England of their credit for an excellent goal after 41 minutes, it produced a slightly fortuitous lead. The move covered the length of the field, starting with Clemence. Hughes and Neal continued it before Wilkins added the distinctive touch with a long pass out to Coppell, whose centre was planted between the heads of Russmann and Pearson. Reaching the higher, Pearson headed against the post, but the ball had enough pace to deflect into goal.

In the opening minutes of the second half the Germans had to increase their pace, but they still threatened more than they achieved. England coped, often with distinction, though at one point Clemence waited while the Germans made five attempts to shoot from 10 yards. Finally, the equalizing goal that Clemence conceded came from a much more simple German attack that was completed by Worm, playing his second game against an England team in two days. Dietz, one of the German substitutes, confused the English defence by pushing the ball square to Worm when in front of goal himself, and Worm shot under Clemence who got a hand to the ball but could not stop it.

Time was trickling away for the Germans when they finally gave their crowd some satisfaction with a winning goal five minutes from the end. Watson had given away a free-kick in a dangerous position on the edge of the penalty area. The defenders left gaps in the wall and Bonhof slammed the ball into one of them, and into goal. An an indication of the crowd's dissatisfaction, they gave Keegan more appreciation when he left the field with cramp than their own team at the end

WEST GERMANY: S. Maier (Bayern Munich); B. Vogts (Borussia München Gladbach), H. Zimmermann (Cologne), R. Rüssmann (Schalke 04), H. G. Schwarzenbeck (Bayern Munich), R. Bonhof (Borussia Mönchen Gladbach), R. Abramczik (Schalke 04), H. Neumann (Cologne) (sub, B. Dietz, MSV Duisburg), B. Hölzenbein (Eintracht Frankfurt) (sub, R. Worm, MSV Duisburg), H. Flohe (Cologne) (sub, M. Burgsmüller, Dortmund), K. H. Rummenigge (Bayern Munich).

ENGLAND: R. Clemence (Liverpool); P. Neal (Liverpool), M. Mills (Ipswich Town), R. Wilkins (Chelsea), D. Watson (Manchester City), E. Hughes (Liverpool), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg) (sub, T. Francis, Birmingham City), S. Coppell (Manchester United), S. Pearson (Manchester United), T. Brooking (West Ham United), P. Barnes (Manchester City).

Referee: F. Wöhrer (Austria).

Agony and ecstasy: Pearson grimaces after giving England the lead in Munich

Currie's dash cannot put out Forest fire

By Geoffrey Green

Nottingham Forest 4 Leeds 2

Nottingham Forest, leaders of the League championship, are in the final of the League Cup to face Liverpool at Wembley next month. Last night they extended their 3—1 lead gained at Elland Road in the first leg of this semi-final to end the masters with an aggregate of 7—3 and deserve their position as the most entertaining, exciting and simple side in the country.

Yet Leeds made them go every inch of the way for half the night. The Yorkshiremen twice led up to the interval and it was only a withering second half performance by Forest that took them across the night. It was a splendidly competitive match in which one man above all in my estimation, earned himself special praise. He was on the losing side. He was Currie, still playing virtually on one leg with a niggling groin injury which has worried him all season. Yet, on a heavy pitch, made for ball playing footballers, he showed his class and his stamina, not only often helping out in defence but covering midfield and joining in attack.

Currie's effort alone was not enough to see Leeds climb over the mountain facing them, however. But when Frank Gray, wearing the No 5 jersey, yet being part of an attacking policy, fired home a rousing shot from 25 yards to put Leeds ahead and bring the score against them to 3—2, it had become a whole new ball game.

Forest, however were always busy searching for the opening goal, and midway through that opening half they were level at 1—1 and 4—2 ahead on aggregate, when the clever Robertson beating his full back, crossed to the far post where O'Neill headed down for Withe to score. But within a minute Leeds were ahead again when a move began by Currie left Lloyd stranded, to see Graham, another Scot, put Leeds ahead for 2—1 at the interval. By then Bowyer had already hit the Leeds crossbar with a blazing shot and Woodcock had twice missed chances he would usually have taken when first he was slow on a turn and then shot wide.

On the stroke of the interval, too, Currie broke clear from the left and hit the Forest crossbar with a rocket shot, which left Forest going in for a breather and thinking about the future. Leeds closely were not finished. But little did anybody know it, they were. The second half saw Forest raise their game and their pace a notch or two and within five minutes the beginning of the end had started. A lovely move between Robertson and Barrett, his left back saw the winger cross perfectly and there was Bowyer to make it 2—2 and 5—3 overall.

Currie still fought on bravely. Not entirely by himself, for he had great helpers in the Gray brothers and Graham. But it was a lost cause. The Forest fire was now in full blaze and in the last quarter of an hour there came two more goals within 60 seconds of each other when Bowyer passed to O'Neill to make it 3—2 and finally another Robertson header was headed down by the same red head of Bowyer for Woodcock to close the book with a snap at 4—2, or if one is a mathematician, 7—3.

This has been a fine run by Forest since they have progressed through this competition without three of their first team players (all ineligible)—Shilton in goal, Needham at centre half and Gemmill in midfield. But their understudies—Woods, tonight Lloyd and Bowyer, played their parts to the full, which is the new spirit of Forest.

Leeds played bravely up to half time, and indeed for a time threatened to rescue themselves through the beautiful play of Currie on a heavy, holding pitch where he could show his artistry. The secret of Forest in a word is teamwork. Each man plays for his fellow; they have peace, spirit and a vision of a wide field, and they made use of this. Their final against Liverpool on March 18 promisis to be Armagedden.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: C. Woods; V. Anderson, C. Barrett, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Stewart; P. Reaney, P. Hampton, T. Cherry, P. Gray, P. Madeley, E. Gray, R. Hankin, A. Currie, A. Clarke, A. Graham.

Referee: C. Thomas (Glamorgan).

Cricket

A careworn Boycott faces testing time

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Christchurch, Feb 22

To have any chance of rescuing the three match series against New Zealand, England must win the second Test starting here on Friday. Since losing the first Test they have had two victories, against Otago and Young New Zealand, and the pitch at Lancaster Park, although being in the centre of the rugby ground, looks to have a much better surface than most of those they have played on out here.

There could be enough juice in it, at any rate to start with, to persuade the captain winning the toss to field; this in spite of Boycott having done so at Wellington and led England to defeat. More often than not it is an unsuccessful ploy in a five-day match and usually the one of a side uncertain of its batting; but first days at Christchurch are sometimes the best for bowling. It was here, for example, in 1970-71 that New Zealand, having been put in to bat, were bowled out in their first innings for 65.

In the corresponding match three years ago there was a lot of rain. Today nothing has looked less likely. A strong nor-wester has been polishing the sky. In the sun and out of the wind it has been very hot. By taking four wickets at Temuka against Young New Zealand to add to the five he had in the first innings against Otago at Dunedin last week, Lever has probably clinched his place for Friday—at Hendrick's expense and to the exclusion of Gatting or Radley.

The problem is to decide whether to weaken the stronger suit, which is the bowling, in order to strengthen much the weaker one, which is the batting. If Gatting and Radley had been making runs, one or the other might have forced his way in. As it is, Radley's top score in nine innings in New Zealand is 44. Gatting's figures are not much better.

With Randall having at last made a hundred (his first for 50 first class innings), albeit a laboured one, he is sure to play. Rose might drop out if he is still feeling the nasty knock he took on the elbow in the first Test match, in which case Boycott would probably take Randall or Radley in with him.

Whoever plays I dread, almost literally, the prospect of watching England bat again. Accepting that in New Zealand the wickets have been poor, the lack of technique and stature and confidence of English batsmanship throughout the tour has still been enough to make the old masters turn in their graves and Ken Barrington, the team's manager and a Test selector, to lie awake at night. If the lack of application and expertise can be put down partly to the way in which young England cricketers have had in recent years to make way for overseas stars and partly to too much one-day cricket, these are inadequate reasons for not looking the part.

For Boycott, especially, this is a vital Test match. Since taking over the captaincy his batting has become even more careworn and cautious. In his anxiety not to fail, and to avoid leading a losing side, he is in danger of driving the others more to duress than derring-do. Because of their bowling and fielding England have a good chance of winning this second Test match. Although New Zealand beat Australia when they played them in Christchurch last, they are not that good a side, but it is essential to England that Boycott sees the match less subjectively than he tends to.

There is some concern in the New Zealand camp about Burgess, their captain, and Dayle Hadlee, the older and now the less effective of the Hadlees. Burgess suffered a hairline fracture of the little finger of his left hand at Wellington, but it has only just been diagnosed. Hadlee has a strained back. In Hadlee's case there is a ready replacement in Chatfield, already a member of the Test party. The loss of Burgess would be a worse blow. Though not as consistently successful as Congdon, he is the most gifted of the New Zealand batsmen, and having led them to their first victory over England, he is looked upon as something of a talisman.

Regis and Johnston put paid to Derby's hopes

Derby C 2 W B. Albion 3

West Bromwich Albion shattered the Derby County manager, Tommy Docherty's hopes of taking a side to the FA Cup final for the third year running.

Goals just after the start and immediately before and following the interval were enough to secure Albion a sixth round place against Queen's Park Rangers or Nottingham Forest.

It was Albions richly talented strikers Regis and Johnston, who did the damage.

Regis, who scored twice in the last round against Manchester United, opened Albion's account in the fifth minutes when he headed home after a scorching run by Johnston.

The lead was a short lived lead when Rioch levelled for Derby with a ferocious free kick four minutes later. But Albion had an answer just before the break.

Johnston engineered an opening for himself with a mazy left wing run to fire home four minutes before the interval and nine minutes after the break Regis added his and second Albion's third. Derby tried hard to get back into the game and Rioch pulled another back with five minutes to go—but that effort was not enough.

Albion used substitute Cunningham in place of their full back, Mulligan, in the second half. Derby's defence included Blockley, making his debut after a month on loan from Leicester.

Mr Docherty said afterwards: "I am more disappointed for the players and the fans by this result. I have been to Wembley for the past two years so I cannot complain. People would start to think I owned the place. Albion are a good side, certainly capable of going all the way in the Cup.

"We made mistakes and were punished by a very effective attack. Football is a game of errors. If you play against bad sides you might get away with them, but if you play against good sides like Albion you are made to pay for them like we were."

DERBY COUNTY: R. Middleton; A. Langan, C. Buckley, B. Rioch, J. Blockley, S. Powell (sub, A. Crawford), H. Curran, Daly, D. Masson, C. George, P. Daniel.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; M. Mulligan (sub, L. Cunningham), D. Statham, A. T. Brown, J. Wile, A. Robertson, M. Martin, A. Brown, A. C. Regis, J. Trewick, W. Johnston.

Referee: P. Willis (County Durham).

Miller and Edmonds help England regain confidence

Temuka, New Zealand, Feb 22.—England won their last match before next Friday's second Test by convincingly beating New Zealand's Under-23 side by an innings and 23 runs here today.

It was the second first class victory by the touring side following a six wicket win over Otago last weekend. The successes should help to restore the England players' confidence after they lost their first Test to New Zealand last week.

The Derbyshire off-spin bowler Miller was mainly responsible for today's win. He took six wickets for 71 in the young New Zealand side's first innings and four for 53 in the second.

The New Zealand Under-23 side resumed this morning at 129 for nine, chasing England's first innings total of 310.

Miller quickly brought the innings to an end when he caught and bowled the 18-year-old fast bowler, Bracewell, after 15 minutes play with the score on 139, leaving the young New Zealanders still 171 runs behind England.

The England captain, Boycott, enforced the follow-on and the young New Zealand team was always on the defensive against the spin bowling of Miller and Edmonds.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 310 (D. W. Randall 104; E. J. Gray 4-56).

NEW ZEALAND UNDER 23

First Innings

I. A. Rutherford, b Lever	4
B. A. Edgar, c Edmonds, b Miller	41
J. V. Cosgrove, c Edmonds, b Willis	1
J. F. Reid, c Radley, b Edmonds	13
G. N. Edwards, c and b Miller	0
B. R. Blair, b Edmonds	11
B. J. McKechnie, c Roope, b Miller	35
D. W. Bracewell, c Rose, b Miller	0
E. J. Gray, not out	13
M. C. Snedden, c Roope, b Miller	1
B. P. Bracewell, c and b Miller	0
Extras (b 1, lb 7, nb 2)	10
Total	129

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—20, 3—68, 4—69, 5—70, 6—106, 7—112, 8—115, 9—129, 10—139.

BOWLING: Willis, 6—3—18—1; Lever, 6—2—11—1; Edmonds, 30—9—26—3; Miller, 22.1—4—71—6. Old, 3—1—5—0.

Second Innings

I. A. Rutherford, c Miller, b Lever	8
B. A. Edgar, l-b-w, b Miller	15
J. V. Cosgrove, l-b-w, b Edmonds	0
J. F. Reid, c Rose, b Edmonds	17
G. N. Edwards, c Lever, b Miller	28
B. R. Blair, c Taylor, b Miller	25
B. J. McKechnie, b Miller	0
D. W. Bracewell, not out	23
E. J. Gray, b Lever	5
M. C. Snedden, l-b-w, b Lever	0
B. P. Bracewell, b Lever	5
Extras (b 8, lb 9, nb 1)	18
Total	148

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—27, 3—45, 4—82, 5—85, 6—90, 7—119, 8—146, 9—146, 10—148.

BOWLING: Willis, 4—2—7—0; Lever, 8.4—2—26—4; Edmonds, 21—10—44—3; Miller, 17—2—53—4.

Reuter.

Wallace's late goal steals victory for Scots

By Rob Hughes

Scotland 2 Bulgaria 1

Scotland became thieves in a night wet, cold and heavy with experimentation and disappointment. A remarkable attendance of 65,000 braved the elements to stand in this withered old lady of a stadium, to watch Bulgaria take the lead after only eight minutes and then to see Scotland overhaul that lead with a penalty goal from Gemmill, and a late winner from Wallace, the Coventry player, who had come on as a substitute. That second goal had a distinct offside look about it.

The lessons of the night had been to some extent wrapped up in those three goals, although much else was disturbingly stodgy and packed into a midfield. Bulgaria, having been eliminated from the World Cup by France and the Republic of Ireland, came with a new manager, a new young side, but their familiar tactics of marking man for man, of packing the midfield and of trying to contain their opponents.

The fates which had put Scotland into this game with less than half their recognized team, had stripped them completely of all their wingers, and this completely played into the hands of the Bulgarian players. Without width, there was no way that Scotland could draw aside an efficient rear-guard, and thus those patriots on the terraces had simply to stand there and wait and wait, as Scotland attempted to batter their way through the midfield.

That it finally succeeded was a source of relief rather than anything more positive. Yet in the eighth minute Hampden's flower of Scotland was bedraggled and silent as Bulgaria took the lead with a goal of penetrating and delightful invention.

It began at the feet of Bonev, who pushed the ball forward to his captain, Zhelaskov, the one player on the night to show a true international footballer's mind. In this instance he held the ball, turned and, seeing Mladenov stealthily running into the penalty area, struck an immediate pass of 25 yards straight to Mladenov's right foot. Blyth, an international goalkeeper of less than ten minutes, had no chance of covering the shot which, from three yards inside the penalty area, was quickly dispatched inside the near post.

It was a night for captains. Gemmill, returning to the Scottish side, worked with his usual feverish momentum, but also with some added direction and thought, and he it was who, three minutes before halftime, took the rsponsibility to score from Scotland's penalty kick. That had been awarded by Mr Partridge for a foul on Hartford, after both Hartford and Dalglish had caused extreme panic in the Bulgarian defence. Gemmill's kick was accurate and deceptive.

Bulgaria looked totally effective until, with Souness becoming the most influential force on the field and with two substitutes on the field, Scotland made their determination felt late in the game. After 80 minutes Souness drove a free kick to the far post, Johnstone headed back and McQueen headed the ball against the crossbar. The frustration of that was short-lived as Souness once more slithered inside an opponent, ran towards a retreating defence and slipped a crisp, early through ball for Wallace to turn and beat Staikov with a hard shot from ten yards.

The night of opporeunity had suddenly been grasped by two men. By Souness, who looks like a possible deputy for Masson; and Wallace, the carrot-head Coventry player, who, given just 17 minutes on the field, proved that a true goalscorer is vital to any team's plans.

SCOTLAND: J. Blyth (Coventry City); S. Kennedy (Aberdeen), C. McQueen (Manchester United), W. Miller (Aberdeen), W. Donachie (Manchester City), G. Souness (Liverpool), A. Gemmill (Nottingham Forest), A. Hartford (Manchester City), L. Macari (Manchester United), J. Jordan (Manchester United) (sub, D. Johnstone, Rangers), K. Dalglish (Liverpool) (sub, I. Wallace, Coventry City).

BULGARIA: Staikov; Nikolov, Entchev, Bonev, Slavov (sub, Tishanski), Zhelaskov, Kasherov, Zdravkov, Ivanov, Mladenov.

Referee: P. Partride (County Durham).

Hoddle leads Tottenham to runaway away victory

By Norman de Mesquita

Luton T 1 Tottenham H 4

Kenilworth Road's biggest crowd of the season were given a demonstration last night of just why Tottenham, led by another five star second division and booked for an early return to the first. Tottenham led by another five star performance from Hoddle, were convincing winners on a pitch that thankfully allowed football to be played properly.

The first goal came about a minute later than it should have done, Faulkner climbed all over Duncan but the referee chose not to award a penalty. Seconds later, a throw from the left was headed at the far post by Taylor. A posse of Luton defenders scraped the ball off the line, but only as far as Hoddle, who hammered it home from close range.

It was no less than Tottenham deserved, and they soon went close again. With Aleksic out of his goal, Pratt chipped only just wide of the target, and then Faulkner fouled Duncan again, only for the referee to ignore the penalty appeals once more. Duncan was inches away from heading home a Naylor cross, and Luton must have been glad of the half-time respite.

Not that the first half had been all one way. Hill went close with a header, Boersma was only just over from 25 yards and Daines saved well from Fucchilo. But Tottenham were undoubtedly the better team and had taken full advantage of the stiffish breeze behind them. Luton caught the breeze in their sails for a few minutes after the interval and Pratt made a timely interception to keep his side ahead.

This heralded a spell of sustained Luton pressure and Jones was desperately close with a 20-yard chip. Then Daines had to be at his best to deny Ron Futcher and the leaders were looking decidedly shaky hereabouts. As so often happens, a goal came at the other end. A free kick, just outside the penalty area, prompted the inevitable discussion as to where the wall should be, and which plan should be employed. Hoddle, alert as ever, realised that Aleksic was on the other side of his goal and calmly shot home.

Another set piece brought the third goal as McAllister raced up to head home Pratt's corner from the left. In scoring, he clashed with Faulkner and had to be helped from the field. Moores, a striker, took over at the heart of the defence and had the misfortune to head the ball straight to West, who calmly reduced the deficit.

This gave Luton fresh heart, and they stormed forward. But Tottenham always looked dangerous on the break and it was no surprise when Duncan volleyed home superbly to set the seal on Tottenham's sixth and best away win of the season.

LUTON TOWN: M. Aleksic; P. Price, D. Carr, R. Hill, J. Faulkner, P. Futcher, P. Fucchilo, A. West, R. Futcher, G. Jones (sub, B. Stein), P. Boersman.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; T. Naylor, J. Holmes, G. Hoddle, D. McAllister (sub, I. Moores), J. Pratt, N. McNab, J. Duncan, C. Lee, P. Taylor.

Referee: A. Gunn (Sussex).

Australians set tough task by West Indians

St John's, Antigua, Feb 22.—The Australians, replying to the West Indian's score of 313 for nine, had scored 72 for four by tea in their one-day, 50-over cricket international here today.

The West Indians had slammed runs at more than six an over to set Australia their huge target. From 121 for five they struck back with a superb display of power hitting to score 133 for nine in their 50 overs.

The backbone of the innings was a magnificent 148 by the Barbados' 22-year-old opening batsman, Desmond Haynes, playing in his first match for the West Indians. He hit 22 fours and two sixes, one of them right out of the ground, as he plundered the bowling.

Haynes was particularly aggressive after lunch when he and Deryck Murray, the captain, slammed 100 runs in only 50 minutes. Murray went on to make 51, content to play second fiddle to the irrepressible Haynes.

Haynes hit the ball so hard that the seam split. The new ball was treated with as little respect, Haynes slamming two consecutive sixes off Bobby Simpson.

The game was also held up while Ralph Gosein, the umpire, studied a copy of the Laws to settle a dispute with Simpson over the number of times he was calling no balls against Jeffrey Thomson. Thomson bowled six no-balls in his first over and 18 all told in a spell reminiscent of his performances in England.—Reuter.

Hockey

Purshouse and Wiseman lead UAU to revenge

By Sydney Friskin

UAU 1 HA XI 0

The will to improvise helped to carry the Universities Athletic Union safely through their annual hockey match against a Hockey Association XI, drawn from the England Under-21 party, at Motspur Park yesterday. Victory gained through a penalty stroke was sweet revenge for the 3—2 defeat suffered last year.

In spite of their anxiety, the declared by the universities before the start. Several leading players, including their short corner experts, Waugh and Kok, failed to appear because of illness, injury, or transport problems, and even after the arrival of the Loughborough contingent they were still a player short. Gallimore, from the HA party, filled the vacancy for the first half.

In spite o ftheir anxiety, the UAU, who were playing together for the first time, looked a little sharper. Yet, up to the interval there was hardly a constructive move by either side, and numerous short corners were squandered.

The lack of concerted action emphasized the individual brilliance of certain players, particularly Kendall for the UAU and Hayward for the HA. But nothing the HA forwards did could match the zeal of the UAU front runners, Purshouse and Wiseman.

The arrival of Boddington as a substitute for Dauban in the second half put more life into the HA attack. Their defence, too, was stabilized with Gallimor, coming back to replace Graves. But this period was only three minutes old when the UAU scored. Purshouse was deliberately obstructed inside the circle, and Kendall converted the penalty stroke.

In the next seven minutes, the UAU wasted three short corners and two long ones, Wiseman ending their ascendancy by missing the mark from five yards. A couple of good saves by Lye helped to keep the HA's chances alive.

In fact, the HA had every chance of saving the game. Craig had a shot from a short corner saved on the line by Connop and a little later, Hayward failed to beat the stranded goalkeeper with an angular shot. A short corner in the last minute was handled rather flippantly.

UNIVERSITIES ATHLETIC UNION: R. Farr (Exeter); M. Gallimore (Cambridge University, sub, N. Bond, Brunel), C. Cambarn (Loughborough), B. Green (Reading), A. Connop (Bristol), T. Abbott (Loughborough), J. Middleton (Loughborough), M. Kendall (Loughborough), J. Westcott (Durham), C. Purshouse (Loughborough), J. Wiseman (Newcastle).

HOCKEY ASSOCIATION XI: R. N. Lye (Kidderminster); D. R. Glover (Leicester University), J. L. Duthie (Southgate), S. W. Graves (Reading, sub, M. Gallimore, Cambridge University), G. S. Hayward (Broxbourne), D. H. T. Craig (Letchworth), M. A. Dauban (Pelicans, sub, N. M. Boddington, Chelmsford), J. A. Lee (Hampton), A. B. Puddick (Bradford University), D. G. Westcott (Oxford University), E. E. Partington (Slough).

Umpires: D. Mitchell (Eastern Counties) and R. Shepherd (Combined

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Last night's results

International matches

Scotland (1) 2 Bulgaria (1) 1
Gemmill (pen) Wallace — Mladenov
65,000
W Germany (0) 2 England (1) 1
Worm Bonhoff — Pearson
78,000

FA Cup fifth round

Derby (1) 2 West Brom (2) 3
Rioch 2 — Regis 2, Johnston
33,698
Winners home to Queen's Park Rangers or Nottingham Forest.

League Cup, semi-final, second leg

Nottm F (1) 4 Leeds (2) 2
Withe, Bowyer, O'Neill, Woodcock — F. Gray, Graham
38,131
Nottingham Forest won 7—3 on aggregate.

Second division

Luton (0) 1 Tottenham (1) 4
Wear — Hoddle 2, McAllister, Duncan
17,024

Third division

Peterboro (1) 2 Sheffield W (0) 1
Anderson, Sargent — Cusack
4,352
Postponed: Chesterfield v Swindon Town.

Fourth division

Crewe (0) 0 Halifax (0) 0
Postponed: Rochdale v Grimsby Town.

Scottish Cup, fourth round

Postponed: Dundee United v Queen of the South; to be played on February 27, 7.30.

Scottish Cup, fourth round replay

Postponed: Heart of Midlothian v Dumbarton; to be played on February 27, 7.30.

Scottish first division

Postponed: Montrose v Dundee.
Postponed: Morton v St Johnstone.

UEFA YOUTH TOURNAMENT: Republic of Ireland 0, Netherlands 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division North: Burton 0, Bedworth 0.

FA VASE: Fifth round: Hungerford 3, Farnborough 1.

UNDER-21 MATCH: Italy 1, Finland 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Brentwood 2, Essex Schools 3; Hampton 6, John Lyon 1. Tour match: Burnham Danes 10, Oppsal (Norway) 0.

RUGBY UNION: Representative matches: Surrey Clubs 20, Combined London OB 13; United Banks 27, Kent 12. Army Cup: UK final: 1st Bat Royal Regt Wales 15, 8 Signals Regt 6. Seetech Cup: Final: Borough Road Coll Ex 1st 10, Kingston Polytechnic 30 (Borough Road won on tries). Club matches: Cambridge University 33, J. M. Howards XV 15; Sale 20, New Brighton 10. Schools matches: Under-16: Kent 10, Middlesex 10. Under-19: Kent 13, Middlesex 3.

HOCKEY: Representative matches: Seetech 1, Combined Services Under-21 4; UAU 1, HA XI 0. London League: London University 0, Guildford 5. Other match: Barclays Bank 3, Lloyds Bank 4. Schools matches: Duke of York's RMS 6, Harvey GS 0; KCS Wimbledon 1, London Univ Senators 6; Merchant Taylors' 2, Haberdashers' Aske's Elstree 3; Pangbourne 4, Magdalen CS, Oxford 3.

Charlton comeback

Bobby Charlton, a former Manchester United and England player, is to make a comeback. Charlton will play for a Northern Premier League side, Bangor City, in two matches against Italian clubs in next month's semi-professional Anglo-Italian championships at Bangor.

Cooper fit again

Terry Cooper, a Middlesbrough full-back, has been given a specialist's go-ahead to start playing again. The former Leeds and England defender has been out of action for two months after a cartilage operation.

Golf

Price of winning goes up for the professionals

By Lewine Mair

Though last summer golf professionals and amateurs alike paid an entry fee of £6 to play in the British women's open championship, the professionals have been asked to pay £25 if they wish to take part in this year's championship at Foxhills from July 26 to 29.

It is an increase of over 400 per cent which, suggests the holder, Vivien Saunders, is a bit hard on those girls who are struggling for survival in the male-dominated arena in these islands.

Miss Saunders further points to the fact that, in her opinion, the new entrance fee is out of all proportion to the prize money likely to be on offer: "Where, for our £25, we shall be playing for a first prize of around £200, the men, for only £10 more, will be playing for a first prize of £12,750 in their Open."

Marjorie Young, the new president of the Ladies Golf Union, said that the reason they had felt justified in increasing the professional's entry fees was that it was easier by far for the professionals to win prizes than the amateurs because there were so few of them. Last year, for example, each of the three professionals who made it to the last day was guaranteed a prize, with Jennifer Lee-Smith winning the second professional award of £170 for finishing no better placed than eighth in the event as a whole.

Mrs Young went on to say that for the professional the entry fee was part of working expenses and the event another week's work: "The situation is entirely different for the amateurs, many of whom have to give up a week's pay to play."

One other alteration made to conditions for this year's championship is that, in the event of a tie, there is to be a sudden death play-off. Last year, when Miss Saunders shared the lead with Mary Everard on 306 at the close of 72 holes, Miss Saunders was pronounced the winner on the grounds that she had the better last 18 holes. As one remarked at the time, it was scarcely the way to decide a national title.

Squash rackets

Miss Cogswell is only winner for Britain

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Australia beat Britain 2—1 in a women's amateur squash rackets match at the Edgbaston Priory Club last evening. This was the eighteenth contest between these nations since 1964 (the Australian game did not mature until the late 1950s) and Britain's only success was at Sheffield in 1967.

Now that several leading Australians and Britain's number two are professionals, it is becoming rather misleading for the public—who have every right to expect the best players to represent their countries—to restrict such matches to amateurs. But only two professionals, one from each nation, were available and worthy of places last evening had they been eligible. So the match was a fair test.

This was the end of a series of women's international matches sponsored by Prodorite. Britain beat New Zealand three times. Australia beat Ireland and Britain. New Zealand and Ireland both beat Canada, who came over primarily for experience of soft ball squash, which is gaining ground in Canada at the expense of the markedly different North American version of the game.

All three Australians played tidier, more disciplined squash than their opponents last evening. But Britain's first string, Susan Cogswell, had the shots and the experience to play her way out of briefly threatening situations. Margaret Zachariah, who needs match play so badly that she is risking a damaged heel sooner than she should led 6—1 in the second game and 4—0 in the third, but was beaten 9—4, 9—6, 9—5.

At second string Vicki Hoffman beat Barbara Diggens 9—5, 9—1, 9—4. Mrs Diggens is strong, fit, and has some punishing shots. But she lacked Miss Hoffman's controlled discretion in exploiting her aptitude for the game.

HANADON: Inter-services tournament: RAF beat Royal Navy 3—0: Wing Cmdr P. Stokes beat Sub Lt T. Chaplin 10—9, 9—6, 9—5; Sqdn Ldr P. Grove beat Lt Cmdr R. Bawtree 10—8, 9—5, 9—4; Cpl L. Arthur beat Lt Cmdr P. Pool, 9—9, 3—9, 9—6, 9—6, 9—5; Sqn Ldr J. Nutkins beat Mech 1 P. Smith 9—7, 9—4, 9—0; Cpl P. Scully beat Lt Cmdr M. Fauvage 7—9, 9—1, 9—5, 9—0.

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هكذا من الأصل

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lford Grove worth risk if normal ices are resumed

l Seely

ist be a good chance aking place in Great afternoon for the first the meetings at Hay- and Huntingdon were n February 9. David e clerk of the course k, said yesterday: been a rapid improve- e situation. There is ost in the ground, par- und the fences. It is g and no deterio- weather has been fore- e next 24 hours. All hope." An inspection or 7.30 am.

Park's important week- will almost certainly vided that the thaw When conditions start they alter fast. And arprisingly good news Teesside Park where heduled for tomorrow ay. Christopher Mor- clerk of the course. "The stewards will course at 10 am. There v on the course, but lerneath. The tempera- g."

racing is not possible Teesside the weather in time for Saturday ceptors for the Vaux reat Teesside Handi- echase include Gay ncello, Even Melody, ag Trade, Eborneezer, Rambling Jack, who v fancied to win the Welsh Grand National.

the fate of Teesside, will travel south to t Devon in the Yellow rn Handicap Steeple- Kempton. The seven- rked well on Donald rip of harrowed sand ort beach yesterday e Dickinsons will also r and Big Ben against Rodman in the Yellow Pages Pattern Hurdle, although neither horse may be suited by the soft ground. Michael Dickinson will also ride Funny Baby for the Northumberland trainer, George Fairbairn, in the Galloway Braes Novices Steeplechase.

This afternoon the Dickinsons run both Dorlesa and Sharageen in the Knightlow Handicap Steeplechase at Warwick. But Dorlesa has not run since December and Sharageen was a disappointing favourite behind Golden Express at Sedgefield. Trying to find winners after such a lengthy holdup is a hazardous affair. Star Dyker has been performing consistently well all season for Fulke Walwyn, but may now be a little high in the weights.

Battle Hymn could go well off the 10st mark, but I shall take a chance with the inconsistent Malford Grove, who would be something in the nature of a "good thing" if he recaptures the ability that saw him finish third to Tip the Wink in last March's Arkle Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham. Such horses often give of their best when fresh and Malford Grove is my selection.

The day's most valuable race is the £1,800 Lower Swell Novices Trial Hurdle. Justafancy, Blue Streaker, and Isonip all boast useful form in this kind of company. But at the weights it is difficult to oppose Top Straight after the six-year-old's creditable fourth behind John Cherry and Pueblo at Ascot. Finally Richard Shepherd can capture the Warwickshire Foxhunters Steeplechase on Long Love. The 10-year-old was one of the best hunter-chasers in the land last season, winning five races from only six starts and should have the measure of his opponents today.

STATE OF GOING (official): Warwick: (Inspection 7 am. Going: Heavy). Tomorrow: Teesside Park: Inspection 10 am today. Kempton Park: Good to soft.

Oaks day sponsor

ed fillies' handicap is the two hundredth the Oaks on June 10. French fashion house, ribute £10,000 to the sham Stakes. This will the race, yet to be w title, will be the pporting event.

For three-year-old fillies and run over one mile and 110 yards, like the Ebbisham, the race will carry an extra prize for the winning jockey of a specially made Hermes racing saddle. Hermes have been making them since 1837. The company also plan to provide special gifts for all the Oaks runners.

ram acceptors

HURDLE: Acquaint, Birds Nest, Decent alist, Drumgora, Gamb- olro Scott, Kybo, Levara- Master Monday, Mela- field, Narribinni, Night t, Prominent King, Royal geon, Shelahan, Trove- a, To be run over 2m eltenham on Wednesday.

CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP: Bachelors Hall, Bannow Rambler, Brown Lad, Bunker Hill, Call the Tune, Cancello, Casamayor, Davy Lad, Even Dawn, Even Melody, Fort Devon, Fort Foz, Gay Spartan, Grisque House, Master H, Master Spy, Midnight Court, Otter Way, Precious Jem, Rap Trade, Rambling Jack, Royal Frolic, Roystar, Tied Cottage, Tip the Wink, Uncle Bing. To be run at Cheltenham over 3m 2f

ick programme

E STEEPLECHASE (Div I: Novices: £1,203: 2m)

Come Spring (D), W. Guest, 9-11-10 ..... D. Guest
Anthony of Padua, F. Walwyn, 7-11-0 ..... W. Smith
Beck'n Call, M. Scudamore, 8-11-0 ..... Mr P. Scudamore 7
Carrigean Hill, C. Bewicke, 7-11-0 ..... A. Webber
Garter Wood, D. Gasman, 9-11-0 ..... C. Smith
Hadden Boy, J. Bosley, 8-11-0 ..... Mr A. Walter 5
Lucky Jack, M. Scudamore, 7-11-0 ..... R. Kington
Serpent's Three, A. Jarvis, 6-11-0 ..... S. J. O'Neill 5
Tantalus, N. Gaselee, 7-11-0 ..... M. Lloyd
Westgate Falcon, J. Bradley, 7-11-0 ..... R. Hyett
Island Mist, F. Rimell, 5-10-6 ..... K. Whyte 7
Think Big, S. Mellor, 5-10-6 ..... S. Johar
our of Padua, 9-2 Think Big, 5-1 Beck'n Call, 8-1 Come Spring, 12-1 Tantalus, 14-1 others.

RY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,017: 2m)

Irish Rambler (D), A. Dickinson, 7-12-0 ..... M. Dickinson
*Paper Rich (D), A. Goodwill, 5-12-0 ..... S. Smith-Eccles
Sandy Hill (D), J. Walch, 6-11-3 ..... D. Coumer 7
Master Davenport (C-D), J. Webber, 6-11-3 ..... A. Webber
Majetta Crescent (D), G. Richards, 6-11-3 ..... D. Goulding
Autoway (D), W. Stephenson, 5-10-13 ..... S. Hives 5
Listen Here, R. Turnell, 7-10-7 ..... S. G. Knight
Ask For Roger (C,D), M. Tate, 7-10-6 ..... C. Smith
High Drama (D), Rex Carter, 6-10-3 ..... D. Brisco
Quelaz, M. Tate, 5-10-1 ..... R. Hyett
Security Council (D), G. Vergette, 5-10-0 ..... P. J. Kelly
Mr Marlsbridge (D), R. Vibert, 5-10-0 ..... C. Candy
Fob (D), A. Birch, 7-10-0 ..... J. Barlow 5
Pikey, H. Shaw, 7-10-0 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
Roseborough (D), R. E. Peacock, 7-10-0 ..... R. F. Davies
Regal Bird (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 7-10-0 ..... I. Cox 7
Wogan's Wager (D), E. Warren, 7-10-0 ..... Mr D. Robinson 7
Lyns Legend (D), G. M. Price, 9-10-0 ..... Mr G. Price 7
Whistlers Princess, H. Ford, 4-10-0 ..... C. Tinkler
Jamaya (C-D), W. Charles, 8-10-0 ..... M. Charles 5
Glonifern, K. Bridgwater, 5-10-0 ..... J. Walsh 7
1 Crescent, 100-30 Sandy Hill, 9-2 Master Davenport, 11-2 Irish Autoway, 9-1 Listen Here, 12-1 Ask For Roger, 16-1 others.

LOW STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,033: 2½m)

Dorlesa (D), A. Dickinson, 10-12-4 ..... M. Dickinson
Star Dyker (D), F. Walwyn, 8-11-2 ..... M. Floyd
Gay Kempley (D), R. E. Peacock, 11-11-1 ..... R. F. Davies
Malford Grove (C,D), A. Birch, 10-11-1 ..... J. Barlow 5
Sea Count (D), G. Richards, 9-10-13 ..... D. Goulding
Sharageen (D), A. Dickinson, 9-10-7 ..... —
Battle Hymn (D), H. Nicholson, 9-10-0 ..... K. Whyte 7
Willy What, S. Mellor, 9-10-0 ..... S. Johar
Wallarstwick, P. Butler, 9-10-0 ..... R. Evans
Fighting Chance, J. Webber, 10-10-0 ..... A. Webber
Adam's Brake, M. Tate, 8-10-0 ..... C. Smith
yker, 7-2 Gay Kempley, 5-2 Sea Count, 5-1 Sharageen, 8-1 Hymn, 10-1 Malford Grove, 12-1 others

R SWELL TRIAL HURDLE (Novices: £1,901: 2m 5f)

Justafancy, G. Richards, 5-12-0 ..... D. Goulding
Blue Streaker, F. Rimell, 5-11-8 ..... J. Burke
Fair Fool, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-11-3 ..... I. Cox 7
Isonip, R. Head, 6-11-3 ..... J. Francome
Arctic Princess, D. Nicholson, 6-11-1 ..... R. Dickin
Baldur, S. Mellor, 7-11-1 ..... P. Blacker
Ben Mist, W. Mann, 7-11-1 ..... R. Mann
Blue Hemel, M. Ford, 5-11-1 ..... C. Tinkler
Chelwood Blue, C. James, 6-11-1 ..... G. McNally
Compton Casey, D. Nicholson, 6-11-1 ..... J. Suthern
Gallito, M. Delahooke, 7-11-1 ..... H. J. Evans
Knockaulin, P. Butler, 7-11-1 ..... Mr P. Butler 7
Knock Hard Again, J. Haine, 6-11-1 ..... Mr N. Brookes 7
Le Melos, J. Hurley, 5-11-1 ..... —
Open Mind, D. Kent, 7-11-1 ..... P. Haynes
Top Straight, A. Smith, 6-11-1 ..... N. Tinkler
Turasco, J. Spearing, 6-11-1 ..... Mr R. Wooley
Wisden, M. Delahooke, 5-11-1 ..... G. Jones
Seals Laird, J. Webber, 4-10-5 ..... A. Webber
That's It, J. Gilbert, 4-10-5 ..... J. O'Neill 5
Turo, M. Tate, 4-10-5 ..... C. Smith
reaker, 11-4 Isonip, 4-1 Justafancy, 6-1 Baldur, 10-1 Compton raight, 14-1 others

NTERS STEEPLECHASE (£530: 3½m 300yd)

Air General, M. Thorne, 9-12-2 ..... Miss J. Thorne 7
Double Action, P. Brookshaw, 7-12-2 ..... Mr P. Brookshaw 5
Frigid Fox, G. Richards, 10-12-2 ..... Mr R. Page 5
Gipsy Love, H. Manners, 8-12-2 ..... Mr K. Broomfield 7
Hinterland (C-D), M. Henriques, 12-12-2 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
Horoscope, D. White, 12-12-2 ..... Mrs A. White 7
Long Lane (C-D), R. Shepherd, 10-12-2 ..... Mr R. Shepherd
Spartan Missile, M. Thorne, 6-12-2 ..... Mr M. Thorne
Bramwell Boy, Mrs M. Easton, 11-11-9 ..... Mr M. Batters 7
Glenmellon (C-D), Mrs E. Lees, 11-11-9 ..... Mr R. King 7
Dandy Man, Mrs H. Mobley, 9-11-9 ..... —
Drishaune, Mr P. Isaacs, 10-11-9 ..... Mr C. Saunders
*Escamist, J. Walker, 12-11-9 ..... —
Family Man, G. R. Graham, 8-11-9 ..... Mr R. Graham 7
Garden Boy, (R. Allmann, 12-11-9 ..... R. Woolley
Marine Moss, W. Wharton, 7-11-9 ..... —
Megs Well, Mrs P. Cookson, 9-11-9 ..... Mr W. Brown 7
Pava's Boy, W. Tolhurst, 9-11-9 ..... Mrs A. Hawkins 7
Rammas, J. Hawkins, 9-11-9 ..... Mrs A. Hawkins 7
The Trout, J. Evetts, 10-11-9 ..... Mr J. Evetts
*Watch Night, B. Martin, 11-11-0 ..... —
ane, 7-2 Hinterland, 4-1 Horoscope, 11-2 Spartan Missile, 10-1 1 others.

LEY HURDLE (Handicap: Novices: £717: 2m)

Foreign Legion, C. James, 7-12-0 ..... G. McNally
Sir Gayle (D), F. Rimell, 8-11-10 ..... Mr E. Woods 7
Antiyglass (D), R. Vibert, 5-11-4 ..... G. Thorner
Grinling Gibbons (D), G. Vergette, 6-11-1 ..... P. J. Kelly
Welsh Treaty, Rex Carter, 6-10-13 ..... P. Howling 7
Flameproof (D), H. Nicholson, 5-10-11 ..... K. Whyte 7
Le Bal Musette, D. Underwood, 7-10-10 ..... J. King
Weeny Bopper (D), J. Webber, 7-10-9 ..... A. Webber
Killulagh Jack (D), C. Dingwall, 7-10-9 ..... R. Champion
Linton, D. Underwood, 4-10-7 ..... J. Redmond 7
Tumble, P. Bevan, 5-10-7 ..... D. Sunderland
River Belle, H. Ford, 5-10-7 ..... C. Tinkler
Salute the Law (D), W. Wharton, 7-10-7 ..... —
Island Limpr (D), M. Delahooke, 5-10-7 ..... J. Suthern
Hether Fox, J. Haine, 5-10-7 ..... C. Brand 7
Dienus, R. Collinson, 5-10-7 ..... S. Inbar
Lloyd Ardua (D), B. Cambidge, 5-10-7 ..... G. Jones
Gay Park, A. Hobbs, 5-10-7 ..... P. Hobbs
Indian Captive, A. Goodwill, 7-10-7 ..... S. Smith-Eccles
Sir Charles, N. Gaselee, 5-10-7 ..... J. Suthern 5
Delaware Bay, M. Tate, 5-10-7 ..... C. Smith
Frankly Yes (D), F. Barton, 5-10-7 ..... R. F. Davies
C Minor, W. Holden, 5-10-7 ..... I. Watkinson
Manic Tiger, J. Bosley, 5-10-7 ..... S. G. Davis 7
Triestar (D), J. Harris, 5-10-7 ..... P. Tuck 7
e, 8-1 Foreign Legion, 11-2 Ballyglass, 6-1 Welsh Treaty, Killulagh ny Bopper, 8-1 Flameproof, 10-1 Le Bal Musette, 12-1 others.

: STEEPLECHASE (Div II: Novices: £1,203: 2m)

Governor's Last (C-D), R. Barton, 6-11-13 ..... M. Floyd
Rol Rig (C-D), W. Stephenson, 5-11-2 ..... R. Dickin
Ro-Marie, J. Bradley, 6-11-0 ..... —
Crestar Camp, J. Gilbert, 7-11-0 ..... S. J. O'Neill 5
Run Ulsdean, B. Cambidge, 8-11-0 ..... R. Crank
Fastine, H. Scudamore, 8-11-0 ..... R. Kington
Green Walkabout, W. Tate, 8-11-0 ..... R. Hyett
Noble Senator, J. Bradley, 8-11-0 ..... Mr J. Bradley 7
Snowshill Sailor, R. Turnell, 6-11-0 ..... A. Turnell
False Rumour, G. Cure, 5-10-8 ..... M. Charles 5
Lewis, F. Rimell, 5-10-6 ..... J. Burke
nor's Last, 3-1 Snowshill Sailor, 5-1 Lewis, 8-1 Rol Rig, 12-1

*Doubtful runner

: selections

ng Staff
of Padua. 2.30 Sandy Hill. 3.0 Malford Grove. 3.30 Top Long Lane. 4.30 Island Liner. 5.0 Snowshill Sailor.
narket Correspondent
ring. 2.30 Paper Rich. 4.30 C Minor.

Rugby Union

McHarg, whose hand injury has allowed David Gray to win a first Scottish cap in the Calcutta Cup match.

Scots hope Gray will cut Colclough to size

David Gray, at 6ft 8in and 18½st, wins his first cap for Scotland in the Calcutta Cup match against England at Murrayfield on Saturday week.

It is one of three changes the Scots have made as they attempt to redeem their failures and recapture the Calcutta Cup, surrendered in a 26—6 drubbing at Twickenham last year. Two of the changes have been forced on the selectors by injuries.

Andy Irvine, who was forced to withdraw from the Cardiff International because of a shoulder injury, is selected at full back. Bruce Hay switches from full back to the left wing to replace David Shedden, who was carried off with damaged knee ligaments against Wales.

Gray, aged 25, played for the winning Whites team in the Scottish trial and played in a B international against Ireland. He is one of the biggest men to have been picked for his country. He has been called up because Alastair McHarg, Scotland's most capped lock, is nursing two broken bones in his hand after the international match.

Gray is from the same West of Scotland club as Gordon Brown and he is in the same physical mould. There may be an interesting confrontation between Gray and Maurice Colclough, the 24-year-old 6ft 5in Englishman, called up on Monday for his first a stone in weight as well as three inches in height.

Irvine's fitness will continue to concern the Scottish selectors until the day of the match, which is a 70,000 sell out. Irvine is under treatment and is reckoned to have no more than a 50-50 chance of playing. If he is unable to reach peak fitness, Scotland will ask the versatile Hay—who is named for his third different position in four games—to revert to full back, where he played against Ireland and Wales; and they would then bring in Dougall, the flying Jordanhill wing.

Scotland's results so far this season have been disappointing: they were narrowly beaten by both Ireland and France and lost more decisively to Wales. Nairn MacEwan, their coach, believes that they can maintain a winning sequence of five matches over England at Murrayfield.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP); W. B. B. Gammell (Edinburgh Wanderers), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), A. G. Cranston (Hawick), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); I. R. McGeechan (Headingley), D. W. Morgan (Stewart's Melville FP, captain); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill), C. T. Deans (Hawick), N. E. K. Pender (Hawick), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish), D. S. MacDonald (West of Scotland), C. B. Hegarty (Hawick). Replacements: A. G. Dougall (Jordanhill), C. G. Hogg (Boroughmuir), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest), K. G. Lawrie (Gala), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland), W. S. Watson (Boroughmuir).

Scratch side cannot blot Cambridge copybook

By Richard Streeton

Cambridge U 33 Invitation XV 15

Cambridge University maintained their unbeaten record this term when they proved too spritely on a muddy pitch at Grange Road yesterday for an Invitation XV raised by John Howard, a past university captain. Cambridge lasted the course better than their more seasoned opponents and won by three goals, a penalty goal and three tries against a dropped goal and three tries.

The Anti Assassins were originally scheduled to be the visitors but the uncertainty over the weather made it difficult for them to raise a team among their widespread membership. Howard only completed his side shortly before the start by enrolling help from undergraduates. Hopes that Cotton, an England prop, in desperate search of a match, would turn out ended when his club Sale decided they would probably be playing last night.

How Ireland can ignore Robbie, Cambridge's scrum half and captain, even for a place on the replacements bench, seemed inexplicable after his performance in this match. He was a thorn in the invitation XV's flesh. Hackshaw, a newcomer, at stand-off half, showed a pleasing willingness to use the long pass he possesses. Fosh and Greig in midfield combined splendidly.

Hignell, making what was probably his last appearance for Cambridge, was totally involved and showed that he has recovered completely from the shoulder injury he sustained against Wales two and a half weeks ago. He, too, has been desperately short of match play, and he missed four place kicking opportunities, none of them easy, before Robbie decided to take the penalties himself. In the Cambridge pack there is the nucleus of a useful eight cap. Colclough would give away for next autumn with Brooman and Killick, two hardworking props. Glanvill in the back row excelled among the established men.

For the Invitation XV, Rogers, an England selector, was as prominent as anyone. He clearly retains the old knack for being in the right place at the right time and his distribution and covering were outstanding. Wilkinson and Hollins won a lot of lineout ball and were active in the loose. Frackleton made his mark on the game at centre with some strong running and defensive work.

Nine tries give an indication of the way both teams flung the ball about and five tries stemmed from interceptions. Ridge scored an early try for Cambridge before the Invitation XV moved ahead, 15—4, with tries by Wyatt, Wood and Frackleton, and a dropped goal by Breakey.

Good approach work by Fosh enabled Glanvill to claim a try for Cambridge just before half-time. In the second half, Ridge, Fosh, Robbie and Greig added further tries for Cambridge. Robbie converted three of them and kicked a penalty.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *A. J. Hignell (Dunstone and Fitzwilliam); J. Ridge (St Edward's, Liverpool and Fitzwilliam), *M. K. Fosh (Harrow and Magdalene), *J. A. Greig (Quoon's College, Queenstown, and Downing), P. Parker (Collyer's and St Catharine's); T. Hackshaw (Christ's and Downing), *J. C. Robbie (The High School, Dublin and Christ's, captain), *R. J. Brooman (Merchant Taylor's and Trinity), J. J. Grant (Haileybury and St Catharine's), G. Killick (Dulwich and Queen's), *N. R. M. Heath (Solihull and Downing), S. Goodman (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catharine's), A. Stewart (Fettes and Christ's), *E. T. Butler (Monmouth and Fitzwilliam), *S. F. Glanvill (Exeter and Pembroke).

INVITATION XV: J. M. Howard (HAC); G. E. Wood (Harlequins), P. Frackleton (London Welsh), R. Chadwick (Bedford), D. M. Wyatt (Bedford); J. N. F. Breakey (Bedford), A. Lewis (London Welsh); N. Stoddard (Cambridge University), D. Gilliland (Cambridge University), S. Ashton (Bedford), J. Thompson (Bedford), R. M. Wilkinson (Bedford), M. Baldwin (HAC), A. Hollins (Bedford), D. P. Rogers (Bedford).

Referee: P. Allington (London).

* A Blue.

Boxing

Green's hand intact so title plans go ahead

Dave Green, who damaged his right hand in beating Roy Johnson at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night, underwent an X-ray examination at Huntingdon hospital yesterday morning. The examination revealed no damage and the injury is not likely to interfere with Green's preparation for his Commonwealth welterweight championship bout against Clyde Gray, of Canada, at Wembley on March 3.

Green jarred the metacarpal bones in the back of the hand in the third round, before knocking Johnson out with a left hook to the body in the fourth. The hand noticeably pained him and he travelled back to East Anglia on Tuesday night with it immersed in a bucket of ice.

Andy Smith, his manager, said yesterday: "As far as we are concerned, everything is looking good. Dave is a good deal happier and expects to go through with the fight. There is no swelling unless you really search for it and he is not due to start sparring again until the beginning of next week."

He added: "If there is any reaction when he starts to punch the heavy bag, then obviously we will have to think again but at the moment everything looks good." Mr Smith considers that the Gray contest has extra significance as it is part of the build up towards a return with Carlos Palomina for the world welterweight championship.

After five months out of the ring, Green's performance last night was not over impressive and he needs a 15-round bout in which to try out the tactics that have been put together for Palomino. Consequently, both boxer and manager are anxious to go through with the Wembley date.

Shavers v Holmes

New York, Feb 22.—Earnie Shavers, the world's third-ranking heavyweight, will meet Larry Holmes, who is undefeated, in what is being billed as a heavyweight elimination bout over 12 rounds at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on March 25. Holmes has won all his 26 bouts, 19 of them by knockouts.—UPI.

Tennis

South Africa's three groups fail to merge

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg, Feb 22

An attempt by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) to help bring about an end to apartheid in South African tennis has been thwarted as a result of disagreements between the three existing South African tennis organizations over the creation of a single non-racial governing body.

The failure of the three organizations to get together means that South Africa's chances of remaining in the Davis Cup and Federation Cup competitions have receded. The ITF are now likely to come under increasing pressure to expel South Africa from the world body.

A three-member delegation from the ITF, led by the president, Phillipe Chatrier, have spent the last 10 days in South Africa, during which time they have held lengthy talks with the three South African tennis bodies—the white South Africa Tennis Union (SATU), the non-racial (but largely Indian and Coloured) Southern Africa Lawn Tennis Union (SALTU), and the black South African National Lawn Tennis Union (SANLTU).

Mr Chatrier said at a press conference today that the ITF believed that a prime necessity for South Africa's tennis problems was the dissolution of these three organizations and their replacement by one non-racial governing body.

The president of the white body, Blen Franklin, has said he is prepared to get together with the other two groups to form a steering committee for a new, non-racial governing body but refused to accept three conditions laid down by the other two. These were that the white body should end their affiliation with the ITF, disband as an organization, and place a moratorium against all South African players entering overseas competitions until the new governing body had been recognized by the ITF.

The three groups have agreed to meet again soon and it is still possible that they may yet manage to sink their differences in order to prevent South Africa being excluded from international tennis.

Mr Chatrier said one positive result from the ITF visit was a letter from the Minister of Sport, Dr Piet Koornhof, affirming that there were no legal bars on any tennis player appearing on any court in South Africa or joining any club. He also said steps were being taken to give "international status" to sports clubs and to ensure that public funds spent on sport would be allocately proportionately to all race groups.

Christopher Mottram is ready to make a comeback to Davis Cup tennis. He has ended his long-running dispute with Britain's team manager, Paul Hutchins, and announced yesterday that he is available for selection for the first European zone match against Monaco from March 17 to 19.

Mottram's clash of opinion with Mr Hutchins has kept the British number one out of the Davis Cup team for almost two years. After a series of recent meetings—the first a chance encounter at Queen's Club—they have resolved their differences.

Mottram, nursing a back injury, said at his Kingston home yesterday: "I think we have all made some unnecessary public remarks and I am pleased that the whole matter has been cleared up. I am certainly available to play Davis Cup for Britain in 1978.

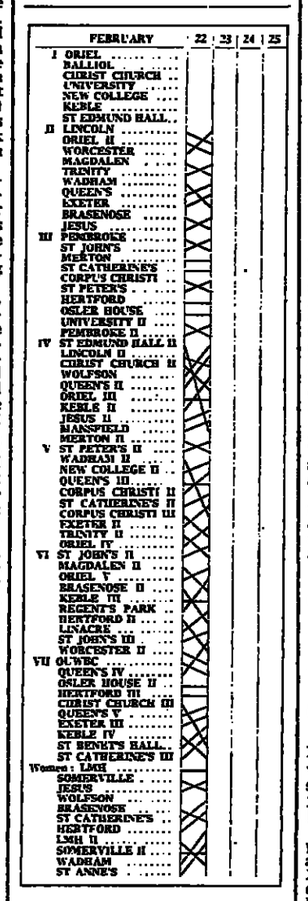
Rowing

Torpids off to an uncertain start on Isis

The first day of the Oxford University Torpids seldom is completed without a hitch and yesterday on the Isis was certainly no exception. Racing started late after Division VII waited for some hefty driftwood to pass.

Even the more experienced men in Division 1 got it wrong. At least three crews crossed into the wrong lanes nad New Collegt came past the Boathouses minus their stroke who had been thrown off his seat.

Consequently Division I, which Oriel led comfortably, will be rerowed at noon today. Wolfson withdrew from the women's division.



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SOMERVILLE II				
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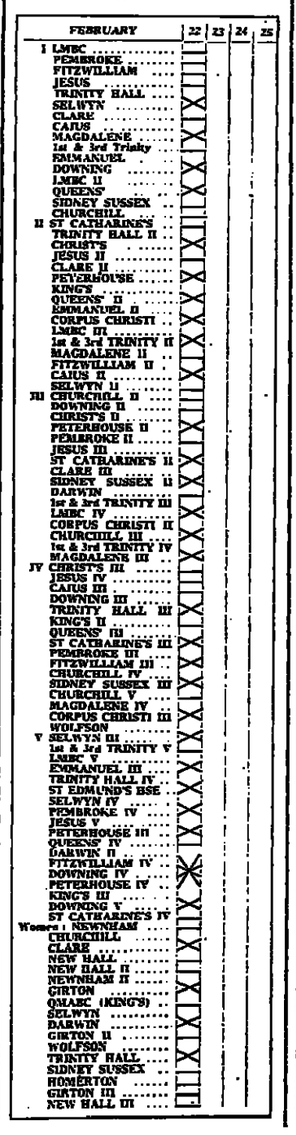
Cambridge Lents



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TRINITY HALL				
SIDNEY SUSSEX				
HOMERTON				
GIRTON III				
NEW HALL III				

DETROIT: Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss K. Ebbinghaus, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs L. W. King beat Miss K. Harter, 6—3, 6—4; Miss R. Richards beat Miss L. Zetti, 6—1, 6—2; Miss M. Jausovec beat Miss H. Strachonova, 6—3, 6—4; Miss B. Cuypers beat Miss V. Ruzici, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss R. Tomanova beat Miss Z. Uless, 6—4, 7—5; Miss G. Stevens beat Miss S. Tolleson, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; Miss A. Walsh beat Miss R. Geniatis, 7—6, 3—6, 7—6.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Courmayeur	190	280	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	1
Lower slopes icy							
Crans-Montana	90	240	Good	Crust	Varied	Fair	3
Lower south facing slopes icy							
Flaine	125	270	Good	Varied	Hard	Cloud	-
Ice to slush on lower pistes							
Kitzbühel	60	115	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Bare patches on lower slopes							
Seefeld	80	130	Good	Powder	Good	Sun	5
All pistes well prepared							
Verbier	75	205	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	6
Good powder above 2,200 metres							
Voss	160	210	Good	Powder	Good	Sun	-1
New snow on good base							
Wengen	70	140	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	3
Good skiing above 1,800 metres							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
NORWAY					
Finse	135	150	Good	—	-10
Geilo	100	115	Good	—	-4
Gol	60	70	Good	—	-15
Lillehammer	70	120	Good	—	-15
Norefjell	170	180	Good	—	-4
Oslo	130	140	Good	—	-8
Rjukan	100	135	Good	—	-4
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	60	100	Good	—	-1
Axamer-Lizum	—	150	Good	—	-1
Badgastein	30	115	Good	—	-6
Berwang	125	150	Good	—	-5
Brand	60	200	Good	—	-3
Hochsölden	60	290	Good	—	-4
Igls	40	55	Good	—	-3
Ischgl	100	140	Good	—	0
Kaprun	—	210	Good	—	-10
Lech	140	360	Good	—	-6
Lermoos	80	210	Good	—	-3
Lienz	100	150	Good	—	-5
Mayrhofen	15	100	Good	—	-3
Mitterndorf	80	140	Good	—	-4
Obergurgl	110	210	Good	—	-1
Obertauern	140	180	Good	—	-4
Saalbach	85	110	Good	—	-1
Serfaus	50	110	Good	—	0
Wildschönau	60	110	Good	—	-3
Zürs	180	270	Good	—	-5

FRANCE

Alpe d'Huez	250	600	Good	Sun	—
Chamonix	50	500	Good	Cloud	—
Courchevel	100	315	Good	Sun	—
La Clusaz	90	220	Spring	Sun	—
Le Corbier	100	300	Good	Cloud	—
Les Arcs	105	330	Good	Sun	—
Les Deux Alpes	180	750	Good	Sun	—
Les Gets	130	250	Hard	Cloud	—
Les Menuires	140	300	Good	Sun	—
Megève	130	320	Good	Cloud	—
Meribel	120	210	Hard	Sun	—
Morzine	90	160	Good	Sun	—
Pra-Loup	120	220	Good	Sun	—
St Gervais	50	250	Good	Cloud	—

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs and lower slopes all complete: wet snow on a firm base: Vertical runs: 1,800 ft: Access roads blocked: Snow level: 1,000 ft. Glen Shee: Main runs all complete, hard packed snow: Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, hard packed snow: Vertical runs: 1,500 ft: Access roads clear: Snow level: 1,000 ft. Glencoe: Main runs all complete, new snow, drifting: Lower slopes all complete, new snow with icy patches: Vertical runs: 1,600

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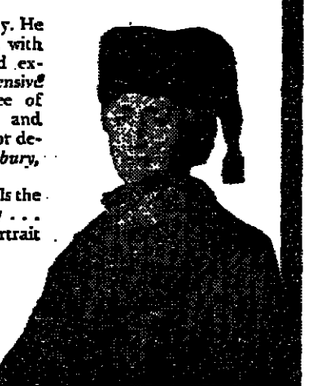

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'Miss Brewer has written a delightful and touching book, she has passionate dedication to wild life plus a gift for exact observation.' *Observer*

£5.75, illustrated

Collins, 14 St. James's Place, London SW1

NEW BOOKS/ONE

Prime Ministers and the Press

Paul Johnso

The Abuse of Power
By James Margach
(W. H. Allen, £5.50)
The Pencourt File
By Barrie Penrose and Roger Courtiour
(Secker & Warburg, £5.90)

James Margach, who recently retired after many years as Political Correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, subtitles his book "The war between Downing Street and the Media, from Lloyd George to James Callaghan". In fact this theme is an excuse to reminisce about the prime ministers he has known, especially in their revelations with the Parliamentary Lobby. As such it is good value: modest, even-tempered, shrewd and dotted with first-rate vignettes and anecdotes.

Mr Margach does not quite go back to the Lloyd George premiership, but includes him because throughout the inter-war years he was still a major figure in British politics. Thereafter he knew them all, and there is even an intriguing photograph of the young Margach, dressed as a caricature reporter, by the side of Ramsey MacDonald, listening to an orotund address by the local Provost, on the platform of Elgin railway station. MacDonald is enthroned on a luggage trolley; an unaccustomed dignity, it would seem. Mr Margach tells us that, in his early days as Prime Minister, having no car himself, and none being provided by the state, MacDonald "moved to and from appointments by tram, bus or Underground and when really pressed for time he stood on the corner of Downing Street to hail one of the old taxicabs". How very unlike the home life of our dear Mr Callaghan!

In general, Margach's tale is not very edifying. Few prime ministers have been able to establish, or at any rate to maintain, a relationship with the press which was honourable and profitable to both sides. Lloyd George was ruthless: "The Press? What you can't square you squash, what you can't squash you square." He was never squeamish in using the law to coerce, or proprietorial peerages to sweeten. He pioneered "methods of news-management and opinion-forming to reinforce his personal power".

Even more professional in news-management was Neville Chamberlain, about whom Margach has a fascinating chapter, the most valuable in the book. He emphasises that Chamberlain, while "a man of the utmost integrity", regularly deceived the press by "misleading and inaccurate statements". He grossly abused the Lobby system of private briefings, the even more private briefings with "three or four true-blue Conservative papers", and of course his special relationship with Geoffrey Dawson of *The Times*: "Quite simply, he told lies".

Margach thinks Chamberlain, once a decent man, was a clear case of the corruption of power, which turned him into "the most authoritarian, intolerant and arrogant of all the Premiers I have known". He gives a gruesome picture of Chamberlain, "trembling and white with fury", thumping the table in Downing Street and shouting at the press: "I tell you that I'm not dictatorial, I'm not autocratic, I'm not intolerant, I'm not overpowering . . . I'm the most relaxed and understanding of people. None of you, I insist, must ever say I'm dictatorial again."

Churchill is classified by Margach as a press enemy, largely because he felt he could get his way by operating at a propriatorial level or, at most, condescending in lordly fashion to a few editors. He thus never got to know the ordinary journalists who write the stories; indeed he never held a Lobby briefing, and could be intolerably rude (Margach gives a painful instance) to reporters who approached him in a perfectly friendly spirit. Eden, too, neglected to set up adequate press-relations on a regular basis and then, when criticized, made the fatal mistake of turning to the telephone: "It became like a drug. After the morning papers reached Number Ten at 6 am he at once phoned proprietors, editors and writers to complain about items which he read as hostile."

Another aggrieved figure was Heath, who was unable or at any rate unwilling to develop a friendly working relationship with Fleet Street, preferring a Gaullist posture, and giving out far too little information. He, like Chamberlain, was arrogant and when, in the end, he needed the press over the Miners' strike, they would not come running: "it was the super-secrecy of his government which brought his own downfall."

Margach sees some premiers as innocent victims of the press, MacDonald and Alec Home in particular, on both of whom he writes perceptively. On the whole, the moral of his book is that the fewer newspapers a premier reads, the better. Here Balfour set the pattern, never reading any if he could help it. Baldwin followed suit, and Margach rates him as the best all-rounder in handling the press. He also has high praise for Attlee who never read any newspapers except *The Times* and, occasionally, the *Herald*. When press hostility was drawn to his attention, he was merely snubby: "That so? Suppose they've got to say something." Good tactics: the press has an answer to secrecy and hostility, none to indifference Macmillan, too, preserved an attitude of Olympian detachment which served him well for most of his long premiership. But this was a front; unlike Attlee he could be hurt, and in the end was when things began to go badly wrong; then even he lost his cool: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are a disgrace to the profession . . . lies, lies, falsehoods." But course the truth is that no s tem of handling the press c survive calamity.

It was, indeed, failure whi turned Harold Wilson, once gifted and highly success manipulator of the press, i a bitter and impotent critic. usually happens, he got a bett press than he deserved in t good days, and a worse o when disasters struck. He ma the mistake of reading too ma newspapers and, still more fo ishly, reading too much i them. He thus passed throu the looking-glass into a co spiratorial world from whi he has not yet reemerged.

One incidental result of wanderings there is *The Pe court File*, a fairly low-gra enterprise which would nev have got off the ground wit out Wilson's initial push. Pe rose and Courtiour may or m not be reliable but they are si gularly lacking in the gift clarity. Their ramblings left n no wiser and little better i formed about the Jeremy Thorpe business, and there not much in common betwee their sticky melodrama and th real world of politics—excitin enough at times—so soberly s down by James Margach.

Multi-farious faces

The Man Who Drew the Drunkard's Daughter
The Life and Art of eGorge Cruikshank 1792-1878
By Hilary and Mary Evans
(Muller, £10.50)

Cerberus, according to the Malaprop, was "three gentlemen at once". It is hard to say how many were in the protean George Cruikshank; some people, even now, may fussily demur to the title of "gentleman", for the chief legatee in his will—maybe to the surprise of his second wife, as shadowy as the first—was somebody called Adelaide Archbold. She lived with nine children under 21 in a house in Regent's Park, not too far a stroll from George's home, 263 Hampstead Road. With two references only, she remains a mystery in this book which begins with the firm statement: "He was a good man."

Why not? We need not worry about it, and if anybody could draw a satisfying picture of a skeleton in a cupboard, one of the Georges would be the artist. We have to speak of him in the plural, for he was a caricaturist, a book-illustrator (among our missing glories is a complete Cruikshank Dickens), he worked in oils and water-colours, he was an eccentric, and he loved to fight for a cause. Today he is still troublesome to a biographer, for so far a few gaps—not very important—have remained over the years as dark as the "coal-sack" in the Milky Way.

Readiness itself from his beginnings in caricature, and cheerfully vain (we can see it in Pailthorpe's portrait and in the scrawl of his signature), he was a man to delight Dickens. Thus in 1843, after going to William Hone's funeral with Cruikshank, who was wearing a black cloak and a very long black hatband, Dickens wrote:

In a state between jollity (he was always very jolly with me) and the deepest gravity (going to a funeral, you know), it is utterly impossible to resist him, especially as he makes the strangest remarks the mind of man can conceive, without any intention of being funny, but rather meaning to be philosophical.

This was years after Cruikshank had illustrated *Sketches by Boz* and *Oliver Twist* (with that ultimately alarming Fagin). We must always regret he did not continue with Dickens: certainly, in *Oliver Twist*, this Londoner (buried now in St Paul's) gave the sharpest reality to London locations and character. In later life he would be trying enough to claim that he wrote passages himself, but that was Cruikshank's way.

One likes to think of him as an occasional member of Dickens's company of strollers. He was naturally theatrical, never more than during his last thirty years of campaigning against alcohol, poacher turned gamekeeper. Hence the title of this book. He surged into the terrors of "The Bottle", "The Drunkard's Children", and a vast oil painting, "The Worship of Bacchus", 13ft 4in wide and 7ft 8in high, which, covered now with dust in the store-rooms of the Tate, is as large a picture as we have no opportunity to see.

At the centenary of his death the Evanses show him in all his moods as an artist of the most fluent line—though it could congeal on his off-days—moving from uncompromising realism to the wildest fantasy and across all that lies between. The text is loyal and helpful; the pictures are possessed by Cruikshank's imagination; consider only the Giant Bolster striding from the Beacon to Cape Brea in the 1865 etching from Robert Hunt's *Popular Romances of the West of England*. Looking at this, you feel that, like the White Queen, he could believe half-a-dozen impossible things before breakfast.

Self-caricature, 1842

J. C. Trewin

Heresy be damned

The Albigensian Crusade
By Jonathan Sumption
(Faber, £7.95)

The first crusade to extirpate heresy inside medieval Christendom was proclaimed in 1208. Its quarry were the Cathars of Languedoc, to whom the crusaders were to give the name Albigensians because they were numerous in the diocese of Albi. The original crusading campaigns ended in failure, but their sequel was the extension of the French kingdom to the Mediterranean.

Dualist heresy came westward with Greek merchandise in the twelfth century. Its converts in northern France and the Rhineland were exterminated. It was not the Church authorities but secular opinion which was responsible for the burning of heretics. In that monolithic society, a heretic was an alien who corrupted his neighbours and put them in peril of the wrath of God.

The heresy flourished only in the great county of Toulouse, that area between the Massif Central and the Mediterranean which in language and culture, social and economic organization, had little in common with northern France, more with Catalonia and Italy. The county's political and social disintegration facilitated the spread of the heresy. The Count was powerless against his greater vassals, and they in turn were weakened by baronial insubordination; while these lesser nobles had impoverished themselves by the partition of inheritances. The large, prosperous towns were virtually republics.

The land bristled with castles, but Count Raymond VI could not raise an army to oppose the crusaders. Their first success was to take Béziers by assault, and the ensuing massacre discouraged other towns from resistance. When asked how the crusaders should distinguish between catholics and heretics, their official leader, the Abbot of Citeaux, is reported to have said "Kill them all; God will recognize his own". After the surrender of Carcassone, most of the crusaders went home.

For the next 10 years, crusaders came from the north every summer, for 40 days. Simon de Montfort, father of the hero of English constitutional historians, was given charge of the conquests. "An athlete of Christ", he grimly held his own in a war of piecemeal reduction, gradually extending his hold and burning heretics by the score. After his death from a chance shot in 1218, his new feudal principality soon succumbed to rebellion and Count Raymond was restored.

Simon had fought one battle of major importance. At Muret in 1213, in about twenty minutes and with perhaps 800 men, he had defeated and killed Peter II of Aragon. Had Peter won, Languedoc might have become part of a Catalonian empire which already included Provence. The political vacuum left by his and Simon's deaths was filled by Louis VIII.

Mr Sumption provides an admirably lucid account of the tragic demise of Languedoc's unique civilization. He gives judicious assessments of the *dramatis personae*—popes and legates, kings and counts. Necessary details he easily places in the course of his steady narrative, with a generous number of maps. His sources and bibliography (dated 1975) bear witness to scholarship carried with *élan*.

R. L. Storey

Fiction

The Victims of Love
By Colin Spencer
(Quartet, £5.25)
Everything in the Garden
By Elizabeth North
(Gollancz, £4.75)
Strangers
By Barbara Ewing
(Heinemann, £3.90)
The Mac Donnell
By Shaun Herron
(Cape, £5.95)
The Devil in the Hills
By Cesare Pavese
Translated by D. D. Paige
(Peter Owen, £4.25)

"After the individual and the care of his dignity as a singular living thing", Colin Spencer has written, "marriage surely is the next important state to be considered." This he does *with such gifted virtuosity and* urgency in his new novel, *The Victims of Love*, that he makes marriage seem like an original developing country; he is erudite and funny, and his writing has deepened movingly, or he has allowed his characters deeper attachments to worldliness, family life as well as to lovers since his more wizard-like novel *Poppy, Mandragora and the New Sex*, from which I've taken my opening quote.

His descriptions are full of energy. The first chapter is set in a studio on one of Brighton's wharfs during a storm of whirlpools, rattling tarpaulins and repartee; Matthew, an artist, entertains a collection of friends who later exult over his shattered, violent marriage. Anyway, they regard themselves as his friends: a war correspondent said to look like a turtle, a novelist they call His Pumpship, and a literary reviewer obsessed with lineage—family lineage, heritage. Are tormenting relationships and their public consequences hereditary?

This fear troubles many of them, and it overshadows the most stirring parts of the book that deal with Matthew's love for his five-year-old son who is separated from him while Matthew and his wife extort suffering from each other during their plans for divorce. The child's longing for his parents to remain together turns into panic; one day Matthew tries to kidnap and woo him with a rather desolate, pet black goat and his son's temporary rejection of Matthew haunts his public ambitions and transitory passions. Matthew's bisexuality, before homosexuality has become legal in Britain, produces awesome resentments and ironies; his matches with men are with equals yet he likes to talk of "mastering" his wife, and he sometimes traces a bit too much back to his crude, vigorous, inconstant father. Mr Spencer rightly offers no easy solutions but I think Matthew, like many others, is born with a strong bisexual nature, not punished into it, and he begins as far as possible, to take responsibility for a nonrecriminating morality.

This is the fourth in a series which began with *Anarchists in Love* and although this new novel is self-contained it did make me return to the pleasures of Colin Spencer's earlier ones.

Elizabeth North's humour in *Everything in the Garden* is stylish, airy and intimate. In Dorset, 1953, things go on coming out in the villages of Great Grimstone and Little Grimstone—wisteria, plums, the tennis-playing vicar both villages share—while the interiors of the near by eighteenth-century town are intense. Eighteen-year-old Joan, with 11 O-levels, gradually falls in love with her architect employer, and they are superbly awkward, randy moralists. He is kind, married, restrained and trying to expand his ideas about everyone having their own, special landscape; she turns to investigate the sea, the dumpy hills, sex and peace with a solicitor's clerk, Richard, who is very conscious of the nuclear age and insists on carrying her often on his shoulders for practice. "Practice for what?" she asks. "You don't think", he says, "we are going to live through peace for all our lives?"

This novel is alive with affectionate gaiety about a protective, shaken, wistful era. It is also serious and acute on the presumptions of those who organize others, and on the life-long decisions about work and marriage taken in avoidable desperation by the young.

Comic talent illuminates race politics too in Barbara Ewing's *Strangers*. She has acted with the Royal Shakespeare Company and on television and she brings the disciplines of drama to her penetration of different yet interdependent worlds. The sentences are lucid and fresh as an actress at a Chelsea drama school trains to lose her regional accent, to move and "bend interestingly"; the man she loves is a black South African guerrilla training to lead an inflamed nation, and the best scenes are in London halls that always look dusty, where appeals are made for socks, sleeping bags and indoor games for guerrillas. Her astonishment at racialism and at the diverse emotions of resistance gives this story exceptional warmth. And it is frank about the high cost of trying to choose a private life during any type of war. A first novel to cherish.

Families form themselves into almost superhuman fortresses in the divisive conflicts of Shaun Herron's *The Mac Donnell*. Ulstermen are Hebrideans, not Irish, his chief character Carrach Mac Donnell states, and Mr Herron draws skilfully on nineteenth-century Irish history to back—though not necessarily prove—Carrach's claims. I've learnt a lot from this novel which is frequently surprising on a subject that has not lacked vivid expositions. The Mac Donnells are Catholic supporters of union with Britain; Mr Herron tells the MacDonnells' tales through four narrators; their styles complement each other well, with Carrach's wife adding her story after his, followed by their son's brilliant passages on being the only Catholic student in the Royal School, and concluding perhaps a little too neatly with the view of Carrach's mistress. It is a large, compassionate book, though, which helps to make the tragedies and solace of self-romanticism more intelligible.

"I found land when I found companions", Cesare Pavese *wrote in his poetry collection A Mania for Solitude*, and I welcome in this batch of novels the reprint of *The Devil in the Hills* which shows how ahead of his time he was. Three young men of Turin spend a summer holiday with a wealthy associate in his family home at the top of a Piedmontese hill; Pavese has been acclaimed as one of the greatest European liberals but his commitment to nature is the strength of this story. The neglected hill, towering like a skyscraper remote even from the sounds of birds, represents to him the abandoned inner life of its inhabitants. The sticky end is too forced but the atmosphere is as memorable as in his better known short novel, *The Political Prisoner*.

It is over 40 years since Cesare Pavese was imprisoned in Italy for writing against fascism, and it is 28 years since his suicide. He was a lover of English fiction, translating Dickens and Defoe, and it is splendid that there should be an English revival of his writing. His novel *The Moon and the Bonfire*, which is farsighted on violent partisanship will be reissued in paperback on March 30 (Quartet, £1.25).

Myrna Blumberg

Fiction in brief

You Must be Sisters, by Deborah Moggach (Collins, £4.50). Delightful story of young love erupting out of middle-class, comfy Harrow. Claire sustains the conventions, teaches and becomes engaged to Geoff, a boring young executive with Lotus Elan. Laura breaks out of formal university life at Bristol and takes up with Mac, a charming, but incurable layabout. In times of trouble blood proves stronger and despite differing attitudes the sisters turn to each other. Miss Moggach, whose first novel this is, tells her story engagingly. There's a sense of humour that promises well for her future work. Indeed she could write a sequel: a third, pubescent sister keeps butting in and could be the most interesting of the three.

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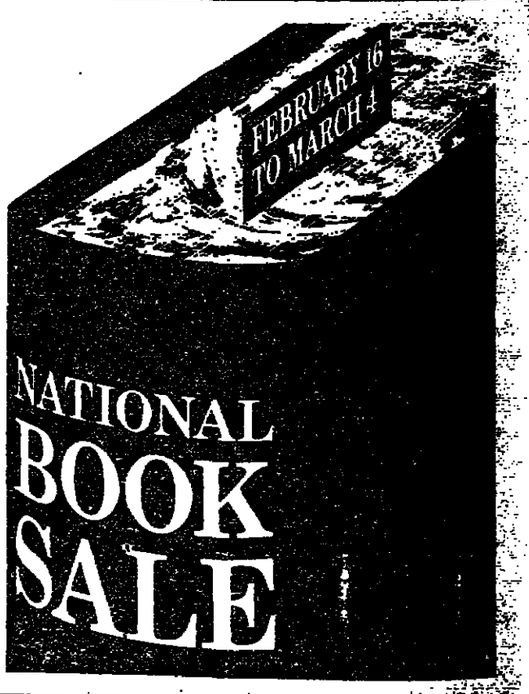

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V BOOKS/TWO

oup portrait

1 Letters
age, Beatrice Hastings, e Mansfield, John n Murry, S. S. Koteiansky, 1906-1957
Carswell
7.95)

greatly "the flower and" was sacrificed 14 to 1918, the First War was not such a d in English literature the Second. If E. M. was right in believing 1920s were the last decade of this century, because continuity did to have been shaw, Wells, Kipling, Bennett, Barrie, Galsworthy were still writing. s a host of minor sur-

Today's backward n that seemingly innohave revived some of

A. R. Orage. Samuel ve him and his *New* hapter in *Edwardian* six years ago. Professor Martin of Toledo y edited *Orage as* collection of his jour- 1974. Now John Carsmade him the starting yet another explorawhat may loosely be s world.

thod is somewhat akin ide to the orchestra. ers are introduced one ach then merging with rs. But the musical breaks down when we the *tutti*. The result harmony but discord. the attitudes of these ental people to each were ambivalent—*Katherine Mansfield's dependence* on the cruelty to Ida Baker; Beatrice Hastings's love-hate sequence with almost everyone (Mr Carswell's handling of her is the best I have read since a memorable issue of *Adam*); Lawrence's praise and scorn of Katherine Mansfield. Koteliansky, loyal, disinterested, living on goodness knows what, was the only constant. The greatest inconstant was John Middleton Murry.

Mr Carswell has little liking for Murry. He describes Murry's "cowardice and helplessness in the presence of Katherine", his typical "methods of self-justification, with its initial self-righteousness and ingratiation and final snarl". There is hardly an occasion on which Murry shines. Following a splendid beginning, Murry's editing became increasingly questionable. Yet his literary energy was astonishing. Admittedly, he had to write to live. The conditions under which he did so, particularly during his third marriage, convince one he had a true daemon so far as literature was concerned, however unreliable he was in personal relationships, politics and religion. The feeling sometimes arises that justice has not been done to him, only to be killed almost immediately by some memory or revelation.

It is a tribute to Mr Carswell's skill that familiar as the whole of this human panorama from 1906 to 1957 is, he can reawaken such a host of emotions. For newcomers *Lives and Letters* should be fascinating.

Sir William Haley

Crime

er
t Jansson
an, £3.75)
h
Connolly
£4.25)

two books that point eir different fashions, de to the taking of life ery much of our parsy. Orwell in his now d essay of 1946, "The of the English Murnented, or came near the quality of killings diately postwar Engce, he said, the murich attracted consumterest had strong behind them and mmitted almost withption for reasons of , between-wars Bracteristic vice. They were, in fact, murders to avoid publicity. Thirty years on, *nous avons changé tout cela*: the characteristic 1970s murder is done to attain publicity. Both these stories centre on killings by groups wanting to push themselves up above the babble.

Jansson's subject is the political hijacker, the man (or in his case woman) prepared to ditch human lives in exchange for air-time, and he very much makes us think about such people, even if his book does not in the end collect together enough of the intangibles that transform a plain thriller into something long memorable. But it is written absolutely well enough for its purpose, with a nice light touch in the quieter moments making the tenser ones all the more exciting and plenty of the detail that convinces in the passages of high suspense. One could wish puristically that he had made his point solely through the gripping sequences in his hijacked airliner (there is later a long tenterhooks Solent yacht chase), but you can't have everything.

Newsdeath has in theory the same theme, the story of a gang who take over Capital Radio to churn out revolutionary propaganda, and again there is plenty of authentic detail. But I fancy the theme failed fully to emerge in its author's mind, swamped as it may have been by the delights of an up-to-the-minute plot. Nor is the writing as efficient as in *News Caper*. At times getting hold of the story feels a bit like wading through treacle. But unless you're hooked on the highest standards there's plenty here to while away any plane trip. If you're not hijacked.

The Lantern Network, by Ted Allbeury (Peter Davies, £4.10). Really affecting tale of love and hate going back to the Resistance as Occupation ends. A driving storyline, leanly athletic writing.

Crooked Wood, by Michael Underwood (Macmillan, £3.50). Shady solicitor murdered, who paid? Munchily satisfying as ever on the inner workings of our legal system; less intriguing plot-wise than he can be.

Deep Pocket, by Michael Kenyon (Collins, £3.75). That important issue, massive municipal corruption; charmingly modest Inspector and grunt-of-appreciation jokes galore. Alas, method and subject don't quite mesh.

The Poison People, by William Haggard (Cassell, £3.95). Hooray, Colonel Russell rides again, briefly to India, marvellously prejudiced as ever (alcohol-drinkers are good: tea-drinkers bad), even if it's not as involving as once.

To Nick A Good Body, by Barry Norman (Quartet, £4.25). Welcome new police procedural, bringing the Met appetizingly to life with much lively demotic, if too fleetingly cheerful for total success.

H. R. F. Keating

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Men's fashion by Louis Heren

The fantasy of male machismo

The success of men's fashions depends more often than not upon the urge to be different, although those who succumb join the ranks of a new uniformity. Another factor is myth or fantasy. This is in the mind of the wearer and not the eye of the beholder, and therefore can be immensely persuasive.

For instance, as soon as I was appointed to the foreign staff of this newspaper I took a cab to Haymarket and bought a Burberry trenchcoat because it was part of the mythology of foreign correspondents. Desert boots were another essential accoutrement, and the portable typewriter had to be battered.

The gear changed with assignments. In India I worse rather dashing bushshirts. I also bought an Afghan coat in the Peshawar bazaar long before they appeared on the racks of the King's Road. It ponged a bit, but it suggested the Khyber and other romantic places were the natural stamping ground of foreign correspondents.

I regretfully discarded this colourful plumage when I flew off to cover the first Israel-Arab war. Khaki shirt and shorts were the order of the day with Israelis. Correspondents wore them because their very basic militarianism was part of a new myth—the egalitarianism of the Israel armed forces. Nevertheless, I gladly swopped them for a *Kaffiah* and the sheepskin-lined scarlet cloak of the Desert Patrol when I later covered the Arab legion. The desert cold—it actually snowed one night—was only one reason.

I first went to war in Korea wearing a flannel suit, shantung silk shirt and suede shoes because, so I explained at the time, I was not prepared to die in the locomotive engineer's overalls issued to American combat troops. The suede shoes did not last for long and I switched to paratrooper's boots long before the first blizzard blew out of Manchuria, but I wore a silk Chinese padded jacket under my parka because we professional foreign correspondents saw ourselves as a race apart from the small-town hacks who came out to write local-boy stories for home-town newspapers.

It was back to bushshirts when I was posted to South-east Asia, where the local white society was unbelievably stuffy. It was recognizably of Somerset Maugham vintage, and in the evening men wore white dinner jackets and black ties despite the heat and humidity. I wore Malay sarongs at home, and Red Sea rig when I had to go out and dine. For the uninitiated that was black slacks and cummerband and an open-necked white shirt with short sleeves.

When I eventually came in from the cold I giggled at the gear of the promenaders in Hampstead High Street, albeit silently and benignly. I had learned that life can be colourless, perhaps even damaging, without myth and fantasy, but some of their clothes looked uncomfortable or impractical. And occasionally there seemed to be no reason to wear them except as a challenge to convention.

This is probably where many male readers of *The Times part* company with modern fashions. I suspect that most of us do not feel compelled to challenge convention in such an obvious way. In any case, apart from weekends and vacations, most of us have to conform. We live and work in a jacketed society. To turn up, say, at any embassy luncheon in jeans and a turtle-neck sweater would only embarrass the host.

The alternative does not have to be dull uniformity. One of these days a well-tailored bushshirt will be accepted as suitable summer wear in the Palace of Westminster, the courts, offices and clubs, and until that happy day dawns we can wear poplin or seersucker suits. They are more readily available in New York than in London, but cannot be beaten for good looks and casual comfort.

We cannot, of course, wear such clothes in winter, or in much of spring and autumn, but deadening uniformity can still be avoided. We could return to fine tailoring, to well-cut suits, school or regimental ties, bowlers or those soft felts which only English hatters can make, gloves, sticks or umbrellas—the lot.

This is my latest fantasy. An inner voice warns that it is not for me, but how good we would look compared to the shambling, unkept mob which dispoil London's once attractive sidewalks.

Prudence Glynn is on holiday.

Top: Louis Heren, Deputy Editor of *The Times*, in a Burberry trenchcoat, £95, from Burberry, 18 Haymarket, 165 Regent St, and from Hector Powe stores at 51 Halkett Place, St Helier, Jersey, 35 Gordon St, Glasgow, and 1-3 Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Desert Boots £3.99 from Milletts Western, 89 Oxford St and other London and provincial branches.

Above: Dark charcoal grey pin stripe, ready to wear, by Chester Barrie, £175 from Gieves & Hawkes, 1 Savile Row. Black calf shoes by Crockett & Jones, £31.95, from Gieves & Hawkes, 18 Lime St, EC3 and Savile Row. Umbrella from James Smith & Sons, from a wide selection, at 53 New Oxford St, £11.50. Black kid gloves from Simpsons of Piccadilly, £11. Dark grey trilby from Lock, 6 St James. Blue and white stripe cotton shirt, Turnbull & Asser Ltd, 71 & 72 St James, £16.50 (they will make to measure) and a red grenadine tie, £10.00. Red roses from Pulbrook & Gould, 181 Sloane St (235 3920).

Photographs by Trevor Sutton.

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Alton 8 miles, Winchester 9, London 60.
A WELL APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE
Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room. Oil central heating.
Integral garage and good range of stabling.
Pleasant garden and five paddocks.
In all about 8½ acres.
OFFERS IN EXCESS OF £55,000.
Joint Sole Agents:
MARTIN & STRATFORD: Alton. Tel. 84402 and **BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS:** London Office as below or 1 Mount Ephraim Road, Tunbridge Wells. Tel. 30178. T.C. 2520

SUSSEX

Robertsbridge 3 miles, Tunbridge Wells 12 miles, London 52 miles.
AN EXCELLENT FARMHOUSE with recent additions.
Entrance hall, lounge, dining room, kitchen, utility. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room. Oil fired central heating.
Detached games/party room. Modern range of stabling. Ancillary buildings. Garage.
Easily maintained gardens, 5 paddocks.
About 6 acres. £45,000.
LONDON OFFICE: as below or
TUNBRIDGE WELLS OFFICE: 1 Mount Ephraim Road. Tel. 30178. T.C. 3715

PEEBLES-SHIRE

Edinburgh 28 miles, Peebles 10, Glasgow 40.
A COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE well modernised and enjoying outstanding views over upland countryside towards Drumelzier Law.
3 reception, 4 bedrooms, study, utility, cloakroom, kitchen, bathroom, shower room.
Garaging. Stables. Outhouses.
In all just under 1 acre.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 46a George Street. Tel: 031 226 4484.

ABERGAVENNY

Commanding fine views over the Usk Valley. Newport/M4 18 miles.
A DETACHED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER including a self contained flat.
Hall, 3 reception, fitted kitchen/breakfast room, laundry, master bedroom with bathroom en suite, 2 double bedrooms.
The flat comprises 2 bedrooms, bathroom, living room, kitchen.
Gas fired central heating.
Garage. Loose boxes and stores. Heated swimming pool. Mature gardens of ½ acre.
OFFERS AROUND £48,000.
ABERGAVENNY OFFICE: 22 Frogmore Street. Tel: 0873 4579.

DEVON

Holsworthy 4 miles, Launceston 12, Okehampton 14
VALUABLE ACCREDITED COMMERCIAL DIARY AND STOCK FARM
Period Farmhouse. Secondary Farmhouse. Guest/Staff Cottage. Extensive range of farmbuildings including dairy unit, cubicle building, etc.
ABOUT 219 ACRES. Pasture, arable and woodland.
Offers in the region of £140,000.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: as below. S. 547

STAFFORDSHIRE—Meynell Hunt

Lichfield 8 miles, Burton 9, Birmingham 30.
LUXURIOUS MODERN FAMILY HOUSE
Cloakroom, 3 reception, kitchen/breakfast room, utility, 4 bedrooms, bath and shower rooms, central heating.
Excellent buildings: 6 loose boxes. Outdoor Menage. Double garage. Valuable paddocks.
ABOUT 4½ ACRES
Offers invited for the Freehold.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: as below. S. 613

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Stroud 4 miles, Cirencester 8, Gloucester 13.
SPACIOUS SOUTH-FACING FARMHOUSE
3 reception, domestic offices, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Oil fired central heating.
Extensive stabling with 18 loose boxes. Covered Riding School/Beef fattening yard. Woodland and Paddocks.
ABOUT 30 ACRES
Offers in the region of £80,000.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: as below. S. 528

WARWICKS/WEST MIDLANDS BORDER

Kenilworth 5 miles, Coventry 7, Birmingham 12.
SPACIOUS SOUTH-FACING COUNTRY HOUSE
Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception, domestic offices, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Oil fired central heating.
Extensive stabling with 13 loose boxes. Small indoor school. Double garage. Valuable paddocks.
ABOUT 6 ACRES
Offers in the region of £57,000.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: as below. S. 649

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE

Shipston-on-Stour 6 miles, Stratford 7, Birmingham 32.
ATTRACTIVE SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE
2 reception, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, laundry, 6 bedrooms, shower and bath rooms. Oil central heating.
Range of stabling with 4 loose boxes, 2 valuable paddocks. Garaging for 3 cars.
ABOUT 9½ ACRES
Offers in the region of £55,000.
***STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE:** as below.* S 463

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Banks of the Severn

Gloucester 5½ miles, Ross-on-Wye 12, London 110.
ATTRACTIVE PERIOD COUNTRY COTTAGE
Entrance hall, 3 reception, playroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.
Useful outbuildings. Gardens and grounds.
ABOUT ½ ACRE. (Further 3 acres possibly available) £28,750.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: as below. S. 644

WARWICKSHIRE—Edge of Cotswolds

Shipston-on-Stour 5 miles, Moreton-in-Marsh 5, London 80.
PICTURESQUE XVITH CENTURY COTTAGE
2 reception, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.
Detached barn. Secluded gardens. ABOUT ¾ ACRE.
£28,750.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: Sheep Street. Tel: 30731. S. 646

GWENT

M50/A449 5 miles, Newport M4 12 miles
A DISTINCTIVE GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE
3 reception rooms, kitchen, laundry, master bedroom, 5 other bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil central heating. Useful outbuildings, stabling and covered yard. Gardens and paddock. 2½ acres.
Additional 18 acres pasture and recently modernised cottage overlooking the River Usk can also be purchased.
OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD.
Joint Agents:
Digby Turner & Co., Abergavenny. Tel: 0873 3640.
BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS: 22 Frogmore Street, Abergavenny. Tel. 0873 4579.

HEAD OFFICE: 1 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON SW1W OQD TELEPHONE 01-834 6890

17th c. Stone Built House

Large detached house with uninterrupted views over the North Bedfordshire countryside. This very attractive residence on the edge of a small village comprises: double garage, conservatory, hall, study, lounge, dining room, double kitchen, cloakroom, 2 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, bathroom, fully oil fired c.h. Inglenook fireplace, oak beams throughout etc. With vacant possession.

£50,000

Ring 0234 781827 NOW!

BATH AREA, 17th century country house, 4 minutes from M4 motorway, green belt. Five bedrooms. Georgian hunting lodge; stables and coach house, large garden, shooting rights negotiable. Central heating. Short term 7 year lease. Offers? Bath 65518.

SONNING ON THAMES.—Old Cottage in village centre: luxuriously fitted and modernised, 2/3 bedrooms, bathroom kitchen, utility room, study and large reception room; gas C.H., garden; offers over £30,000. Tel. Reading 0734 695969.

3 BED CHALET BUNGALOW, £17,500. Warm sun spot, Paignton, Devon. Sep. cloakroom, secluded gardens. Gas Central heating. Garage. Box 0915 K, The Times.

London & Suburban property

Golders Green, N.W.11
A large, semi-detached, freehold property with own drive near Brent X station. Comprises 4 bedrooms; massive lounge-dining room, plan x 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, garage and heated swimming pool.

£38,850
for quick sale
Phone 01-455 1129
after 6 p.m.
No agents, please

ROY BROOKS
Estate Agents
339 Kings Road, S.W.3
01-352 [illegible]

OFF MARYLEBONE HIGH ST., W.1, minutes REGENTS PARK or OXFORD STREET. Immaculate 1966 built luxury house, gas c.h., elegant first floor drawing room, windows to small balcony, formal dining room, four bedrooms, spacious wardrobes, en suite, luxury bathroom, 2nd bathroom, labour-saving kitchen with everything. STAFF SUITE of bedsit room en suite bathroom, 2-car garage, huge DISCREET TOP SUN ROOF TERRACE. Lease 68 years, ground rent £125, £120,000. QUIET CHILWORTH MEWS, W.2, minutes KENSINGTON GARDENS and HYDE PARK. New 1974 1st and 2nd floor MAISONETTE, gas c.h., long 28ft. drawing room, spiral stairs to 2 double bedrooms, sort of balcony, modern tiled bathroom, well fitted kitchen, lease 93 years, ground rent £50. NOW £28,500.

London & Suburban property

EDWARDES SQUARE, W.8.

Charming Period House. Fully modernised and in excellent order. Comprising: 3 beds., 2 baths., 3 recept., Swedish-style kitchen, cloakroom. Good rear garden and roof terrace. Freehold, £125,000.

BROADWALK HOUSE, S.W.7.

Charming Period House. Fully modernised and in excellent order. Superb Ground and First Floor Maisonette, with own street door in this prestige modern block overlooking Hyde Park. Comprising: 4 beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths., cloakroom, kitchen. Patio/garden. Car garaging space. Long lease. £150,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.

Luxurious, newly renovated, fully equipped Penthouse Flat, opposite Harrods. Comprising: Large reception/dining area, master bedroom suite, 2 further beds., bath., shower room, kitchen. Lift. Long lease. £175,000. To include carpets and curtains.

DORSET STREET, W.1.

Attractive Ground Floor Flat in small block, which has been completely modernised and re-decorated to a high standard. Comprising: Spacious reception/dining area, 3 beds., 2 baths., shower room, kitchen. Long lease. £69,000.

COURTFIELD GARDENS, S.W.5.

2 roomed Flat with kitchen and bathroom in converted house. 94 year lease. £15,500 for quick sale.

LANG FOX & PARTNERS

KINGSTON HILL

Contemporary executive town house near Richmond Park. Spacious and well appointed, comprising 2 recepts., 4 beds., 2 baths., excellent kitchen, gas c.h. Balcony, garden, garage, small development prestige position, quick completion available.

£54,250 FREEHOLD
STURGESS & SON
01-546 5052

RANULF RD. HOCROFT ESTATE N.W.2

Charming double fronted detached residence, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 24ft. lounge, panelled dining room, sun lounge, cloakroom, morning room, modern kitchen, utility room, large cellar, garden garage, gas c.h.: freehold £100,000.

STUART LEWIS ESTATE AGENTS. 435 1166

Mortgages & Finance

BIGGER AND BETTER mortgages, remortgages.—Garfield Hillman & Co. Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.4. 01-353 [illegible]

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1

Prestigious semi-detached house, off Belgrave Square. Available approx. 5 years, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths., dressing room, L-shaped recept. 28ft. x 25ft., dining room 28ft. x 18ft., study, kitchen breakfast room, cloaks. Basement: 2 rooms, bath., patio. Commencing rent £7,800 p.a. £27,500.

CHARLES PRICE & CO.
No. 1 Berkley Square, W.1.
01-493 [illegible]
24-hour answering

London Flats

N.W.8.—Garden maisonette, spacious ground and garden floor flat with great charm and character, 2 double beds., 2 communicating reception rooms (33 ft long overall), kitchen, bath, sep. w.c., gas C.H., c.h.w., lovely large garden, lease 68 years. *Sacrifice freehold.* £39,950.—Knightsbridge Apartments Ltd., 01-581 2337.

CHELSEA, S.W.3. — Attractive, light, manageable and quiet 1st floor flat in excellent modern block, close to shops and transport. 2 beds., reception, k. & b., gas C.H., c.h.w., lift, porter, lease 94 years. £37,500.—Knightsbridge Apartments. 01-581 2337.

NEVERN SQ., S.W.5. Spacious and very light lower ground floor flat in modern well run block, in this attractive garden square. Recept. room, 2 bedrooms, kit., bathroom, patio, full c.h. and c.h.w., carpet and curtains. 81 years lease. £34,750. Winkworth & Co., 01-584 8889.

London Flats

SELL YOUR PROPERTY
FROM THE
Number One Position
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CHARLES PRICE & CO.
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Telephone 493 2222
24 hour answering service
Flats and houses URGENTLY required in central London, £25,000-£200,000.

CENTRAL KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Magnificent large modern flat in Central Knightsbridge square with private gardens, lift, porterage and garaging if required. 5 spacious bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, 3 luxurious bathrooms with gold plated fittings, 2 magnificent large reception rooms and fully fitted Wrighton kitchen and breakfast room. The entire is newly decorated with deep pile carpet throughout. *Price for* valuable lease, £45,000 o.n.o. to include all luxurious furnishings and fittings. Outgoings £4,000 per annum.

Phone: 01-235 3408

CAMPDEN HILL COURT W.8

Lower ground floor flat in fine mansion block between Kensington Gdns. and Holland Park, reception, 3 beds, large kitchen, bath, sep. w.c., c.h.w. and part c.h. Porter, lease 73 years £56,000.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

ST JAMES'S, close to Park.—Luxurious flat in magnificent building. Spacious L-shaped lounge/dining room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen. Roof garden. 27-yr. lease. £69,500. To view and time phone James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

BELSIZE, N.W.3.—South-facing 1st floor flat in good conversion, quiet road: hall, 26ft reception room with bay window, fitted kitchen, 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom with shower. C.H., fitted carpets; off-street parking. Just for sale. 99 years. £34,950. Woodcocks, 794 1151.

RODNEY COURT, Maida Vale, W.9. Selection of spacious 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 room purpose built flats in this imposing block situated at junction of Edgware Road and St. John's Wood Road. 28 year leases, ranging from £9,000 to £33,000. Tel: Johnson & Pycraft, 531 5111.

London Flats

Kenwood 233 Spring St London W2

W.10
EXCEPTIONAL LUXURY MAISONETTE
60ft GARDEN
Modernized to the highest standard (small amount of work required to finish). Large kitchen/diner, recept. room, study, 3 beds., bathroom. Gas C.H.
97 years. Only £46,000

Tel.: 01-402 3141

LONGRIDGE ROAD S.W.5

Attractive garden flat modernized with great flair, 2 beds, recept., 17ft. x 17ft., kitchen, bathroom, entrance hall, cupboard, spare bedroom, garden, 30ft. x 20ft., fitted carpets, gas-fired etc., 97 years lease. £37,500. Highly recommended.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

CLOSE TO RIVER

LUXURIOUS VALIANT HOUSE SW11

Spacious elegant double bedroom flat, large reception room with balcony, luxury fitted kitchen, many features and fittings. Landscape parking. Long lease. £26,000.

Phone: day 01-671 9231
home 01-223 6315

S.W.7. (garden square).—Attractively decorated 3rd floor flat close to shops and transport, double bedroom, reception, well fitted kitchen, bath, elec. c.h.; use garden; lease 11½ years: £13,500.—Knightsbridge Apartments Ltd., 581 2337.

CHALCOT SQ., close to Primrose Hill, single building plot with planning permission for imposing house. Large living room and kitchen, utility room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, terrace and roof garden. Freehold £12,750. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

Overseas Property

FRANCE-Castan-Fonzillon (Hérault) for sale house, good condition, 11 rooms, 2 entrances, garage (300 sq. m.), outbuildings, gardens (3,200 sq. m.), price 250,000 F. Francs.—White House, 20 Allées Paul Riquet, 34500 Beziers (France).

Properties under £25,000

NORWOOD S.E.19

Lovely purpose built flat near station on 2 floors (ground and 1st). Nice garden, lounge, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.

The four main rooms all approx. 14ft x 14ft with shuttered windows and original fire places. Gas C.H. 119 year lease.

£18,500
Phone 437 1707 (day)
or 670 9711 (eves.)

POTENTIAL SPLENDOUR

KENNINGTON PARK ROAD. S.E.1
Four storey Georgian House in need of modernisation would convert to 5 bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen, dining room, through reception room and garden.

£22,000 o.n.o.
RING 01-637 8256

Milner St., S.W.3

3 bed, 2 recept, bath, shower room, patio, C.H. Freehold £50,500.

Andrew Multon & Co
01-584 4501

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TRENTFENN Limited Nature of Business: Printers and publishers
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP, at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HIRDLEGOOD CONSTRUCTION Limited Nature of Business: Civil Engineers and Contractors
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 7th March 1978 at Room 620 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of VALUEMAST INVESTMENTS Limited Nature of Business: Investors in Property
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CRESTMASTER Limited Nature of Business: Builders
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CALDY TIMBER COMPANY Limited Nature of Business: Timber merchants
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of A. & B. TURNER Limited Nature of Business: Manufacturers of and dealers in cigarette lighters.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th December, 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 7th March, 1978 at Room 239, Templar House, 81, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PRIESTLEY & MOORE (U.K. SALES) Limited Nature of Business: Dealers in fancy goods.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GRANTONVILLE Limited T/A GRANTONVILLE BUILDING SUPPLIES. Nature of Business: Builders and decorators.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 31st October 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967. BENJAMIN KNITWEAR Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 9th day of March, 1978, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1978.
By Order of the Board.
J. LESSNER, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WAREHAM CONTAINERS Limited. Nature of Business: Shipping and Forwarding agents.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same date at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, In the Matter of WEST VIEW PLANT HIRE Limited. Nature of Business: Plant Hirers.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same date at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of HAINSHIRE limited. Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room 620 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 2 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same date at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HAROUNI HOLDINGS Limited. Nature of Business: Investment Company.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12 December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March, 1978, at Room 620, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LADY MARGARET NURSING HOME Limited. Nature of Business: Nursing Home.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LEY HIGH LIMITED T/A "FAIRLEY STORES". Nature of Business: Grocers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 2 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of R. A. F. BUDD Limited. Nature of Business: Importers and Wholesale Distributories of Children's Clothing.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ROBERT FUEST Limited Nature of Business: Film makers and Directors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SCHLOSS KONIGSBERG Limited. Nature of Business: Wine and spirit merchants.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SOCIALIST WORKER PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS Limited Nature of Business: Newsletter Printer and Publishers
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2 HD at 12.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock
H. W. J CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CRESTMASTER Limited Nature of Business: Builders
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th January 1978
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 10th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CALDY TIMBER COMPANY Limited Nature of Business Timber merchants
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November 1977
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of NEEDFOOD Limited. Nature of Business: Grocery and provision merchants.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st November, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MOTORGAS (G.B.) Limited. Formerly: LANDI MOTORGAS (G.B.) Limited. Nature of Business: Distributor of liquefied petroleum gas equipment.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th November, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ARO COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: Salvaging M.T. Vessel "ARO"
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE Monday, 16th January 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LP at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TOKENPROP Limited. Nature of Business: Property Investment.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th March, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of VAN PLATING CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Electro-plating.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 9th March, 1978, at Room

هكذا من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

GARDEN. CC 240 1066 credit cards 836 6903. ROYAL BALLET Tomor. & Mon. 7.30 p.m. Wed. 7.30 p.m. La Bayadère. Month in the Country. Elite

THE ROYAL OPERA Tomor. 7.30 p.m. Madama Butt. 63 Amphi seats for all perfs from 10 a.m. on day of

Credit cards 01-240 5258 reservations 01-836 6161. ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA Wed. next 7.30 Don Giovanni. Tues. next 7.30 Tosca: Mon. next 7.30 Duke Bluebeard's Castle/Gianni Schicchi new production. "—Gdn." Plenty of Tim. 104 balcony seats available day of performance.

WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. 837 1672. Until Mar. 4. LILLET THEATRE CONTEMPORAIN Sat. mats. 2.30. Until Sun. Tues. (Tomor. & Sat.) 8.15. Autumn Field. Cooking

CONCERTS

FESTIVAL. FEUERSNOT by Strauss is sung in concert form by the Chelsea Opera Group. This and 42 other events in brochure now available. Phone 235 2935.

HALL (935 2141). Tonight PHILIP JENKINS piano. Works by Bach, Fauré, William Alwyn, Szymanowski.

THEATRES

THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0 "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT" IRENE MUSICAL MUSICAL "A DELIGHTFUL CAPTIVATING TUNES COMEDY!"—Sun. People. STANDARD BOOKINGS. 836 7611.

836 3878. Credit card bkgs. (Mon.ex. Sat.) Mon.-Fri. 7.45. Sat. 4.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8. SIGNS AND TIMES "A COUSIN TO BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL."—Fin. Times.

OLIVER! HUDD. JOAN TURNER "ENJOY YOURSELF LUCKY TO SEE IT AGAIN"—D.Mir. BOOKING THROUGH 1978

836 6404 Info. 836 5332 SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Mon. Brecht's THE DAYS OF COMMUNE. "So good" Gdn. at THE WAREHOUSE (see Fringe) and Piccadilly Theatre in PRIVATES ON PARADE.

ORS. 836 1171 8.0. Sat. 5. & 8.0. BEHAN McKENNA Bernhardt in MEMOIR with NIALL BUGGY "A song of triumph." E News. Student tickets £1. SEASON ENDS SAT.

01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 Mats. 3.00. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 DONALD SINDEN (Olivier Of the Year, E. Std.) in SUPERB "N.o.W. YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "VERY FUNNY." The Times.

THEATRE. 836 2132 Hilarious. See it!"—S.T. JIM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN 7.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

THEATRE, Charing X Rd. Nearest Tube Tottenham Ct. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 8.45. ELVIS 50-£5.50. Instant Credit. Eat in our fully licensed or Buffet Bar lunchtime and after show—bookable in advanced dinner and top price 30. ELVIS appealing foot-stomping humping."—Observer. MUSICAL OF THE YEAR & STANDARD AWARD before Show any available tickets £2.50. Mon-Thurs. p.m. perf. only.

THEATRE. 01-328 3499 Farm High Road, N.W.6 FUNNY RELATIONS at 8.00 p.m. nightly. Not for young children. Tickets two for the price of one.

E. 836 6056. Mon. to Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30. IPI-TOMBI NG MUSICAL"—E. News. RD GREAT YEAR prices £2.00 to £5.00 top price seat £8.35 inc.

460 6677/5838 Thurs. 2.30 5 & 8. TODD. JANE BAXTER, IAN LUCY FLEMING in

01-930 2578. Evenings hurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. BISTER. TONY BRITTON URTENAY, Dermot WALSH ordinary comedy thriller"

R AMONG FRIENDS ELY FUNNY" D. Mail.

930 3316 (Credit Cards) ts. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3. SLIE PHILLIPS le . a master" S. Tms. in SEXTET USLY FUNNY"—N.o.W.

NE. 01-836 8108 Every night 8.0. s. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. CHORUS LINE DEVASTATING JOYOUS NG STUNNER". S. TIMES.

836 8243 Mon.-Thur. 1. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0. CALCUTTA! ity is stunning"—D. Tel. SENSATIONAL YEAR

YORK'S. 01-836 5122. Mat. Wed. 2.0 QUENTIN Tickets £3.50 inc. glass of This is without doubt the ordinary entertainment in —Evng. News. Due to success will transfer to ions Theatre 27th Feb.

YORK'S. 01-836 5122. season from March 3 (prevs. March 1). Jane Lapotaire in Mitchell's HALF-LIFE", a Theatre Production. A high comedy." J. C. Instant Credit Card reser. Dinner and top price seat

836 2238 Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8. review as MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S R AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.15. 8.30. MARTIN, JULIA SUTTON LYNN and ROBIN RAY in the NT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT" People. BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM TICS "S. Morley. Punch. TIMES". C. Barnes NYT

01-437 1592. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. FOSTER, CLIVE FRANCIS GEE, JEREMY IRONS and SIMON WARD in E REAR COLUMN Play by SIMON GRAY d by HAROLD PINTER

H THEATRE. 856 7755 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. AN HUSBAND, by Oscar Wilde. plaud an entertaining evening."—D. Tel.

D. 722 9300 Fri. 8. Sat. 5 & 8 INDERS "urbane and per- Std. Standard. A New Play BODIES layed by the most persuasive le" D. Ma. Dinsdale LANDEN KE Gwen WATFORD LYBRASS into quite a blaze" Times.

ET. 930 9832 8.0. Mat. Weds. 2.30 Sats. 4.30 & 8.00 GRID BERGMAN VENDY HILLER DORIS FRANCES HARE CUKA in RS OF THE MOON by N. C. Hunter Bergman makes the stage usifiable charisma"—D. endy Hiller is superb."—S.

ESTY'S. C.C. 01-930 6606 Wed. and Sat. 3.0 and 8.0. GLYNIS JOHNS HELEN LINDSAY TAGUE. ERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAUSE CELEBRE N REVEALS HIS MASTERY" GLYNIS JOHNS plays brilD. Tel. LAST 2 WEEKS.

ESTY'S. 01-930 6606 PENING MARCH 28 RUCE FORSYTH Briscuse & Anthony Newley's LLING MUSIC SHOW DEREK GRIFFITHS d by BURT SHEVELOVE ws from March 16.

EAD 226 1916 dings 8.0. Dinner 7.0 KINGDOM COME" ean-Irish Musical Comedy art Parker & Shaun Davey 1.15 pm Airs & Disgraces. faces & voices of Dos Keogh

OAD THEATRE. 352 7488. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 OCKY HORROR SHOW ITS FIFTH ROCKING YEAR REAT ROCK 'N ROLL MUSICAL"

EATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 COLIN GHT BLAKELY Patricia Hayes in FILUMENA Edward de Filippo by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN TREASURE" D. Mirror. FILL THE LYRIC FOR A YEARS". S.T.

THEATRES

MAYFAIR. CC 629 3036 Mon. to Fri. 8.0 Sat. 5.30 and 8.35 GORDON CHATER "Brilliant."—ES in THE ELOCUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN by Steve J. Spears "A compassionate funny thereby eloquent play Gdn. "Hilarious" E. St. "Wickedly amusing" E. News. "Spellbinding". Observer.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 5.30 DAVY JONES, NICKY DOLENZ IN HARRY NILSSON'S THE POINT "A WINNER" D. Mirror. Stall This 11 25-£5.50. Combined Dinner/theatre inc. £5.95. Must End Sat. Next Production: Tom CONTI, Jane ASHER in WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY. Opens March 6. 7.00. Prevs. from March 1. 8.15.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't & Tomor 7.30 THE COUNTRY WIFE by William Wycherley. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Last perfs today at 10.30 am and 2 pm SIR GAWAIN AND THE GREEN KNIGHT. Ton't 7.45 THE LADY FROM MAXIM'S by Feydeau, trans. by John Mortimer. Tomor 7.45. Bedroom Farce. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Tomor & Sat 3 & 8 FOUR WEEKS IN THE CITY by William Martin. (Workshop production: all seats 50p). Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5051.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0238 STICKS AND BONES, by David Rabe "A remarkable play" Gdn. "No one seriously interested in contemporary theatre can afford to miss seeing it." F. Times. Evgs. at 7.30.

NEW LONDON 405 0072. Berkoff's London Theatre Group. Evs 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. £5, £2. Stud rsds. Last perfs. in UK. Until Sat. Perf Berkoff's THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER. Tues. next, Mar 4. Berkoff's EAST. "Best play of 1977."

OLD VIC 928 7616 PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC Spring season to March 25 In rep. ANTONY & CLEOPATRA today. 7.30 SAINT JOAN Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. HAMLET returns March 2. ALL FOR LOVE returns March 6. Thurs. Feb. 23 at 5 p.m. BETTINA JONIC sings ODYSSEY IN BLUE. Sunday March 26 at 7.30 THAT MIGHTY HEART with Barbara Jefford, John Turner.

OPEN SPACE. 01-387 6969. Feb. 28. 7.0. subs. (Tues.-Sun.). 8.0. Mat. Sat. 5.0 until March 11. PENTA Dutch Surreal Theatre of movement. From March 13 STRIPS, NOTES & SQUEAKS Gielgud, Seymour, Berlusova.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 LAST 3 DAYS! ENDS SATURDAY. Evgs. at 7.30. Mat. Sat. at 2.45. TOMMY STEELE SALLY ANN HOWES ANTHONY VALENTINE in HANS ANDERSEN "DAZZLING SUCCESS—RICH COLOURFUL MUSICAL, REAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT."—Evening News. Good seats available now at Theatre & Agents. Also at Doors ex. Sat. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 734 8961

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 MARCH 20TH FOR TWO WEEKS MISS GINGER ROGERS and Special Guest Star DONALD O'CONNOR and CHARLIE SMITHERS IN A GREAT EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WITH HOLLYWOOD'S FOREMOST MUSICAL COMEDY STARS. BOOK NOW—Seats £2-£6

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. THE TWO RONNIES FROM MAY 25 TO AUG. 19

PHOENIX 01-836 8611 LOW PRICE PREVIEW TONIGHT AT 8.0. FRANK FINLAY in The Leslie Bricusse Musical KINGS AND CLOWNS Directed by Mel Shapiro Opens March 1 at 7.0 Subs. evgs. 8.0. Weds. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071. Evgs. 8. Sat. 4.45 and 8.15. Wed. mat. 3. BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR Ev Std. Award & S.W.E.T. Award Royal Shakespeare Company in PRIVATES ON PARADE by Peter Nichols (perhaps not suitable for children) "HUGELY ENTERTAINING EXTRAVAGANZA"—S. Times.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Monday to Friday at 8 p.m. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph. RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "LAUGHTER BECOMES HAPPILY INESCAPABLE."—The Observer. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3 ALEC GUINNESS BEST ACTOR OF THE YEAR. Variety Club of G.B. Award in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players London critics award.

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564 Ton't at 8. Opens tomor. at 7 Subs. 8 p.m. nightly THE LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE CO. with James AUBREY & Don WARRINGTON in London Premiere of STREAMERS by David Rabe

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Evs. 8 THE LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE CO. with James AUBREY & Don WARRINGTON in London premiere of STREAMERS by David Rabe

ROYALTY 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London's critics vote BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs 8. Mat Tues 2.45. Sats & Good Fri 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SAVOY 01-836 8888 Premiere tonight at 7.00 then nightly at 8.00. Mats. Wed. 2.30 & Sat. 5.00. JOHN FRASER in LADY HARRY An unusual suspense drama by Norman Krasna Prices Mats £1 to £3. Evngs. £1 to £4. Credit booking accepted.

SHAW 01-388 1394 Evgs 7.30 (no perf Mon). Mat Thurs 2.30. AN INSPECTOR CALLS by J. B. Priestley "Highly entertaining." D. Tel. Low prices, easy parking.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD. E.15. 534 0310 Tues-Sat 8.00. "THE HOTTEST BET IN TOWN".

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Evgs. 7.30 IN THE BLOOD by Lanford Wilson

UNICORN THEATRE FOR CHILDREN at the ARTS Great Newport St., W.C.2. A PLAY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Unicorn Presents THE MAGIC CABBAGE A new play for 4-8 yr olds. Feb 28-April 9. Sats. & Suns. 3.30. Also Tues.-Fri. during Easter holidays. BOX OFFICE 01-836 3334

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 Dinah SHERIDAN Dulcie GRAY Eleanor SUMMERFIELD James GROUT AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 8.00 James Robson's FACTORY BIRDS. "It takes off like a rocket" Times. All seats £1.50. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Last week LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME HUMPTY DUMPTY Today at 3 & 7.45. Tomor. 7.45. Sat. 3. 5 & 8. Childn. & Senior Cits half price except Sats at 2 & 5. Pay at doors. Spacious car park. Enquiries 902 1234.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 01-834 0283 Evngs. 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.00 Sat. 5.00 & 8.00 Tickets £1.50 to £4.00 PAUL JONES in DRAKE'S DREAM Must end March 4.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 1071 (ex. Sats.) Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY"—E. News. Mary O' Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER"—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic) 928 6363. Evs. 7.45. Sat. mats. 3. Ton't THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST (final perf.). Tomor. & Sat. Stoppard's THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD. Tues. next-Fri. TWELFTH NIGHT. (Seats 90p).

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 938 6363 Mar. 4 & 8 at 8. Dannie Abse's GONE IN JANUARY (seats 90p).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8 p.m. Dine/Dance: 9.30 Revue HAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. VINCE HILL From Mon. Jackie Trent & Tony Hatch

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE SILVER BEARS (A) Today. 1.45, 5.00 Eve Charity Perf. 8.00. All Seats Sold. 2: ABBA—The Movie (U) Wk. & Sun. 3.00, 5.15, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 (last 7 days).

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. (Lama and Proverb. DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs. 1.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (A). Progs. 1.50, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Bertolucci's THE SPIDER'S STRATAGEM (A). Progs. 3.00, 7.00, 9.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube) 485 2443. Robert Bresson's masterpiece THE DEVIL, PROBABLY (X). 1.45, 5.50, 9.00.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). YOU LIGHT UP MY LIFE (A). Cont. progs. 1.30 (Not Sun), 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Late show Sat. 11.00 pm.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). (English sub-titles) "A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert"—Sunday Express. Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 3.55, 6.10 and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & Sat mats. Sat. & Sun. SEATS STILL AVAILABLE FOR MANY PERFS. HURRY!

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234 Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) or by post. WAGES OF FEAR (AA) Progs. Daily 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

GAY CINEMA Note Hill. 221 0220. FASSBINDER'S GREAT CLASSIC "EFFI BRIEST" (Club). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. LOVE AND DEATH (A) & BANANAS (A). 11.15.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177 (Formerly E.M.I. International). Russell Square Tube. DEREK JARMAN'S JUBILEE (X). Sep. perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH (X). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. (930 5252). STAR WARS (U). Sep progs. dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & Sun. progs. Sat. & Sun. MOVES TO ODEON MARBLE ARCH—2ND MARCH!

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film JULIA (A). Sep. progs. dly. 2.50, 5.45, 8.45. Feature dly. 2.45, 6.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. Prog. comm. 11.45. Feature 12.00. All seats bookable.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep. progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open at 1.20, 4.50, 7.45. Late shows Fri. & Sat. Doors 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011/2). AUDREY ROSE (AA). Sep. progs. wks. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 10 p.m.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—Home of Disney Movies. CANDLESHOE (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Tanner's JONAH, WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 4.2, 6.5, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Tanner's JONAH, WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 4.5, 6.5, 8.20.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.

1. THE DUELLISTS (A). Progs. Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.30
2. THE CHOIRBOYS (X) SHUT DOWN (U). Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 4.40, 7.55
3. THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Progs. Daily 1.40 (not Suns.), 4.00, 5.50, 8.10.
4. ROMEO & JULIET (A). Progs. Daily 2.30 (not Suns.), 5.15, 8.00.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Final Weeks. Must End March 8. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. perfs. Dly. (Inc. Sun.), 2.35, 6.15, 9.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats Bkble. Ltd Ear. From March Sweet Away (X). Box Office now open.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470.

SCENE 2. THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN (U). Sun.-Thur. 1.30, 5.35, 9.35. Fri. & Sat. 12.40, 4.45, 8.45, 10.45. THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun.-Thur. 3.25, 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 2.35, 6.40, 10.40.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 5275 (Angel Tube) DARK STAR (A). 5.30, 9.00. Plus Andy Warhol's BAD (X). 3.30, 7.05.

THE SCREEN ON THE HILL (opp. Belsize Park Tube) 435 3366. Viscond THE INNOCENT (X) subtitled 2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05 Seats bookable on same day, no telephone bookings.

LATE SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15 P.M. Brian De Palma's PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE (X) George Harrison's CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH (X)

ART GALLERIES

A Selection of Paintings by ALAN LOWNDES Until 4th March, 1978 CRANE KALMAN GALLERY 178 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3. Tel: 584 7566. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-4.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. 106th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 24 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St. W.1. LUCIAN FREUD Wkdays 10-6. Sats. 10-1. 01-629 1878

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 01-437 1230. PAUL NASH and JOHN NASH until March 25. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

BRITISH MUSEUM, ANIMALS IN ART Until 25 Feb. Weekdays 10-5. Sundays 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. Recent Paintings JOHN NAPPER, until 25th Feb.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council) DADA & SURREALISM REVIEWED. Until 27 March. Mon. 1-8. Tue.-Thur. 10-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1 except Mon. 1-8. Tue.-Thur. 6-8: 25p. Details of lectures from Celia O'Malley: 01-629 9495. Parties by written application only.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of important 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-1 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

LESLIE CREASEY OF KNEBWORTH, 121 London Road. 0438 813431. Colourful exhibition of glass sculptures by Seguso-Murano, Alberius-Orrefors, Adzek and Pedrelli—Domm. Mon.-Sat. 9.30 a.m.-6 p.m. Ends March 4th.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. LYNN CHADWICK Recent Sculpture. 8th Feb-10th March. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND Burlington Gds., W.1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. 01-930 8511. SIR THOMAS MORE 1477-1535. His life and times. Until March 12. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

PARKIN GALLERY 13 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 8144 ANN SCHRAGER 2nd Exhibition until 13 March.

PASSING OUT 19 ART SCHOOLS. Metal and Mineral Jewellery. 10-5 Mon.-Fri. till 3 Mar. Pt. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane (nearest stn. St. Paul's). E.C.2.

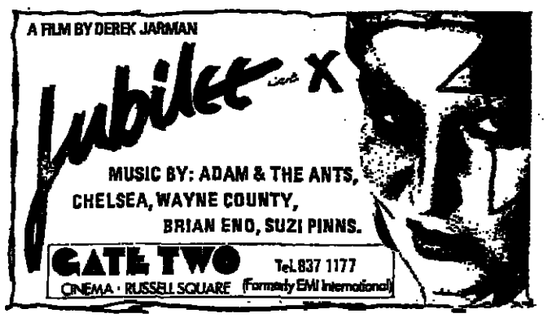
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS 1. LIGHT FANTASTIC, an exhibition of holography. Until 27 March. Adm. £1. 2. GUSTAVE COURBET 1819-1877 (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 19th March. Adm. £1. (Admits also to Cityscape.) 3. CITYSCAPE 1910-39 Urban Themes in American, German & British Art. (Arts Council Exhibition.) Until 19 March. Adm. Free. 4. ROBERT MOTHERWELL Retrospective. Until 19 March. Adm. 60p. Half price to all exhibitions for students and pensioners and until 9.45 on Sundays. All exhibitions open daily 10-6 (inc. Suns.) except Mons. 10-8 reserved for pre-booked visitors only. Open late Mons. & Thurs. till 8 p.m.

ROY MILES 6 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. CAROLINE LEEDS EXHIBITION Continues until Friday, 24 February Gallery hours: Monday to Friday 10-6.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Winter programme of exhibitions: 1935 and CARVED MODELLED CONSTRUCTED. Until 28th Feb. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. free.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth. Ken. THE POOLE POTTERIES. Until 9 April. REVUDEVILLE. Until 2 April. Adm. free Wkdays. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50 Closed Fridays.

The Times SPECIAL REPORTS put discussions and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE



THE ARTS

Chicken out with Williams

Kingdom of Earth
New Vic, Bristol

Ned Chaillet

Tennessee Williams has let his reputation as a dramatist decline, with much help from the critics, but his familiar focus on obsessional sex, and on tortured family relationships, should not obscure his extraordinary craftsmanship. In four out of five plays the opening words tend to lull the audience, waiting, it seems, for latecomers to seat themselves before saying anything important, or of interest.

From the first moment, *Kingdom of Earth* commands attention. A voice from a car shouts a warning of imminent flood danger, but there is no room for the man called Chicken, seen standing in front of a farm house in rural Mississippi. Chicken mutters a mockery of the voice and steps inside, to be disturbed a moment later by the arrival of another car, which is coming rather than escaping.

The second car brings Chicken's half-brother, Lot, an effeminate and perfectly blonde man who has also brought his new bride to the house. Wasting no time in defining his characters, Mr Williams reveals in bold strokes the tensions of the brothers, their opposite characters, and the weakness of the woman, Myrtle.

He makes it clear that Chicken is despised by Lot, not only for being born of a different woman than his mother, but for being "dark complected".

Mr Williams saves the accusation that Chicken is part coloured for later, however, when he can use it in a sexual context, symbolically to show how completely opposite the characters are. Because the mixing of races seems to hold no horror for Mr Williams, he does not make his intentionally dramatic use of it convincing. He is on firmer ground when it comes to contracts, when he makes the meetings between Chicken and Myrtle territorial fights for possession of the farm since, by then, it is clear that Lot has come home to die in his mother's bedroom or parlour.

Mr Williams has stacked his melodrama with comedy and Mike Newell's production takes advantage of every joke. Peter Postlethwaite robs Chicken of the menace he should have, by giving his sardonic humour obvious preference but it may be only the difficult Deep South accent and Chicken's lack of education that defeat Mr Postlethwaite. When he sexually taunts Gillian Barge's Myrtle, and when he locks his hands on her to calm her shaking arm, and speaks of the hardness of life, he is riveting, but too obviously literate.

While the battle is fought by Mr Postlethwaite and Miss Barge, Jonathan Kent as Lot sits in his room, rigidly listening and visibly dying.

Explosions off-stage, like the explosion in Mr Williams's *The Demolition Downtown*, bring the outside world and the flood-water ever closer, levees are destroyed and the Mississippi moves in.

Mr Newell's production is visually compelling, though vocally muddled and it makes good use of an ingenious set by John Elvery. Although Mr Williams compacts more than is advisable into the play, it is a play touched by mastery, fine, dramatic and funny.

Jonathan Kent and Gillian Barge

Playhouse
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

One approaches a children's play with a title like *Princess Griselda's Birthday Gift* with a certain wariness. Twee the title undoubtedly was. But children's plays and stories on television have been rather dominated lately with down-to-earth tales with down-to-earth heroes called such names as Bill and Bert. Children's television has as well been rather male oriented. So Francesca Zeissl's fairy tale, which opened a new series of six teatime plays for children on BBC 1 on Tuesday, was not only a bit revolutionary in its old fashionedness but also something for the girls.

Miss Zeissl's play had a very strong cast, with Frank Thornton as King Balthazar, and Leonard Sachs as Zoroaster, the court wizard who promised to give the Princess (Janet Ellis) something very unusual for her eighteenth birthday and then turned her into a small yellow rose bush. The King and Queen Hermione (Bridget Turner) were somewhat surprised by this but the wizard did explain that at least it was different. The silliness of a plot centred round a princess getting turned into a rose bush drew the attention of my own boys, aged six and eight. Then, when the palace was burgled, they were completely hooked. Perhaps Miss Zeissl's play had appeal for both sexes. Needless to say, one of the items the thieves took was the rose bush. Prince Fabian (Ian Oliver), the Princess's fiancé, did not know that his sweetheart had been turned into a bush. There was much good fun brought out of the situation when the Prince stumbled upon the rose in the thieves' market stall and bought it.

In the end the thieves were tracked down through the vegetable stall because one of them had left a potato on the palace floor. That was a rather unlikely piece of business but is the sort of detective work which was simple enough for young children to understand. The plot then had a nice twist when Prince Fabian lost his rose-bush girl friend in a florist's shop. No one could tell which bush was the Princess.

But she turned back to human form and they all lived happily ever after. What was pleasant about the production was seeing some real money being spent on a children's play. The sets and costumes were extremely lush and the classical music used as background throughout the play was beautiful and something for adults to listen to, at least.

London debuts

Joan Chissell

An uncommonly varied week started in fine style with a recital by the Swiss oboist, Bernard Schenkel, already well known in his own country and Germany as also on record, though new to the London concert platform. His beautifully mellow, liquid tone immediately caught the ear, likewise his intuitive feeling for the shape of a phrase. A show-piece like Lalliet's "Carnaval de Venise" Variations left little doubt of his agility either. But it was his caressing way with melody that always impressed most, whether in Schumann's Three Romances, or an agreeably unfreakish Sonatine by Rudolf Kelterborn, or Britten's Six Metamorphoses after Ovid, which, because unaccompanied, allowed the best appreciation of his intimate nuances and graceful arabesques. His pianist, Edith Fischer, was a woman with a will of her own.

In a recital sponsored by the Countess of Munster Trust, the young RCM-trained pianist, Paul Armstrong, had outstanding tonal and technical strength even if as yet he is more public orator than introspective poet. Despite the fact that Bach's C minor Partita and Ravel's *Tombeau de Couperin* were questionably robust from viewpoint of period and style, and the jubilant climaxes of Scriabin's fourth sonata over-insistent and clangy, his incisive articulation, textural clarity and rhythmic control were always admirable. The Scriabin and Rachmaninov's second sonata also brought evidence of a more intimate and personal musical susceptibility that only needs encouraging and developing.

The New Zürich String Quartet, formed in 1969, introduced themselves at a Bishopsgate lunch-time concert. They could be classed as welterweight, winning the day not with new-world intensity or insistence but with the well-blended sweetness of their tone and lyrical persuasion. Schubert's Quartetsatz, D703, in consequence was more haunting for its happy second-subject tunes than its first-subject agitation. Brahms's B flat quartet in its turn was more genial than burly, with unhurried tempo allowing all four players time to admire the view and concentrate on niceties of texture. This they did as a true team.

Roger Bryson, a bass of operatic background, sang Brahms's *Vier ernste Gesänge* and Strauss and Purcell in his first half with too little elegance of line, allowing his strongly projected voice (notably more robust at bottom than at top) to harden under pressure. Poulenc and the French language melted him after the interval, and he went on to give much pleasure in art and folk songs alike from Russia, Italy, Scotland and Ireland besides spirituals from America, finding generous variety of tone colour to uphold his vivid characterization. Edward Lambert was an imaginative partner, though Leighton House resonance sometimes made his contribution too loud.

Nathan Schwartzman, a Brazilian violinist, gave a sonata recital with his compatriot, Fernando Lopes (not new to London as a solo pianist) with whom he plays at home as the Duo Unicamp. Vivaldi, Beethoven, Brahms and Camargo Guarnieri were all despatched with the assured vigour growing from technical fluency and regular partnership, even if there was nothing in the violinist's tone quality or musical vision to single him out. The Adagio of Brahms's D minor sonata needed a more sustained intensity of line instead of stabs at particularly emotive notes. But his forthrightness and fruitiness were right for Guarnieri's neo-romantic fourth sonata, new to England.

LSO/Svetlanov
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

As Peter Ustinov once reminded us, every good Russian loves a fairy tale. In Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scheherezade* Yevgeny Svetlanov chose one of the most colourful as the final item in his concert with the London Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday, after ringing up the curtain with the same composer's "Procession of the nobles" from the little known opera *Mlada*. With its flourishes of trumpets, buoyant triple-time tunes and exuberant orchestration, this all too brief piece immediately evoked splendid processional scenes in ballet, as at King Florestan's court. Played with such panache it made a refreshing change from a stock overture.

It was aristocratically paired in the first half of the programme with Beethoven's "Emperor": fittingly, the soloist was John Lill, who first hit the headlines in Russia. His playing had a rock-like strength and rhythmic stability which Mr Svetlanov and the orchestra matched with like authority and punctuality. Late entries or

Should blasphemy be an offence?

At first sight Lord Willis's Blasphemy (Abolition of Offence) Bill, which has its second reading in the House of Lords today, looks like a matter of mainly antiquarian interest. Among the long defunct statutes that it seeks to repeal are the Act of Uniformity of 1558 and a measure of 1745 providing that those guilty of profane cursing or swearing should be fined five shillings, two shillings, or one shilling, according to their social status.

Thomas Paine:

As the recent prosecution of *Gay News* has shown, however, blasphemy is still a live issue. The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1967 abolished the 1697 Blasphemy Act which made it an offence, punishable by up to three years imprisonment, for anyone brought up as a Christian to deny the truth of the Christian religion. Blasphemy remains, however, as a common law offence and it is under the common law that most prosecutions have been brought during the past 300 years.

During the Middle Ages blasphemy, in common with other religious crimes, came under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. The Tudors tried blasphemy in civil courts only if it involved a challenge to political authority. It was not until the virtual abolition of ecclesiastical jurisdiction after the Restoration of 1660 that blasphemy came to be established as a common law offence.

The jurisdiction of the common law over the expression of unorthodox religious opinion was established in 1676 in the case of John Taylor, who had paraded through the streets of Guildford proclaiming that "Religion is a cheat". At Taylor's trial, the Lord Chief Justice, Matthew Hale, ruled that blasphemy was not only an offence to God and religion but a crime against the laws, the state and the government, since the Christian religion was part of the law of the land. Taylor was fined, imprisoned until he could find surety of good behaviour, and sentenced to stand in the pillory in Westminster Palace yard with a paper on his head inscribed with the charge "for blasphemous words tending to the subversion of all government".

Hale's ruling established the legal definition of blasphemy for the next 200 years. With the final abolition of the crime of heresy in 1677, the offence of blasphemy came to be interpreted as any denial of the truth of Christianity or of biblical statements as well as attacks on God or Christ. In 1728 the deist Thomas Woolston was imprisoned for five years for denying the miracles of Christ.

Prosecutions for blasphemy, which could be brought privately or by the state, were particularly numerous in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Evangelical Revival had led to the development of moral reform movements, the most active of which was the Society for the Suppression of Vice established in 1802. In 1823 William Wilberforce proudly told Parliament that the society had already brought 32 successful prosecutions for blasphemy against works "which either suggest doubts respecting the truth of Revelation or infuse principles unfavourable to virtue".

The most famous of the society's prosecutions was that brought in 1819 against Richard Carlile for republishing Thomas Paine's atheist tract, *The Age of Reason*. Carlile was held in prison for six years for the offence, and his wife and sister were both imprisoned for two years for selling the work. Shelley's works were also the subject of several successful prosecutions by the society.

The prosecutions against the works of Shelley and Paine were brought under two recently enacted laws: the Libel Act of 1792, which brought the publication of blasphemous material within the compass of the law of defamation, and the Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act of 1819. Both measures indicated a feeling on the part of the authorities, which persisted well into the nineteenth century, that blasphemy should be treated as a challenge to law and order, as well as to religion.

In 1840, Sir John Campbell, the Attorney General, announced that he was bringing a prosecution against a book that cast doubt on the veracity of Christianity, because "the vast bulk of the populace believes that morality depends on Revelation, and if a doubt could be raised among them that the ten commandments were given by God from Mount Sinai, men would think that they were at liberty to steal and women would consider themselves absolved from the restraints of chastity".

The leading Victorian freethinkers were frequently prosecuted for blasphemy. In 1842 G. J. Holyoake, the founder of the secularist movement in Britain, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for suggesting, in a speech at Cheltenham, that the Deity should be put on half pay because of the country's economic plight. In 1883 G. W. Foote, editor of *The Freethinker*, was imprisoned for a year for blasphemous libel. Significantly, the Government had refused to bring a prosecution against his newspaper for publishing cartoons lampooning religion. The Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, felt that "more harm than advantage is produced to public morals by Government prosecutions of this kind".

At Foote's trial Lord Chief Justice Coleridge redefined the law of blasphemy. He ruled that a mere denial of the truth of Christianity was not enough to constitute a criminal offence. Blasphemy was rather something "calculated to outrage the feelings and deepest religious convictions of the great majority of the persons among whom we live".

Foote's imprisonment led to a movement to repeal the blasphemy laws. A Bill to abolish the offence of blasphemy, drafted by James Fitzjames Stephen, was introduced in Parliament by Charles Bradlaugh in 1889. Further Bills were introduced in the early years of the twentieth century but, despite receiving the support of Asquith, they were unsuccessful.

There was a spate of successful prosecutions for blasphemy in the first two decades of this century. The last, until the *Gay News* case, involved J. W. Gott, who was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in 1921 for distributing publications entitled "God and Gott" and "Rib Ticklers" which suggested, among other things, that Christ entered Jerusalem in the manner of a circus clown.

At Gott's unsuccessful appeal, blasphemy was further redefined as material that was "offensive to anyone in sympathy with the Christian religion, whether he be a strong Christian or a lukewarm Christian, or merely a person sympathizing with their ideals who might be provoked to a breach of the peace".

Gott's case led to the establishment of a Society for the Abolition of the Blasphemy Laws. In 1930 a Blasphemy Law Amendment Bill was given a second reading in the House of Commons but was later dropped. The society was disbanded in 1959. Last year, after the *Gay News* case, a committee was set up to press once again for the abolition of the offence of blasphemy.

Its supporters include three leading churchmen, Dr John Robinson, Professor G. W. H. Lampe, and the Very Rev Alfred Jowett, Dean of Manchester, as well as MPs, writers and Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor. It will be interesting to see whether its campaign, and Lord Willis's Bill, are any more successful than the other attempts that have been made over the past 100 years to rid Britain of its blasphemy laws.

Ian Bradley

Ronald Butt

Shoring up the Labour Party

Political parties in democracies live and learn from each other far more than they ever admit. Conservative governments preside quite happily over welfare societies. Socialists have learned to see the merits of competing political parties and a mixed economy as preferable to their old utopia of a simple socialist state.

In this century, however, we have become generally more conscious of the march of socialist ideas towards collectivism than of the success of conservative counter-arguments for individual self-reliance. Yet it becomes increasingly evident that even on the left of the Labour Party, socialist politicians have been fast absorbing ideas that were once obnoxious to left-wing sentiment.

The present Labour Government is, of course, already acting on ideas more fashionable on the so-called right of the Conservative Party than on its so-called moderate wing. While Mr Heath and Mr Peter Walker still seem to regard monetarism as a fearful heresy associated with their own fall and Mrs Thatcher's rise, Mr Denis Healey, with the full support of Mr Callaghan, has built his policy for recovery largely on a strict view of monetary control.

However, such plagiarism is more often practised than preached in the Labour Party. It is therefore a remarkable event when ideas which could easily be voiced in the context of Conservative philosophy are systematically deployed by a Labour Cabinet minister of notable intellectual ability, who is usually associated with the party's left-of-centre position, and whose rise to influence has been a notable feature of recent Labour politics.

When Mr Peter Shore was first promoted by Harold Wilson to the Cabinet he did not appear as one of Labour's bright hopes. From a background in Labour's research department, he seemed at the time to be an unimpressive and dry figure lacking spark and inventiveness.

It was his deeply felt hostility to membership of the Common Market which unleashed in him the kind of political passion which makes reputations and careers. Nobody doubted his disinterestedness and sincerity. There was no suggestion of calculation or of currying favour with the left. He attacked from a position that was as much nationalist as socialist (that is also probably true of his advocacy of import controls now) and with a degree of conviction and fluency that is rare these days. It made a real politician out of him and he is now probably the most obvious successor to Mr Healey at the Treasury. His views on what is wrong with Britain and how it should be put right, therefore, are well worth listening to.

The other day, Mr Shore gave the Lady Morgan Memorial Lecture to the Cardiff Fabian Society. He analysed the decline of Britain during 20 years in which our share of world trade has virtually halved and in which every other industrialized country has done better than we have. Acknowledging the grave psychological damage this has done to the British people, he discussed the vain attempts that have been made to overcome it—including the assumption by all parties in the sixties that institutional and commercial "bigness" was the answer, which events have proved to be wholly false.

He also dismissed the "myths" of the political right that laid the blame on trade union power and on the loss of material incentives which have resulted from the pursuit of equality. As for the idea that the EEC would solve our problems, that (he naturally thought) had failed as much as Mr Heath's Selsdon programme did.

So how does Mr Shore himself explain the nation's decline? The answer is very much as any Tory would. His culprits are the failure of managements to invest and modernize and of unions to overcome their fear and their resistance to change. He lays great blame on our attachment to a fixed exchange rate between 1949 and 1967, and so missing our chance of expanding with world trade in these years. As much as any Tory, he also recognizes that there has been a steady loss of social cohesion and national purpose.

Unions yet to win a new role

He then makes a singularly candid statement about the failure of our redistribution of wealth to remedy this. The gloom of those who had held wealth and power and have lost them is, he observes, understandable. "Paradoxically, however, there has been no offsetting heightening of morale, no new optimism about the future among those who have been the principal beneficiaries of the social and other changes we have described."

There has therefore emerged, Mr Shore believes, a "major gap" between the needs of Britain, and the understanding, attitudes and values of its people. Those who influence investment and who can create an atmosphere of "confidence" are increasingly defeatist. Equally, the trade unions, having gained power equal to management, have yet to win a new role, and assume the new responsibilities which their strength demands. "And until they do, their old role, collective bargaining on behalf of their members, will become increasingly sterile."

Mr Peter Shore: a new approach, but will it save the government?

Mr Shore then points out (again like any Tory) that strong trade unions can obtain a share of wages and salaries "which ensures that the residual profit is not much in excess (and sometimes less) of what the enterprise needs to spend on capital reequipment to secure its own future". Most people who have gained from distribution, he says, are "still strongly influenced—perhaps today even more strongly than in the era of laisser faire—by group and individual acquisitiveness when the new society requires values of a different kind".

You may think from this last remark that when Mr Shore goes on to outline the important changes required (and which Labour must make) he will do so in some utopian way which disregards the reality of a man's wish for financial incentives. Not a bit of it. Having (in my view rightly) stated that we shall not get the increased effort needed unless unemployment is seen to fall, and that we must aim at productivity and investment in advance of any substantial increase of domestic demand (there is a hint of Mr Shore's preference for import controls here) he calls for union self-restraint and makes this remarkable statement.

"Nothing would help more . . . than the recognition of two major propositions: first, that there is far more real income and wealth to be gained for Britain by increasing its share of world trade than by any major change in group relativities secured by collective bargaining inside Britain itself; and second that when the share of profit has been reduced to whatever level is agreed to be necessary for financing further investment, wage and salary claims on what is left over can only be about the share of different occupational or bargaining groups in the total available for all such groups.

"In other words . . . collective bargaining is today basically about group relativities. And the real parties to the bargain and the negotiations are not trade union and employer bu the claiming trade union on the one hand, and the public including all the other trade unions on the other who are absent from the bargaining table."

What private enterprise businessman could fault that observation? But Mr Shore went much further. We must, he said, "operate far more strongly upon all the complex motivations that influence the performance of people at work. Even in a democratic and egalitarian society . . . we should recognize that financial incentives will play an important part.

"Indeed, we know of no society—capitalist, communist or mixed—in which they do not. Nor should we (he means, I suppose, the Labour Party) be inhibited about the role of incentives. For it is right that effort should be rewarded; and so should skill and responsibility, danger and risk. And we should remember too that earning is not just a matter of satisfying individual desires: it is for most people the main way in which they can assist their own families, those who have the greatest claim upon their affection and effort.

"In the fight against hyper-inflation . . . necessary differentials (not just historic ones) have in fact been compressed and distorted, and the whole nation has been enmeshed, particularly the lower paid, far more deeply in the tax net than anyone planned or indeed wished."

That is a statement which could be made by Mrs Thatcher, and approved by the Institute of Economic Affairs. It is true that Mr Shore goes on to make the proviso that there is "no evidence" to suggest that the incidence of taxation can be correlated with national performance and therefore calls in aid non-financial incentives such as the interest of the job, the dignity of labour, service to the community and so on.

Yet why did he raise the financial incentives if they are not important. And by what kind of logic can Mr Shore condemn the Conservatives for blaming decline on the lack of material incentives and on high taxation, and how can he condemn "individual acquisitiveness", while in the same lecture he acknowledges so graphically a man's need for individual rewards and responsibility?

Mr Shore's *deus ex machina* for extricating himself from his self-made dilemma is that we have to evolve a new work ethic to counteract the alienation of employees from the purposes of the enterprises for which they work. I do not doubt that he is right about this; we should look at how they do it in other countries. Mr Shore, however, does not say how he thinks it should be done or how it connects with financial rewards. Perhaps he has it in mind that "incentives" should be agreed in some utopian manner in a scale of pay differentials between, and within, occupations which all will freely devise and accept.

Moving towards heresy

Yet I doubt whether you will get unions to commit themselves freely and formally to accept that one sort of work is worth £x a year and another sort only half £x. It might be possible to do this bureaucratically under statute, but Mr Shore himself appears to reject this.

The real significance of Mr Shore's lecture, however, is that, inconclusive though it is, it shows that he, like others in his party, is hesitatingly but discernibly moving towards recognizing the need to restore individual rewards and responsibility which would have been utter heresy in the Labour Party a few years ago.

And this, of course, has a profound relevance to the Budget Mr Healey is now framing.

An insufficiently expansionist Budget will lead to further gloom and unemployment, and a further twist in our national decline. But an expansionist Budget will merely fuel inflation if its concessions are loosely dissipated across the board, and if it does not provide incentives for the productivity which is now the only way of escape from the trap we are in.

Only by more production can we afford expansion. But will Mr Healey distribute his concessions so as to encourage this? Or is Mr Shore's clear if inchoate movement towards a new approach for Labour merely a sign of a new prevailing wind of political necessity to which the Labour Government, by its nature, cannot successfully trim? If so, of course, Mrs Thatcher will be blown logically and inevitably to power.

Guatemala: playing down the British connexion

During all the recent comings and goings over the future of Belize, the British colony in Central America, Guatemala has been going through its own election campaign. The elections will be held on March 5, and will choose a new President as well as members of the new Congress.

Guatemalan elections are not quite like elections in countries less dominated by the military, since of the three main presidential candidates two are generals and the third is a colonel; and after the last election, held in 1974, it was widely alleged that the results were falsified because the wrong man, a reformist candidate unacceptable to the Army, was on the point of winning.

But next month's election does mean that there will be a new man at the top in Guatemala City, and this could have its effect on the Belize talks. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office had hoped that it might have been possible to reach an agreement with President Kjell Laugerud García before the election, or at least before he leaves office at the end of June.

This now looks more difficult than it did, since Mr George Price, the Premier of Belize, has publicly refused to accept a settlement which involves handing over a part of Belizean territory to Guatemala. But the Foreign Office has not given up all hope of a quick solution.

Guatemalan officials, on their side, now emphasize that in practical terms they recognize that Belize is separate—though it remains part of Guatemala according to their Constitution. Señor Jorge Skinner-Klee, a member of their negotiating team, said recently in London: "We're not ostriches. We know that the place exists, and that it has its own institutions and way of life. We're not talking about an Anschluss."

Rivals for power: Colonel Azurdia, the most militant, and General Garcia, backed by the President.

But it would not now be possible, he went on, to have a settlement without cession of Belizean territory—though it might have been in the past. Guatemala saw this cession of territory as part of a package deal which would include guarantees of Belize's security, and would also guarantee that Belize would not be used as a base for subversion against Guatemala.

Guatemala was afraid, Señor Skinner-Klee said, that an independent Belize could be used for such purposes by Cuba or Jamaica. But at the same time Guatemala did want a settlement of the Belize question because it was isolated internationally on the issue and could not be accepted as a non-aligned country.

Belize has not been an issue in the Guatemalan election campaign, but there are at least nuances of difference in the positions of the three main candidates. The most militant and the most right-wing is Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia, who has been President before, from 1963 to 1966, and is an advocate of a military takeover.

The candidate most likely to follow the present line of working for a negotiated settlement is General Romeo Lucas García, who has some backing from President Laugerud; while the one likely to be the most moderate is General Ricardo Peralta Méndez, the Christian Democratic candidate, though he would have to take care not to upset the more militant Army men.

According to Señor Skinner-Klee it would be possible to amend the Guatemalan Constitution to remove the section describing Belize as part of Guatemalan territory if there was an agreement. The procedure would be to have some form of public discussion and for the issue then to go to the National Assembly, consisting of the Congress and the Council of State.

As far as the ordinary Guatemalan is concerned, however, there is a much more immediate preoccupation than Belize. That is the level of violence in the country, which was highlighted in *Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster*, a report just published in London by the Latin America Bureau.

According to the report, the violence comes from two main sources, from left-wing guerrilla groups such as the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), and from the widespread "anti-subversive" activities of official and semi-official groups. These latter groups alone are estimated to have been responsible for more than 20,000 deaths and disappearances since 1966.

The two sectors which have suffered most from the rightists are the urban trade union movement and the peasantry. The victims of the guerrillas are men like Señor Roberto Herrerar Ibargüen, a former minister and a member of one of Guatemala's richest families, who was kidnapped on December 31 and released a few weeks later after the payment of a large ransom, the publication of a guerrilla statement and the release of a guerrilla from prison.

Guatemala is an extraordinarily beautiful country with a population of some six million, nearly half of whom are pure Indian and direct descendants of the ancient Mayas. Like other Latin American countries, it has a relatively small ruling class, who have been hostile to reform, and a large peasant population, most of whom barely scratch a living.

There were certain improvements after President Langerud took office in 1974—more rights for trade unions and a reduction in violence by the rightist groups. But the tensions were exacerbated again by the catastrophic earthquake in 1976, in which more than 22,000 people were killed and more than a million were made homeless.

A recent report from Guatemala quoted a local journalist as saying: "Violence has become a way of life here. There must be half a dozen or so killings every week. But it has reached the stage now where it is very hard to pick out the political killing from the purely criminal or the personal vendetta. It has all got mixed up together".

Peter Strafford

THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

Mile stones on the road to a royal centenary

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the oldest member that the British Royal House has ever had, is 95 on Saturday. As usual, she will celebrate her birthday abroad.

Devotees of the princess—and there are many—will note that there are two significant milestones on the road to her centenary on Friday, February 25, 1983.

The first is the attainment of the 98 years 206 days of Princess Alicia of Borbon, a descendant of King Carlos IV of Spain. She died on January 20, 1975, having set the record as the oldest member of a European royal house ever to have worn out the printers of aristocratic stud-books.

Princess Alice will reach this point on Friday, September 18, 1981. She can progress along the path to Monday, June 21, 1982, when she will equal the 99 years 118 days of Princess Marie Romanovsky-Krassinsky, the ballerina and a former mistress of Tsar Nicholas of Russia, who died in Paris on December 7, 1971.

As the ballerina only married into the family, her record must be suitably qualified.

Signal honours

Dr Magnus Pyke, that semaphoric scientist, was speaking yesterday about "the lovely beach of a satisfied appetite". Aptly, his comment came in a post-prandial speech. The lunch was given by Kentucky Fried Chicken, and the occasion was the presentation—to Jane Grigson for her *English Food* and Sheila Hutchings for her *Daily Express* articles—of prizes to the winners of the finger lickin' firm's competition to find the Food Writer of the Year.

For some reason I cannot recall, though I think it had to do with manual dexterity in the kitchen, Dr Pyke got on to the subject of Yehudi Menhuin. "You can't live on fiddle playing, but you can live on meals", he said.

There is, in King Street, Hammersmith, west London, a dentist called Mr Phang and an optician called Mr Seymour.

The Girl of the Frozen West

Add Pilton to the list of West Country villages that will deserve a line or two when the full story of Frozen February is told. This normally pleasant Somerset spot is where Gillian Knight, the mezzo soprano lives.

Miss Knight was snowbound there when she ought to have been in London, getting ready to rehearse her role of Suzuki in last night's performance of Madame Butterfly at Covent Garden.

Efforts to extricate her, too numerous and tortuous to mention, eventually focused on a helicopter flown from Andover. But where, in all that whiteness, could it land.

Miss Knight and spouse set fire to a bale of straw in a field, and before you could say Giacomo Puccinin, the opera singer was airborne to a rousing send-off from the good people of Pilton.

Before abandoning the weather theme, I must tell you that the siege of the Blue Lion at Lewdown in snow-choked Devon, which I first reported on Tuesday, has been lifted.

Six intrepid adventurers who were trapped at this delightful hostelry on the edge of Dartmoor finally made their escape through the frozen wastes to civilization after being imprisoned in the saloon bar for four days.

When water and power were restored, the three women in the party took their first bath for three days. The gentlemen had gallantly given way in the rush to the bathroom and retired to the bar.

Coals to Newcastle variation: though ducks are plentiful along the Thames near Kingston bridge, two dozen quackers were brought along by the crew shooting a television commercial there yesterday. The resident birds were too unpredictable, swimming off just when they were needed, said producer Theodore De Rose. The film ends with a picknicking wife saying to her husband: "I see you're pulling in the birds again." The local branch of the family Anatidae would have made that line impossible.

Those popular off-peak bills

A scheme in which hotel guests at the tiny Swiss winter resort of Graechen (5,300 ft) were told to pay as much or as little as they wanted has, not surprisingly, proved a resounding success.

In an attempt to fill what the winter sports industry calls le trou de Janvier — when resorts experience a post-Christmas and New Year depression — the local tourist office announced that visitors could write their own bills. The result was an extra 600 clients for the 17 out of 21 hotels in Graechen which took part in the scheme.

Vistors were given a prospectus of charges for "guidance" only in compiling their bills, and, interestingly, there was little abuse of the à la carte blanche offer.

Apart from two West German models, heavily photographed throughout their stay by a magazine, who paid one franc each on departure, only one person in 10 entered amounts below the indicated charges.

The offer will not be repeated next year, however.

The prince and the columnist

Anthony Holden makes no secret of the fact that he is Atticus of *The Sunday Times*. (I, on the other hand, am not forthcoming about my identity. It is not who I am so much as what I say that matters.)

It is under his real name that Mr Holden (born Southport, ex-editor of *Isis*) is writing a biography of the Prince of Wales in between doing English translations of *The Bacchae* and *Medea* for Cambridge University Press. How does he find time to be Atticus?

Columnist and prince seem to have established a relaxed relationship, which augurs well for the book.

Mr Holden tells me he was the only pressman on board the aircraft which took the prince to Canada last autumn. The film *Logan's Run*, with Jenny Agutter, was shown during the flight. Mr Holden thought it was dreadful and so did the prince and they both told each other so. Then why did the prince watch it? "Because I'm rather an admirer of Jenny Agutter", he said.

In Atticus that weekend, Mr Holden started a rumour of a new royal romance.

Not long afterwards, prince and columnist met again. Did the prince approve of what he had written?, asked Mr Holden. Yes, it was amusing. He did not normally read Atticus, "but my mother cut it out and kept it for me". Now he reads the column regularly.

Next month the prince tours Brazil and Venezuela. The eyes and ears of Mr Holden will go along, too.

Although South Africa has quit the Commonwealth, a take away restaurant near the offices of the Cape Times in Cape Town still does a brisk trade in hot steak and kidney pie, sausage rolls and Cornish pasties. And in the city's parliament building, very good coffee is served in English-made chinaware—unlike the House of Commons in London where hot beverages usually come in German-made cups.

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هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IE NEUTRON BOMB

ıeutron bomb, which Mr han discussed in the of Commons on Tuesday, very unpleasant weapon l. It can be given slightly reassuring titles, such as :d blast weapon or, more ınly, enhanced radiation n (ERW) but it remains a er by any name. It kills and by radiation, which means ıeople between about five ed and a thousand metres its explosion die very while those farther away able to be permanently ed in a number of nasty On a battlefield it could soldiers with damaged still physically able to e weapons before dying. It a weapon which should ıloyed without careful con- tion and proper respect for ɔulsion it arouses in anyone rdinary human feelings. At ame time it cannot be ɜd on grounds of revulsion It presents a problem with aspects.

one aspect that should not ısidered, or at any rate not at its face value, is the campaign that has been ed against the weapon. ampaign has been carefully trated to play upon the ilities of the West. Mr ıev and his colleagues tried to take out a moral ght on the issue, present- hemselves as profoundly ned about saving humanity eace from this new threat the United States. A few e people have been taken e campaign has even been a Marxist aspect by empha- that the bomb kills people are good) while sparing ty (which is bad). It could ıs well be said to kill lists while sparing the of production for the t of workers of the future. hole argument is specious.

fact is that the Russians aim no moral standing in sue at all. They are busily ring SS20 missiles, each hree independent warheads at western Europe. These do far more damage and ar more people than an ılent deployment of ın warheads. The Russians so preparing for chemical erm warfare which is in no way less horrifying or more moral than radiation. It is easy to see that the Russians feel short of issues from which to extract moral credit but this one is not the answer to their problem.

The real reason for their campaign is not that they are people of superior sensitivity or deeper concern for the future of mankind. The real reason is that they see their big superiority in tanks in Europe (about three to one over Nato) threatened with neutralization by a combination of new technology in the conventional weaponry of the West and the probable deployment of the neutron bomb. For the military value of the neutron bomb is that it stops tanks by killing the crews inside. It is particularly effective against the sort of massed tank attacks which the Russians practice in their manoeuvres. It does not destroy the entire environment with blast, and it does not sterilize large areas with long-term radiation. Thus it is in some ways less destructive and less terrible than the tactical nuclear weapons already deployed.

Arguments about whether it takes us into new realms of horror or over new thresholds of turpitude are therefore impossible to resolve. Ordinary nuclear weapons are horrible; neutron bombs are horrible; war itself is altogether horrible. Sensibilities may already be more blunted than they should be to the destruction that can now be unleashed at the touch of a button but this in itself is not sufficient reason for recoiling from the neutron bomb. Thought must be given to whether it is likely to reduce the danger of war starting, and whether alternatives exist.

At the moment Soviet strength in Europe relies heavily on tanks which are deployed and manoeuvred in ways that prepare them for rapid incursions into western territory. Whether this reflects aggressive designs or merely the intention of responding to any clash with an immediate counter-attack, the West needs very effective anti-tank defences to maintain a balance. Modern technology is bringing in new generations of very precise guided weapons which can hit almost anything at the first attempt. But these weapons cannot always penetrate modern armour and they might not be able to cope with very large formations of tanks. They are unlikely to provide the entire answer. The neutron bomb would discourage close formations of tanks and make the whole idea of tank warfare a great deal less attractive. From the military point of view it is precisely what the West needs.

If war started the decision to use the neutron bomb would be easier than a decision to use other types of tactical nuclear weapon because the neutron bomb would be more precise, less generally destructive, and slightly less likely to push the whole conflict over the brink into general nuclear war. To one school of thought this increases the risk of nuclear war by making it more thinkable, but a deterrent that is more likely to be used is a more effective deterrent than one which is too terrible to use. The Russians might be mad enough to gamble on the West not using ordinary nuclear weapons. They would think more carefully before gambling on the non-use of the neutron bomb. They would know that western inhibitions were marginally fewer. This should make Europe a slightly safer place.

On balance, therefore, the argument turns in favour of going ahead with the neutron bomb. It must not be a substitute for conventional defences, especially not for the most modern conventional defences against tanks, for a neutron bomb is still a nuclear weapon and the more alternatives there are to using it the better. It is, however, in no special category distinct from other nuclear weapons, and in some ways it is a better deterrent. The West should not renounce it except as part of an arms control package. The Russians should be devoting more of their energies to working out such a package and fewer to dishonest campaigns against weapons they happen to fear. So far they have responded very inadequately to President Carter's offers to discuss reductions in nuclear weaponry, and still more inadequately to western proposals for balanced force reductions in Europe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The repatriation of Russian prisoners

From Mr H. Myres

Sir, Perhaps you will allow a humble ranker who was a British prisoner of war in the path of the advancing Russians to put just one point in defence of the execution by the Russians of those of their former soldiers who had gone over to the German army.

Soldiers everywhere, even "simple peasants", understand that when, in time of war, they take their oath of allegiance and don the uniform of their country's armed forces, they put their lives on the line. If, subsequently, a soldier, whatever the circumstances, deserts to the enemy, puts on the uniform of that enemy and joins with him in battle against his own army, there is only one recognized punishment if the traitor is eventually captured by his own former fellow soldiers, viz. death.

I was held prisoner in occupied Poland at the time of the Russian breakthrough at Allenstein. I well remember the remarkable sight of a unit of Russians, in German uniform, broken and morale shattered, fleeing for their lives from their own advancing and avenging Russian army, then only two days march away. I can only say that my fellow prisoners and myself took a grim satisfaction at the prospect of the fate that awaited them when they were finally overtaken.

I think your sympathy for these traitors is misplaced. A soldier who turns traitor in war time in a gamble to finish up on the winning side (and for quite a long time it looked as if Germany was going to be the winning side) is not entitled to sympathy. He who dices with death can expect no mercy if the game turns against him.

Treason is not acceptable even to us. We executed Joyce and Amery for treason and they were civilians. We have abolished the death penalty for all crimes other than that of treason for which it remains the penalty.

My observations extend only to those Russian soldiers who turned traitor and changed sides. I have no desire to justify the Russian treatment of women and children or of displaced civilians, nor do I have anything but detestation for the present Russian regime.

Nevertheless, to attempt to gloss over treachery in war time, as you seem to do (leading article, February 20), is to insult the memory of those thousands of our soldiers, sailors and airmen whose loyalty led them to make the supreme sacrifice.

Yours sincerely,
H. MYRES,
ex POW 6123,
98 Fellows Lane,
Harborne,
Birmingham.
February 20.

From Dr R. C. Mowat

Sir, Thank you for your leader yesterday (February 20) about the repatriation of Russian POWs. This terrible episode should remind us of the inevitable identity of means and ends—if we believe we are standing for a righteous cause we must, as individuals and as a nation, act righteously. The actions of Anthony Eden (as he then was) and others in undertaking to repatriate all Russian POWs and DPs was an extension vis-à-vis Stalin of the same kind of appeasement policy that many of our statesmen, supported by a large section of the public, favoured carrying out vis-à-vis Hitler before 1939. Just as we were ready to sacrifice the Czechs before the war, so we were ready to sacrifice at the end of the war all those Russians who happened to find themselves outside the area occupied by the Red Army.

If we still think we are justified in pointing a finger at those Germans who, we assume, connived at the SS death camps for Jews and others, we should hang our heads in shame at a crime not vastly different for which this country was responsible—sending millions of Russians (or people, like citizens of the Baltic states, forcibly included in Soviet Russia) to death, torture or virtual slavery in conditions of extreme inhumanity. The only excuse that most of us have is that we didn't know any more about it than most Germans knew about the death camps.

Yours truly,
R. C. MOWAT,
20 Highfield Avenue,
Headington,
Oxford.
February 21.

From Mr Charles Janson

Sir, Your leading article (February 20) asks the British nation to hark back to the forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens in British hands after the last world war. This measure was quite certainly wrong. But it took place in a whole series of blind and feeble acts that characterized our foreign policy from the early thirties (Rhineland, Runciman mission to Prague, Yalta). Let us admit squarely that high policy has not been our *forte* in the twentieth century.

One of the habits of a decadent public opinion is to seek scapegoats for past disasters rather than confront its present enemy. Britain's "responses to the present" will not, I suggest, be quickened by the carpeting of knighted old age pensioners. As to Parliament, if it still purports to be the conscience of the nation, let it quicken us by taking a serious interest in the lethal conflict already in progress and insist that our country defend itself and the West. Ante-mortems are surely more profitable than post-mortems at this moment of our history.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES JANSON,
39 Edwardes Square, W8.
February 21.

From M. G. C. S. Gates

Sir, Your editorial "On Britain's Conscience" (February 20) stated the position admirably.

We should bear in mind, however, that while the Foreign Office appears to have been an accessory, it was the USSR that perpetrated the crime. The responsible men here should certainly be exposed: should we not also adjust our view of the Soviet Union to take into account this and similar atrocities?

Yours faithfully
G. C. S. GATES,
Cliffe House,
Jaggers Lane,
Hathersage,
Sheffield
February 20.

Opposing the National Front

From Mr D. Hutt, and others

Sir, We view with increasing sadness the tendency to discuss the banning of National Front marches and meetings in terms of the Public Order Act. To us it is but another example of the politicians' reluctance to stand up and fight for good race relations. To take recourse in the Public Order Act is to lead those who find the Front abhorrent to the conclusion that their most successful course of action lies in taking to the streets. Will it not then be hypocritical to decry the inevitable clashes with the police? Will race relations not suffer? Does political expediency not have a price?

All other political parties in Britain use freedom of speech to seek to persuade others that theirs is the correct view of society. Any man, in the light of his own experiences is free to switch his allegiance to another party. Now, a man may change his political convictions, but he is not free to change his race. From birth until death a man's race is unchangeable. Thus a political party based on race cannot persuade—it can only condemn. It has nothing positive to offer a democratic society. This is why the National Front should be banned. It is its racial doctrine that sets it apart from other political parties. In a multiracial society like Britain, the National Front can never be anything but a divisive force. Freedom of speech only allows it to be more divisive. Those of us who believe in a multiracial Britain should speak up—on principle.

Yours faithfully,
D. HUTT,
A. J. McLEAN,
D. SCOTT,
A. M. ARTHURS,
G. ADAMSON,
F. CLARKE,
West Indian Federation Association,
Community Centre,
212 Winson Green Road,
Winson Green,
Birmingham.

From Mr John Tyndall

Sir, I am still reeling in disbelief that a newspaper that is supposed to pride itself on temperate journalism could have permitted itself to indulge in an editorial such as that of last Saturday (February 18) dealing with the National Front.

You state that our campaign in schools is modelled closely on classical Nazi propaganda methods. As I understand it, the Nazis believed that it was the correct function of the teacher in a school to imbue his pupils with Nazi doctrines. Our recently published manual dealing with politics in the schoolroom opens with the words: "The National Front believes that school and university tutors should not use teaching facilities to give political indoctrination to their pupils." The manual goes on to explain that its purpose is to advise pupils how to combat political indoctrination when it comes from the teacher's desk—a difference, I think.

Much more in line with Nazi methods, and Soviet Communist methods as well, is the type of campaign now being conducted in schools under the heading "Education for a multiracial society" in which education authorities are preparing for use *by teachers* instruction kits aimed at injecting into children the officially approved political line on race. I have not heard of *The Times* condemning this practice.

You go on to say that our message to schoolchildren is one of hatred for immigrants. Again I quote our manual, which says: "Do not present your case in a way that might imply or encourage hatred of other races. . . . Your object is to point out *differences* between the races . . . These differences can be discussed with, or in the presence of, other races in a friendly and courteous way, without insults and without rancour."

Neither do we, as you state, set up immigrants as scapegoats for all Britain's ills. To quote our manual again: "It is a complete myth that the NF blames the problems . . . on immigrants; it puts the blame where it properly lies—on the ineptitude of successive Labour and Tory governments."

Your editorial betrays its bias when it says: ". . . school authorities should not see attempts at National Front recruitment in the same tolerant light as they regard the formation, say, of Labour or Conservative societies in the schools." Having dropped all pretence of democracy by that statement, you then go on to warn that *we* are a "threat to democratic values"—a bigger threat, you say, "than . . . any organization of the Left".

This really is news! The Socialist Workers' Party has repeatedly announced that it believes the NF should be smashed by force and should not have any right to free speech, and it has committed numerous actions that prove it is as good as its word. Up and down the country it has attempted to prevent, by force, our activities from taking place. In contrast, we have publicly acknowledged that the SWP *does have a right to free speech* and we have made no attempts to smash this right by the use of force. We, nevertheless, are a bigger threat to democratic values than they!

Oh! and not only that—the SWP's policy, you say, "appeals more to the intellect than to base violent instincts". I see.

Your editorial goes to justify the denial to the NF of meeting halls and of normal facilities given to political parties by the broadcasting services—all once again, no doubt, because of the threat it represents to the democracy which your paper is so touchingly anxious to preserve! All this, you say, is "positively desirable, as a means of showing the deep revulsion for its sinister views felt by the vast majority of the British public . . .".

Sir, if there is anything that strikes me as sinister it is the humbug and twaddle dished out in your editorial. Can I ask one last question: must we assume that there has been a departure from your paper's policy of liberalism and fairness since its assertion, only two months ago, that we should have the right of reply to a biased and loaded Labour Party broadcast against us? If not, do I, through this letter, have the right of reply to your editorial?

Yours truly,
JOHN TYNDALL, Chairman,
National Front,
91 Connaught Road,
Teddington,
Middlesex.

From Dr S. C. Stanford

Sir, Most of us must resent the way in which history returned to Birmingham on Saturday (February 18). The bricks and kerbstones, futile missiles of immigrant despair, awoke memories of Polish cavalry striving against Nazi armour. We awoke late then.

A few of our citizens, born beneath the same skies as the rest of us, have shown their frustration with violence and displayed their fear with desperation. Confronted by the massed ranks of police, arrayed to defend the very thugs who would turn our leisured safety to fright, the young street fighters have said with stones "We are afraid". All democrats must with a loud voice reassure them. The National Front must no longer be allowed to breed hatred in the very heart of our land.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. STANFORD,
Ashfield Cottage,
Luston,
Leominster,
Herefordshire.

Rugby football penalties

From Lord Wakefield of Kendal

Sir, We are now in the middle of the Rugby Union International Championship contest, and next month the International Board hold their annual meeting to consider amongst other matters possible changes in the laws of the game.

It is the responsibility and the duty of the International Board to try and make Rugby Union football a better and more enjoyable game to play and watch. As the laws stand at present the punishment for foul play or persistent infringement, ie, deliberate cheating, can be severe or less than nothing, depending upon a number of factors such as whether the place of infringement is in easy reach for kicking a goal, or difficult from near the touchline, or impossible because of distance. Other variable factors depend upon there being a good goal kicker in the team, wet or dry conditions, playing with or against the wind, and so on. This is quite ridiculous and manifestly unfair.

The punishment for such an offence ought to be the same wherever it takes place on the field of play, and should be severe. The reform is simple and easy. All that is needed is for the referee to award the non-offending side three points, and for the game to be restarted at the centre of the field by a scrummage.

The principle of the referee awarding points already exists. In law 12 it is stated that a penalty try shall be awarded between the posts if, but for obstruction, unfair play, foul play or misconduct by the offending team, a try would probably have been scored. In effect he awards four points to the non-offending side, with a further opportunity to win another two points from a kick in front of goal.

The proposed reform would ease the task of referees. There would be less need for referees to warn, or send players off the field for foul play, the clubs would do it for them. It would become too expensive to select players who continually gave away three points, and the game would be the better for their absence from the field of play.

Such a reform as proposed is long overdue. If there are reasons why such a reform should not be made, what are they? Players and supporters of the game are entitled to know. If there are no reasons then clearly the International Board are failing in their responsibility and duty to make Rugby Union football a fairer, better and more enjoyable game to play and to watch, by taking no action.

Yours faithfully,
WAKEFIELD OF KENDAL,
Past President of the Rugby Football Union,
71 Park Street, W1.
February 21.

Plight of the landlord

From Miss Sarah M. Radcliffe

Sir, Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann's letter (February 20) is yet another example of the politicians' ignorance of the practical results of ideological legislation. No right thinking person would question the premise that once an estate in land is granted there should be restrictions on the rights of the grantor to end it. However to state that a landlord who does not make a profit is either incompetent or philanthropic is nonsense.

The simple fact is that a landlord is not able to pass on to a tenant the cost of repairs which he is obliged to carry out under the Housing Act, 1961. Moreover he can only pass on a proportion of the increase in the cost of services or furniture provided and the cost of improvements to the property. With older houses the cost of such repairs and improvements can easily exceed the income from rents.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann also states that there need be no difficulty in evicting a non-paying tenant: In fact the court will only order possession on the ground that a tenant is in arrears if it thinks it reasonable to do so, which is a far cry from saying it must do so. In addition the landlord has to wait, before he will get such an order, for a notice to quit to expire (28 days), and then for a hearing date at the county court (up to six weeks). If the tenant is a man of straw the landlord will probably lose, in addition to accrued arrears, at least a further ten weeks' rent.

Such are the complexities of Rent Act legislation that a landlord cannot hope to take any action against a tenant without legal advice, which advice, because of the acknowledged complexity of the law, may well cost the landlord as much as the arrears which he attempts to recoup.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH M. RADCLIFFE,
50 Princes Gate Mews, SW7.

Half term variations

From Mrs W. M. A. Wright

Sir, As a working mother with four children, all at different schools, I would like to put in a plea for maintaining the discrepancy in half term dates.

I feel it is in the best interests of the child from a large family to have occasional undivided attention from parents, away from the rivalry and pressures from siblings. An individual half term provides an ideal uncontrived opportunity for this.

It seems to me that the aims of the group of London parents calling themselves the Half Term Movement are purely for the convenience of mothers and would provide yet another goal of uniformity in our increasingly regimented existence.

Yours faithfully,
PENELOPE WRIGHT,
The Moor,
Hastings,
East Sussex.

Israeli settlements

From Sir Anthony Nutting

Sir, No fair-minded person can fail to applaud the courage and wisdom of Sir Siegmund Warburg's letter published in your issue of February 18. As he points out, nothing could be more dangerous to the ultimate survival of Israel than the expansionist doctrines to which Mr Begin's Government seem to be wedded. As far back as the 1930s Albert Einstein, too, warned of the damage which Judaism would sustain "from the development of a narrow nationalism within our own ranks". The Jews, he said then, were "no longer the Jews of the Maccabee period".

This is no less true today. And Mr Begin would be well advised to heed Sir Siegmund's warning that, far from adding to Israel's security, "the preservation and even extension of settlements outside the territories legally belonging to Israel . . . are bound to expose Israel in general, and the settlers concerned in particular, to risks which are arbitrarily manufactured and senseless".

The choice for Israel, no less than for the whole of the Middle East, is between co-existence and holocaust. President Sadat has offered co-existence: it is not too late for Mr Begin to steer Israel away from the holocaust.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY NUTTING,
21 Collingham Road, SW5.

Overseas students' fees

From the Senior Pro-Proctor of the University of Cambridge

Sir, I trust that the Department of Education and Science, when considering university fees for overseas students, will be mindful of the writ received in Cambridge from an earlier authority (Henry III, May 3, 1231):

"You are aware that a multitude of scholars from divers parts, as well from this side the sea as from overseas, meets at our town of Cambridge for study, which we hold a very gratifying and desirable thing, since no small benefit and glory accrues therefrom to our whole realm; and you, among whom these students personally live, ought especially to be pleased and delighted at it.

"We have heard, however, that in letting your houses you make such heavy charges to the scholars living among you, that unless you conduct yourselves with more restraint and moderation towards them in this matter, they will be driven by your exactions to leave your town and, abandoning their studies, leave the country, which we by no means desire."

Yours faithfully,
A. W. F. EDWARDS,
Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge.

Billy the Kid

From Mrs C. E. Wrangham

Sir, Your "In Memoriam" column on February 18 recorded the centenary of John Henry Tunstall's murder in New Mexico. There was a historic sequel.

Tunstall's companions on his last ride, who were a few hundred yards away trying to bag some wild turkey, included a young cowboy, William Bonney. He had been taken on lately by Tunstall, and had rapidly become devoted to him. Then and there he swore to kill "every son of a bitch" concerned in the murder. In fact, within the next three years the posse were all killed, five of them by Bonney, who himself became an outlaw and ultimately was shot dead by a turncoat friend at point blank range without warning.

Known as "Billy the Kid", he was then 21 years old, he had killed 21 men and he had avenged John Tunstall, whose great niece signs herself, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JEAN WRANGHAM,
Rosemary House,
Catterick,
Yorkshire.

A wife's worth

From Sir Edward Playfair

Sir, Many years ago a Penzance doctor told me that, some time before the First War, a very poor patient of his at Mousehole, shattered by the death of the wife with whom he had lived for over 50 years, said "I'd have given £5 to keep her alive". In every case, as in this, is not the sum the largest one one think of?

Yours faithfully,
E. W. PLAYFAIR,
12 The Vale,
Chelsea, SW3.

REGRETTABLE BUT NECESSARY BAN

Metropolitan Police Com- ner's decision, approved ıe Home Secretary, to ɜ a ban on the proposed al Front march in Ilford ɔurday and on other poli- ıocessions for a period of ıonths, cannot have been sy one to take. In the ıstances the Commissioner :ted correctly, but no one ı be entirely happy with ɔtcome. Sir David McNee ıubt had the events of ıam last year very much ıd in coming to his deci- He had, on that occasion, an assurance that his force control that march. Sadly, s proved wrong. The police unable to maintain public adequately, and the result- olence and bitterness left on the community which ot yet healed. Sir David ınable to guarantee that would be free of similar . He was right not to take sk.

rejoicing at the imposition e ban is, however, mis- l. It is a sad day for the y when the head of its t police force is forced to that a march with only a ıousand participants would to "serious public dis- " (the words of the Public Order Act) which the police would be unable to control. It is not a sign of a healthy society when that admission of inadequacy by the police is founded, not on the likelihood that the disorder would be caused by the marchers themselves, but under the threat that other, opposing, forces would ensure that violence took place. The National Front's activities and the essence of its philosophy are deeply repulsive and openly provocative, and it is understandable that they attract strong and active opposition. That, in itself, is acceptable. What gives cause for concern is that a precedent is in danger of being established that the threat of violent reaction to a political demonstration is enough to cause it to be banned.

Perhaps the most important reason for tempering any satisfaction felt at the ban is that the Front will not simply go away because they have been prohibited from holding a procession. Indeed, plans have already been announced for a mass canvassing exercise in Ilford on Saturday, which could result in the same numbers of Front members being present in the area as would have participated in the march, the only difference being that they will be dispersed and more difficult to control, as will their opponents. The provocation to the people of that community will be scarcely less, and the risk of violence by no means entirely dissipated. The Front will undoubtedly attempt to capitalize on the ban, as they have been able to do in the past, with some success, whenever they have been, as they would argue, prohibited from exercising their rights as citizens. The ban could also act to the Front's electoral advantage in Ilford, although the extent, if any, of such an effect is difficult to judge.

The ban on processions can therefore be only a temporary and limited response to the threat posed by the organization. The Front will undoubtedly find other equally provocative methods of spreading their obnoxious message. In the end, while a certain amount of lawful discrimination against the Front is appropriate for the reason that they are not just another political party of the same nature as their chief rivals in this by-election but a racialist and anti-democratic organization, their doctrines will be countered best by proving them wrong in open political competition.

ɜ prices

Mr I. A. Shapiro

hen officials of an organiza- ıeak for its members without ting them, they may err and mislead.

February issue of *Which?*, of the Consumers' Associa- eports that "Last summer the Commission announced an in- ıtion into books and publish- le've taken this opportunity ɜe an up to date assessment ther book price fixing really the consumer's interest, and ɜ submitting our views to the Commission. . . ." Who are here by "We"? Is it the ɔr of the CA, or its Council? onorary Vice-Presidents in- Lords Boyle and Zuckerman, offrey Howe and Mrs Shirley ns; were they consulted?

nary members, who fund the re surely entitled to know, know also why *them* were not ted. When the CA directorate to ascertain the best servic- ganizations for, or perform- of, eg, television sets or dish- rs, it asks members to report experience and preferences. ıot on price maintenance for ?

reasoning against book price ınance is merely philistine: ur view, if price fixing were now, *minority interest books* talics] might in some cases ıore—but some popular books well cost less." In other the kind of paper back d at station bookstalls and establishments might be a ıence cheaper, while other might cost more. Is that what most CA members And do they want the num- t provincial bookshops to sh still further? As *Which?* s: "Since 1962, bookshops have declined in number *anyway* [my italics]—but more and more shops of other types are selling books."

The suggestion that bookshop closures should be encouraged is appalling. Abolition of resale price maintenance has driven small shop keepers of many kinds of wares to close. If that were now extended to books, department stores and supermarkets would stock paper backs for the million, but few other books. Except in London and the bigger provincial university towns many book shops might become loss makers and close and anyone living outside such towns would lose the opportunity to scan the shelves of a reasonably stocked book shop trying to encourage readers of "minority interest books".

One lesson from this CA announcement is that an organization claiming to represent members' views at any inquiry should always be asked whether its members had been consulted and, if so, to report the procedure followed and percentage of support for the recommendations presented.

Yours truly,
I. A. SHAPIRO,
93 Oakfield Road,
Selly Park,
Birmingham.
February 17.

Christians in Israel

From the Rev Roy Kreider and others

Sir, Whilst we appreciate the difficulties in condensing a 90-minutes Press conference into a news item, we must take exception to your report (February 2) "Israel Christians demand inquiry over conversions".

The Rev Henry Knight was quoted, on behalf of the United Christian Council, as saying that the findings "would show that converts to Christianity had not been subjected to improper inducements while those embracing Judaism had been under some pressure."

What he actually said was: "None of the Christian Churches known to us employ material benefits to entice a person to change his religion. We do, however, know of some cases where pressure has been put on non-Jews to convert to Judaism."

He pointed to the fact that whereas under ten convert to Christianity each year, between five hundred to one thousand convert to Judaism in Israel. When questioned further, he added: "We repeat our opposition to any dishonest means to induce conversion. Should it be proved that Christians have been involved in acts of enticement leading to conversions, the United Christian Council would strongly protest such activities and demand internal disciplinary action. But even were proof of such actions to emerge, they would not, in our view, justify the enactment of such a loosely-worded criminal code with its wider implications for the whole of Israeli society."

We would appreciate the courtesy of your columns to indicate that our objections and concerns as to the new law, shared by many Jews in Israel and abroad, are not based on one-sidedness, frivolity or vindictiveness, but on most serious considerations which have now been presented to Israel's Attorney-General for his response.

Yours faithfully,
ROY KREIDER (Vice-Chairman),
PAUL SWARR (Secretary-General),
HENRY KNIGHT,
United Christian Council in Israel,
PO Box 116,
Jerusalem.
February 13.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 22: His Excellency Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana and Begum Daultana were received in farewell audience by The Queen this morning and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Pakistan to the Court of St James's.

Sir Hugh Casson (President of the Royal Academy of Arts) and Mr Sidney Hutchison (Secretary) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and submitted the business of the Institution.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Air Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace attended a Reception for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

His Royal Highness was present at dinner this evening at the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Regiment of Wales, this afternoon attended the final of the Army Rugby Cup (UK) which was held at the Military Stadium, Aldershot.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Wells Cathedral Appeal Trust Fund, introduced an exposition and attended a Reception in aid of the Fund at St James's Palace.

YORK HOUSE

February 21: The Duke of Kent was entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency The Ambassador of the Philippines and Madame Stilianopoulos at 9 Palace Green, Kensington.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Mrs Alexander Kairis gave birth to a son in London on February 20.

Birthdays today

Sir Harold Danckwerts, 90; Sir Derek Ezra, 59; Lord Forteviot, 72; Colonel Sir Louis Gluckstein, QC, 81; Mr Richard Goolden, 83; Brigadier Kenneth Hargreaves, 75; Sir John MacLeod, 65; Sir George Rendel, 89; Mr Christopher Tugendhat, 41; Sir Philip Vickery, 88; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Walker, 67; Dom Aelred Watkin, 60.

Latest wills

Residue for deep sea fishermen

Gertrude Cecilia McIntosh, of Portsmouth, left £48,219 net. After personal legacies she left the residue to the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Other estates include (net, before tax; tax not disclosed):

Bell, Sir Arthur Capel Herbert, of Esher, obstetrician and gynaecologist £51,861

Hutchison, Mr Rowan Belfour, of Saxmundham £276,774

Peake, Mr Haydn Oliver, of Putney, company director .. £215,406

Wallace, Mr Alexander Lewis Paget Falconer, of Knightsbridge £186,536

Weakford, Mr John Edward, of Purley £105,492

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Brigadier J. Lapper, aged 56, Director of Medical Supply, Ministry of Defence, to be Director of Medical Policy and Plans, in the rank of major-general, a new appointment.

Mr M. D. Snoxall, head of the legal services of Unilever, to be chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade Marks, in succession to Mr Douglas E. Parker; the following to be members of the committee, Mr P. Egerton-Vernon, representing the Law Society, and Mr R. A. Kaner, representing the Committee of Marketing Organizations and the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers.

Dr Gordon Watson, aged 48, managing director of Britten-Norman (Bembridge) Ltd, to be director of Scottish airports, in succession to Mr Vivian Camacho, who will be airport services director in London.

Legal

The following to be commissioners for the trial of local election petitions: Mr Anthony Cripps, QC, Mr A. M. Maguire, QC, Mr M. D. Sherrard, QC, Sir Frank Layfield, QC, Mr D. B. Williams, QC.

Church news

The Dean of Wells, the Very Rev P. R. Mitchell, and Dr Quentin Hughes, the architectural historian, have been appointed members of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches for five years.

Other appointments:

The Rev J. H. Kelly, Vicar of St Michael and All Saints' and priest-in-charge of St Stephen's, Smethwick, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of St Wulstan's, Selly Oak, same diocese.

The Rev E. Forshaw, chaplain to industry and Commerce, diocese of Birmingham, to be adviser on industrial society to the Bishop of Southwell.

The Rev J. Seller, Rector of Londesborough, Burnby and Nunburnholme, diocese of York, to be also priest-in-charge of Shiptonthorpe with Hayton.

Diocese of Bradford

Canon R. B. Gregory, Rector of Keighley, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bradford, to be Rural Dean of South Craven.

The Rev D. H. Shreeve, Vicar of St Luke's, Eccleshill, to be Rural Dean of Calverley.

Diocese of Chelmsford

The Rev B. Davies, Rector of Wilford, to be Vicar of St Michael's, Braintree.

The Rev R. Reed, priest-in-charge of St Thomas's, Becontree, to be Rector of Debden and Wimbish with Thundersley.

Diocese of Chester

The Rev J. C. Clarke, curate at St Mary-without-the-Walls, Chester, to be Rector of Barrow, continuing as diocesan adviser in mission and ecumenical officer.

The Rev L. H. Mayes, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Watford, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of St Mary's with St Columba's, Liscard.

Canon D. Probets, Vicar of Timperley, to be also Rural Dean of Bowdon.

Diocese of Guildford

The Rev J. R. Hargreaves, Vicar of Egham, to be Rural Dean of Runnymede.

The Rev W. M. Powell, Vicar of All Saints', Guildford, to be Rural Dean of Guildford.

Diocese of Liverpool

The Rev A. P. Jelbart, Vicar of Maghull, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of St Mark's, St Helens.

The Rev K. M. Kent, Vicar of All Souls', Springwood, to be Vicar of St David's, Carr Mill, St Helens.

Diocese of Ripon

The Rev D. R. Grice, Vicar of St Wilfrid's, Leeds, to be Team Rector of Seacroft.

The Rev F. E. Redhead, Vicar of Rothwell and Lofthouse, to be Rural Dean of Whitkirk.

Resignations

Canon J. J. Cresswell, Rector of Bushridge, diocese of Guildford, April 30.

Canon C. H. G. Davey, Vicar of Christ Church, Guildford, April 30.

The Rev R. C. Garrett, Vicar of Whitkirk, diocese of Ripon, April 30.

The Rev H. F. Jones, Rector of Byfleet, diocese of Guildford, April 30.

University news

St Andrews

The Science Research Council has awarded £17,820 to Dr M. H. Dunn for the investigation of a second harmonic ultraviolet dye laser.

Glasgow

Grants

From Manpower Services Commission: £42,798 for IRGMA Cataloguing III, ore minerals, under Professor F. Willett. £50,491 for West of Scotland archive resource project, phase 2 under M. S. Moss: £87,885 for monitoring impact of special measures on young people in Strathclyde, under D. A. Weir.

From Medical Research Council, £35,121 for studies of the gut-associated lymphoid system and intestinal immunity, under Professor D. M. V. Parrott.

From Science Research Council, £139,694 for experimental work with electron linear accelerators 1978-81, natural philosophy department: £526,207 for support of bubble chamber film analysis 1978-81, under Professor J. S. Hughes.

From Scottish Hospital Endowment Research Trust: £15,803.87 for study of foetal and maternal blood lactate measurement during normal and abnormal labour and a practical means of detecting foetal hypoxia, under Dr F. Sharp.

From Scottish Home and Health Department: £34,015 for study of effects of drugs on metabolism of HDL and distribution of its subfractions (HDL2 and HDL3) in plasma of hyperlipoproteinaemic patients, under Dr J. Shepherd.

From Wellcome Trust: £25,162 for liver-blood flow studies, under Professor L. H. Blumgart.

London

Appointments to chairs:

Professor G. V. R. Born, MB, ChB, DPhil, MA, Shield Professor of Pharmacology, Cambridge University, pharmacology at King's College: Professor P. Grieveson, MSc, PhD, professor of extraction metallurgy, Strathclyde University, applied metallurgy at Imperial College: C. T. Lewis, MA, PhD, reader in insect physiology, Imperial College, zoology at Royal Holloway College: H. M. MacLeod, AB, PhD, reader in history and social studies of science, Sussex University, science education at Institute of Education: J. M. Newton, BPharm, PhD, lecturer in pharmacy, Nottingham University, pharmaceutics at Chelsea College.

Birmingham

Grants

From the Science Research Council: £29,160 for nuclear structure physics on the radial ridge cyclotron, under Professor G. C. Morrison: £505,302 for film analysis 1978-81, under Professor D. C. Colley: £51,030 for aerodynamic problems of wet steam in turbines, under Dr F. Bakhtar.

From Medical Research Council: £56,984 for the primary differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, under Professor J. J. T. Owen.

From Social Science Research Council: £55,088 for integrated models of the energy sector, under Professor S. C. Littlechild.

From Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £35,853 for study of alcohol and the road user, under Dr A. B. Clayton.

Leeds

Grants:

From the Science Research Council: £15,450 over three years, for project on complexes with very large chelate rings and associated cyclometalated derivatives, under Professor R. C. Shaw: £26,850 over three years for project on stepping motors theory design and control, under Professor P. J. Lawrenson and Dr A. Hughes: £17,580 (renewal) for project on high resolution studies of paracrystalline structure in fibrous polymers, under Dr D. J. Johnson and Dr M. G. Dobb.

£18,078 over three years from Agricultural Research Council, studies on cultivation systems for spring barley, under Dr D. H. Hodgson.

£51,485 over three years from Social Science Research Council, research into spatial and temporal stability of travel expenditure, under H. R. Kirby.

£16,577 (renewal) over two years, from Transport and Road Research Laboratory for investigation and simulation of car sharing, under Professor K. M. Gwilliam.

£27,984 over three years from ICI (Agricultural Division) Billingham, for research into bearing influenced rotor dynamics, under Professor D. Dowson.

£15,000 over one year and nine months from BBC for active audience project, under Dr J. G. Blumler.

Hull

A. G. Lehmann, MA, DPhil (Oxon), managing director and deputy chairman of Linguaphone Institute Ltd and its subsidiaries from 1968 to 1977, has been appointed Director of the Institute of European Studies, with the title and status of professor.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. R. Cowling and Miss V. M. Chase

The engagement is announced between Norman Ramsay, younger son of the late Mr Herbert John Cowling and of Mrs Cowling, of 14 Stonehurst Road, West Worthing, and Venetia Marian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ramsay Chase, of Barnfield, Mark Way, Godalming.

Mr P. R. Ford and Miss F. M. Maciver

The engagement is announced between Peter Robert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. E. R. Ford, of Tadworth, Surrey, and Frances Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr Ian Maciver, FRCS, and of Mrs Elaine Maciver, of Cheam, Surrey.

Mr T. J. D. Law and Miss P. A. Davenport

The engagement is announced between Timothy John Duncan, son of the late Mr Christopher J. D. Law and of Mrs Christopher Law, of Chilling House, Leigh, Kent, and Philippa Anne, daughter of Captain and Mrs D. G. O. Davenport, of Blackdown, Studland, Dorset.

Mr J. S. Ross and Miss L. M. White-Thomson

The engagement is announced between James Stewart, elder son of Mr Graham Ross, of Helston, Cornwall, and Mrs Marjorie Ross, of Stonecroft, Flimere, Buckingham, and Lucy Margaret, elder daughter of the Very Rev Ian and Mrs White-Thomson, of Camphill, Wye, Kent.

Mr J. N. Saunders and Miss M. E. Murdoch

The engagement is announced between Joseph, third son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Saunders, of Ampthill, Bedford, and Marion, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. W. Murdoch, of Brighton, Sussex.

In the announcement of the marriage of the Hon Maurice Howard to Miss Vicky Summers on Monday, February 20, it was incorrectly stated that the reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel. The reception will in fact be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on March 18.

Today's engagements

The Queen visits Public Record Office, Kew, 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Liverpool, Risley and Whitworth, arriving Lime Street station, Liverpool, 10; dines at Town Hall, Manchester, 7.15.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, visits Prince's Trust projects in Strathclyde, arriving Dumbarton station, 9.55; attends charity dinner in aid of Prince's Trust, City Chambers, Glasgow, 7.15.

The Duchess of Kent visits Murton colliery, co Durham, 11.15.

Southwark Cathedral: Morley Concert, Reger, Haydn's *Creation Mass*, Morley College Choir, 8.

Lunchtime: *Cops*, Buster Keaton film, introduced by Miss Suzanne Budgen, chemistry auditorium, University College, Gower Street, 1.20; Tudor and Stuart jewelry, practical workshop session, Rosemary Weinstein, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10; St Mary-le-Bow, Jeremy White, guitar, 1.05

City Polytechnic gallery, Psalter Lane, Sheffield: Brian Clarke, paintings and glass, 10-6.

Peterborough Cathedral, concert: Duruflé's *Requiem* and Palestrina's *Stabat Mater*, 7.30.

Memorial services: Mr David Bruce, Westminster Abbey, noon; Lord Chorley, QC, Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, 2.30.

Luncheons

Law Society

The President of the Law Society, Mr Richard Denby, held a luncheon party at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests included:

The High Commissioner for Canada, Lord Widgery, the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, Sir David Hunt, Mr R. C. Stow, Mr A. L. Wright, Mr J. C. Palmer, Mr H. Hewitt and Mr J. L. Bowron.

Parliamentary and Scientific Committee

The Prime Minister was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Lord Shackleton, president of the committee, presided and among those present were:

Professor Geoffrey Allen, Sir John Atwell, Dr R. S. Barnes, Dr Reginald Bennett, MP, Mr R. J. H. Beverton, Mr Edward Bishop, MP, Sir Herman Bondi, Sir Frederick Dainton, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, MP, Professor Sir Hugh Ford, Mr P. E. Gallaher, Mr David Glasburg, MP, Mr Leslie Grainger, the Earl of Halsbury, Sir William Henderson, Lord Hinton of Bankside, Dr Gordon Hobday, Lord Hunt, Dr O. A. Kerensky, the Earl of Listowel, Mr T. A. Lucas, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, MP, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Sir Roy Marshall, Dr B. J. Mason, Professor Ronald Mason, Mr Roy Mason, MP, Sir Harry Melville, Mr Bruce Millan, MP, Mr Fred Mulley, MP, Mr Reginald Murley, MP, Mr John Osborn, MP, Mr Stanley Orme, MP, Mr Arthur Palmer, MP, Mr David Price, MP, Mr N. A. Pritchard, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, Dr V. S. Roberts, Mr Robert Sheldon, MP, the Hon John Silkin, MP, Dr O. Simpson, the Hon Dr Shirley Summerskill, MP, the Earl of Shannon, Lord Todd, Mr A. C. Twort, Mr Harold Walker, MP, Mr James Wellbeloved, MP, Professor C. S. Whewell, Mr Fred Willey, MP, Mrs Shirley Williams, MP, and Lord Zuckerman.

Receptions

Wells Cathedral Preservation Trust

The Prince of Wales, President of the Wells Cathedral Preservation Trust, was host at a reception held at St James's Palace last night. Those present were:

Mr Graham Alford, Mr and Mrs Peter Andry, Mr and Mrs James Arnold, Sir Jan Aziz and Begum Aly Aziz, Lord and Lady Barnetson, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs Bickersteth, Sir Edgar and Lady Beck, Mr and Mrs G. M. Bradman, Mrs Kingman Brewster, Mr and Mrs A. J. Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Alban Caroe, Mr and Mrs Martin Caroe, Sir John and Lady Clark, Mr and Mrs H. M. Clarke, Mr F. E. Cleary, Mrs Shirley Coombs, Mr S. E. Corby, the Rev A. C. C. Courtauld, Mr and Mrs S. D. Cowan, Lord Croft, Mr G. P. Crowcroft, Mr and Mrs T. E. Davies, Mr and Mrs M. W. Delmar-Morgan, Mr and Mrs D. H. de Trafford, Miss Diana Drake, Mr and Mrs Patrick Dromgoole, Mr and Mrs Basil de Ferranti.

Mr and Mrs J. A. Floyd, Mr Patrick Forbes, Lord Franks, OM, and Lady Franks, Mr and Mrs John Frith, Mr and Mrs Colin Frizzell, Lord and Lady Gibson, Mr Dennis Goggin, Sir and Mrs Joseph Gold, Major and Mrs Murray Gordon, Miss S. Gough, Sir Patrick and Lady Hancock, Viscount Harcourt, the Hon Vere and Mrs Harmsworth, Mr Philip Henman, Mr and Mrs Richard Hill, Dr Michael Hooker, Mr Philip Howard, Sir Emmanuel and Lady Kaye, Mr and Mrs Joseph Levy, Sir Edward and Lady Lewis, Mr Christopher Mann, Mr Victor Matthews, Miss K. Maugham, Mr and Mrs D. W. Molins, Mr Peter Morrison, Mr and Mrs D. V. Palmer, Sir Ashley and Lady Martha Ponsonby, Mr Andrew Porter, Mr Daniel Prenn, Mr and Mrs G. C. Pye, Mr and Mrs Ben Raven, Mr and Mrs Edward Raynes and Lady Mrs Sebastian Robinson, Mr and Mrs Evelyn de Rothschild.

Lord Sackville, Mr and Mrs Basil Samuel, Mr and Mrs Francis Showering, Mr and Mrs Keith Showering, Mr and Mrs Jack Steinberg, Lord and Lady Tanlaw, Mr Michael Thompson, Sir Jules Thorn, Mr and Mrs Anthony Tootal, Mr and Mrs D. C. Tudway Quilter, Mr and Mrs J. G. Vaughan, Earl and Countess Waldegrave, Mr Stuart Webster, the Dean of Wells and Mrs Mitchell, Mr Humphrey Whitbread, Mr and Mrs C. D. Wilson and Sir Leonard and Lady Wolfson.

Earl of Buckinghamshire

The Earl of Buckinghamshire was host at a reception held at the House of Lords yesterday evening when the guests of honour, members of the First Ladies' London Appeals Committee (1977) for the Leukaemia Research Fund, presented a cheque for £15,000 to the chairman of the fund, Dr G. H. Newns. Among the guests, who were received by the Earl of Buckinghamshire and the Countess of Buckinghamshire (chairman and founder of the committee) were:

Lord Somers, Lord Rankeillour, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Lord and Lady Platt, Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Sir Robert Hobart and Lady Hobart (chairman of the Silver Rose Ball), Sir Ronald Bedley Scott, Sir John and Lady Dacie, Mr Gordon Piller, Dr R. Powles, Canon John Wrangham Hardy, Mr Bernard Lesser, Mr F. W. Collier, Mr and Mrs W. Shand Kydd, Mrs P. Beveridge, Mr and Mrs Stanley Wise, Mme N. Mueller, Mr and Mrs Patrick Agar, Mrs Margaret Aitken, Mrs A. Land and Mr and Mrs Luke Moore.

International Association of Art Critics

The president, Mr Bernard Denvir, and members of the British section of the International Association of Art Critics held a reception at the Royal Academy of Arts last night. Those present included the president and officers of the institution, members of the Diplomatic Corps, directors of art galleries and representatives of the Arts Council and the British Council.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister gave a dinner party at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of King Husain bin Talal. Others present were:

Sherif Abdul Hamid, General Amer Khammash; Dr David Owen, MP, Mr Fred Mulley, MP, Mr Michael Weir and Mr Bryan Cartledge.

National Farmers' Union

The National Farmers' Union "British Growers Look Ahead" conference dinner was held at the Hotel Majestic, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, yesterday. The guest speakers were Lord Collison and Mr C. R. Jarvis. Sir Henry Plumb, president, and other office holders of the NFU were present and Mr Richard A. Burton, conference chairman, presided.

United Wards' Club of the City of London

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended a dinner of the United Wards' Club of the City of London at the Mansion House last night. Mr Stanley V. C. Flintham, president, presided and among those present were:

Sir Edward Howard, Sir Leonard Millis, Master of the Plumbers' Company, Judge King-Hamilton, Mr Harold Gould, Master of the Guild of Freemen, Mr W. Anthony Clarke, President of the City Livery Club, and members of the governing body and their ladies.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers

The Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers held a dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers last night. Sir Ralph Freeman presided and among those present were:

Sir John Wrightson, Sir Victor Shepheard, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Sir William Harris, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Mr R. le G. Hetherington, Mr J. W. Baxter, Mr R. C. Bond, Mr A. D. Holland, Mr J. Duvivier, Mr C. R. C. Turner and Mr D. A. Barrett.

Service dinners

British American Forces Dining Club

General Alexander M. Haig, Jr, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, was the guest of honour at a dinner of the British American Forces Dining Club held at the Army and Navy Club last night. Rear-Admiral F. Taylor Brown, USN, was in the chair. Among those attending were:

Vice-Admiral J. P. Moorer, USN, Rear-Admiral R. E. Rumble, USN, Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, General Sir Patrick Howard-Dobson, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw, Lieutenant-General Sir David Willison, Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Morton, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Cunningham, Rear-Admiral Sir David Scott (co-chairman), Vice-Admiral R. W. Hallidy, Mr F. H. East, Rear-Admiral A. J. Robertson, RAN, Rear-Admiral B. J. Straker, Air Vice-Marshall D. G. Bailey, Air Vice-Marshall N. S. Howlett, Rear-Admiral C. P. Tew, USN, Commodore F. H. Bland, RNZN, and Brigadier L. L. Cross.

TAVR Council

The Council of Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Associations held a luncheon at the Royal Hospital Chelsea yesterday in honour of Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid and Major-General P. C. Shapland. Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard presided. The other guests were General Sir Antony Read, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson and Major-General P. R. C. Hobart.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Feb 21, 1953

Fight for the Ashes

By Sir Donald Bradman

In 1926 an Australian team went to England to do battle for the Ashes. Since then it has been my good fortune to be a member of every Australian team which has followed in their footsteps until now, when it is my turn to be on the sidelines. That period of history covers 27 years and so I confess to a slight feeling of nostalgia at staying behind, for I love England and her people. When a touring team is chosen critics usually find several good reasons why the selection committee should be sacked. This year is no exception. However, for once I was not on the committee and could afford to smile. After the team had been announced and I was returning to my hotel I accosted three strangers and out of pure devilment said to them: What do you think of the team? The first simply said "Horrible"; the second, "Too old"; and the third "We'll lose the Ashes with that selection". These opinions rather shocked me, so I sat down and made a quiet analysis to myself of my miniature private Gallup poll. If the team is horrible it must be conceded that it contains the best 11 cricketers in Australia, even though we may argue about some of the remainder. If it is too old at least it includes the youngest player ever to be selected for Australia [I. Craig, 17, NSW]. Whether we lose or not still remains to be answered

The Queen and Princess Margaret with Lord Kenyon, chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, during their visit yesterday to the Sir Thomas More exhibition.

Louis XV commode sold for £86,170 in Paris

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A single collection of superb eighteenth-century furniture and works of art was sold by Ader et Picard, in Paris, on Tuesday for a total of five million francs or £532,000. The star piece was a Louis XV black and gold lacquer commode with richly scrolled ormolu mounts bearing the stamp of the Dubois family, the distinguished cabinetmakers. It made 810,000 francs (estimate, 500,000 to 600,000 francs) or £86,170.

The Dubois family was well represented; a *bureau-plat* with fine rococo mounts made 300,000 francs (estimate 250,000 francs) or £31,915 while a marquetry *écritoire* or pen box made 39,000 francs (estimate 20,000 to 25,000 francs) or £4,149. Other notable prices included a pair of Régence armchairs in plain carved wood with contemporary Beauvais tapestry seats and backs at 150,000 francs (estimate 80,000 to 100,000 francs) or £15,957.

A pair of Meissen birds, *sifleurs de Hongerie*, mounted in ormolu as two light candelabra, again fine Louis XV pieces, made 210,000 francs (estimate 200,000 to 250,000 francs) or £22,340. A pair of Ming polychrome vases in Régence ormolu mounts were sold for 195,000 francs (estimate 150,000 to 180,000 francs)

On Tuesday evening Ader Picard sold a collection of exquisite gold an jewelled boxes. An engraved rock crystal box, the lid mounted with a double-sided portrait miniature, depicting Augustus III of Poland and the Marshal of Saxony, framed in diamonds, was sold for 300,000 francs (estimate 250,000 francs) or £31,915. It was a gift from the King of Poland to his daughter. A Louis XV gold box encrusted with semi-precious stones and mother of pearl by Antoine Lechaudel went for 172,000 francs (estimate 150,000 francs) or £18,298.

A sale of scientific instruments and cameras at Christie's South Kensington yesterday made £13,188, with 8 per cent unsold. A mahogany camera obscura of the early nineteenth century went for an unlooked for high price at £1,400 (estimate £250 to £400). It probably reflected the early date of the piece and the fact that it bears the maker's name, M. Jones, Princes Street, Leicester Fields.

At Pulborough yesterday King and Chasemore offered a vast collection of horse brasses. They were divided into 104 lots, all of which found buyers at prices mainly well above expectations, bringing a total of £4,886. The highest priced lot at £160 (estimate £25 to £50) comprised a group of five brasses, three of which were particularly rare: a Staffordshire knot, a seven-pointed star and a crescent centred by a bell.

Memorial service

Sir Gilbert Roberts

A memorial service for Sir Gilbert Roberts was held at St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, yesterday. The Rev Dr Newell E. Wallbank officiated. Mr Paul R. Collin and Sir Ralph Freeman (Freeman Fox and Partners), read the lessons and addresses were given by Mr R. T. James (R. T. James and Partners) and Dr A. A. Wells (Welding Institute). Among those present were:

Lady Roberts (widow), Mr and Mrs Clifford Studd (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Gilda Roberts (daughter), Mr Robert Studd, Mr Leofric Studd and Miss Victoria Studd (grandchildren).

Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM (president, Fellowship of Engineering), Lady Freeman, Sir Alfred Pugsley, Sir Hubert and Lady Shirley-Smith, Sir Angus Paton (Royal Society), Dr O. A. Kerensky, Mr Peter Mason (Institute of Structural Engineers), Mr L. G. Booen (Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners), Mr J. W. Baxter (G. Maunsell and Partners), Mr Allan Trembath (Association of Consulting Engineers), Dr R. E. Rowe (Cement and Concrete Association), Mr F. S. Ritchie (Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and Company), Mr Bernard Godfrey (Constrado), Mr E. G. Bryant (British Constructional Steelwork Association), Mr Robert L. Pitt (vice-president, representing the Institution of Civil Engineers).

Mr R. J. Bridle, Mr A. D. Holland, Mr D. A. Collin, Professor P. O. Wolf (City University), Mr J. A. Boyle (British Ropes), Mr Beril Mabey (Mabey and Johnson), Mr K. J. Cochrane (Sir William Halcrow and Partners), Mr J. A. Lewis (Lewis and Duvivier), Mr T. Carlile (Babcock and Wilcox), Mr D. C. C. Dixon (Cementation, Civil and Structural and Offshore Engineering Holdings), Mr W. E. Hamilton, Mr E. Slater, Mr and Mrs Charles Crosthwaite, Mrs Beryl Jeffrey, Mr T. A. Wyatt, Mr and Mrs J. Rowe, Mrs Katharine Evans, Dr T. Hughes, Mr and Mrs W. Hamilton, Mr and Mrs F. A. Partridge, Mrs Felicia Stallman and Mrs Violet Potter.

Lord Charteris of Amisfield, Provost of Eton, before his introduction into the House of Lords yesterday. He was formerly Sir Martin Charteris, private secretary to the Queen.

IBA lecture

The first of the annual Independent Broadcasting Authority Lectures was given last night by Dr Boris Townsend, head of the authority's engineering information service, on "Tomorrow's broadcasting: The technical possibilities". Professor J. Ring, a member of the authority, was in the chair. Afterwards, Lady Plowden, chairman of the authority, was host at a buffet supper at 70 Brompton Road.

Beef herd is smaller but prices go up

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The beef herd in England and Wales is declining while prices are going up, official figures showed yesterday. The latest farm census from the Ministry of Agriculture showed that there were 8 per cent fewer beef cattle at the end of last year than in December, 1976.

The Meat and Livestock Commission said in its latest survey of beef prices in shops: "Prices, which have been rising slowly for a month, continue to increase this week. The rise is most apparent among roasting and grilling cuts." Rump steak has risen from an average of £1.61 a pound in mid-January to £1.65, and topside has gone up from £1.20 a pound to £1.23.

The ministry figures show that there were fewer cattle on English and Welsh farms at the end of last year than in either of the previous two Decembers. The census quickly became the centre of a battle of interpretation in which ministers search for jay while the farming lobby discerns only cause for gloom.

When Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, had examined the decline shown in the figures he issued a jaunty statement that began: "The census shows that British agriculture is beginning to expand again."

He pointed out that the dairy herd was being maintained and that more dairy heifers were being kept on farms. They form the breeding nucleus of the national dairy herd in coming years.

The National Farmers' Union countered by saying: "It is too early for suggestions of evidence that agriculture is on a general expansion course." There were signs of recovery but the census supported the many statements made by the union in the past year about falling livestock numbers.

Jewish paper marks its golden jubilee

By William Frankel

The Manchester *Jewish Gazette* publishes its golden jubilee issue tomorrow with a 24-page supplement surveying its 50 years history. It is the oldest Jewish newspaper in the North of England.

The *Gazette* was not the first Jewish newspaper in Manchester, one named the *Jewish Record* was founded in 1887 but was only short-lived. After a series of other unsuccessful attempts the first to take root was the *Gazette*, founded by a baker, Samuel Hyman. He appears to have been an imaginative man with intellectual interests who was fired with the idea of creating a family newspaper for the 30,000 Jews then living in the Manchester area.

He rented one room in a street named Hanging Ditches and almost single-handed produced the first issue of the *Jewish Gazette* on February 28, 1928. It had a precarious existence but eventually secured a sounder base when he added a jobbing printing business. After the founder's death in 1951 his daughter carried on for a few years but, finding it was too much for her, offered it to the *Jewish Chronicle*, which bought the paper in 1959. It has continued as an independent local weekly, now edited by Mr Arthur Sunderland.

The *Gazette* acquired a competitor when the *Manchester Jewish Telegraph* appeared in 1950 but the *Gazette* has continue dto develop and now has a separate and successful issue appealing to the 18,000 Jews in Leeds.

A lively parochial weekly, the *Jewish Gazette* covers a wide variety of interests. A typical issue will contain report sof meetings of synagogues, Zionist and charitable groups, as well as accounts of the matches of local special attention to Jewish students in academic institutions in the area

Science report

Psychology: Children's reading difficulties

According to research at Oxford University, reading difficulties in some children may be caused by a fundamental inability to organize speech sounds. Dr L. Bradley and Dr P. E. Bryant have tested 60 backward readers of apparently normal hearing and normal IQ for their ability to detect assonant or rhyming words; they find they compare poorly with a group of much younger children whose reading age is normal and the same as that of the backward readers.

The use of younger children for comparison is an important innovation in research on reading difficulties. If backward readers are compared with normal readers of the same age, it can always be argued that any differences may be the consequence rather than the cause of the backwardness. In Dr Bradley's and Dr Bryant's investigations the backward readers were on average 3½ years older than the normal readers, but both groups had an average reading age of about 7½.

In the first set of tests the children were asked to select the odd one out in series such as "nod, red, fed, bed". The researchers took care to put the odd word in an unpredictable position, and to read the lists without emphasis.

They found that the backward readers made many more mistakes than the normal readers: 91.66 per cent of the backward readers made at least one mistake, and 85 per cent of them made more than one. By contrast only 53.33 per cent of the normal readers, of whom there were 30, made one mistake, and 26.66 per cent made more than one. The same striking differences emerged when the two groups of children were asked to provide rhyming words.

Dr Bradley and Dr Bryant conclude that subtle deficiences in auditory perception may be an important cause of backward reading. What causes such deficiencies and how they can be dealt with will require more research.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Nature*, February 23 (271, 746; 1978).

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GLC rejects Chaplin statue proposal

By Kenneth Gosling

The Greater London Council's arts committee last night rejected a proposal by Mr Illtyd Harrington that it should take the initiative in erecting a statue in London to the late Sir Charles Chaplin. It took the view that if someone else came forward with a plan for a suitable memorial to the London-born comedian it would decide on merit what contribution it should make towards it.

Mr Harrington told the committee: "If we turn our backs on this people will treat us with a certain amount of contempt."

OBITUARY

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN

Government service in British India

Sir Jeremy Raisman, GCMG, GCIE, KCSI, vice-chairman of Lloyds Bank from 1947 to 1953 and a deputy chairman from 1953 to 1963, died on February 20. He was 85.

He had spent almost a lifetime in the service of the Indian Empire and after leaving the East entered upon a second career here in public administration and in the City. He was one of the outstanding personalities in the financial and commercial life of India for more than two decades.

Abraham Jeremy Raisman was born in Leeds on March 19, 1892, one of the nine sons of Maurice Raisman, of Chapeltown. He attended the Leylands Board School from which he won scholarships, first to the Leeds Central High School, and then to Leeds University. From Leeds he went to Pembroke College, Oxford. He took a 1st class in Mods and a 1st in Lit Hum and was awarded the John Locke scholarship.

A year later he entered the Indian Civil Service, and began that long association with the country which terminated only when the old Government of India ended. He first served in Bihar and Orissa as assistant magistrate and under-secretary until 1922, and then for six years was in the customs department, successively in Bombay and Calcutta. From 1928 to 1931 he was Commissioner of Income Tax in the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province, until he was appointed joint-secretary of the commerce department of the Government—the year in which his association with national administration really began.

In 1934 he became a member of the Central Board of Revenue, in 1936 additional secretary of the Finance Department, and in 1938 Director of the Reserve Bank of India. In 1939 he succeeded Sir James Grigg as Finance Member of the Government of India, one of the most important Government posts in the Empire, and when he left it, it was with the regret and goodwill of all those with whom he had so closely cooperated. He was chairman of the British Indian delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

In 1947, after returning to England, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Public Works Loans Board, to the chairmanship of which he succeeded a year later (retiring only in 1970) and he was also deputy chairman of the Central Valuation Board under the Coal Act of 1938. He was appointed a director of Lloyds Bank, of which he later became a vice-chairman, and in 1953, with Sir Oliver Franks he was made joint deputy-chairman.

He was chairman of the 1952 commission which examined the financial implications of Central African Federation; of the Nigeria Fiscal Commission 1957-58; and of the Economic and Fiscal Commission for East Africa in 1960-61

He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1934, and of the Star of India in 1938. Knighted in 1939, he was promoted KCSI in 1941, and GCIE four years later. He was made GCMG in 1959. His old college of Pembroke, Oxford, elected him to an Honorary Fellowship. He was also an honorary LLD of Leeds.

He married in 1925, Renée Mary, daughter of J. M. Kelly, and they had two sons.

MR MARCUS LIPTON, MP

Mr Marcus Lipton, CBE, Labour Member of Parliament for the Brixton division of Lambeth from 1945 to 1974 and since 1974 for Lambeth Central, died yesterday. He was 77. He had announced his intention to retire from the House of Commons at the next General Election.

Lipton had a reputation as a performer in a distinctive, if somewhat limited role in the Commons as a politician with an acute instinct for the newsy and the topical. He was quicker off the mark than most of his colleagues to spot the sort of subject which was bound to make headlines and to raise it in debate, or, more commonly, to ask a question about it in that deep gravelly voice. The more awkward the question—at least for his political opponents—the greater was Lipton's unconcealed glee in rising from his favourite front seat below the gangway to put it.

Indeed, such was the puckish zest with which he discharged his self-imposed task of inquisitor that few, except his victims and those who found his interventions mer

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LARY
IR JEREMY RA
Government
British Indi

BRITISH PRECISION BEARINGS

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Setback for GKN's grand design, page 21

tish Gas defends price icy for North Sea er electricity challenge

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of words over the hotted up yesterday ritish Gas Corpora- g the electricity in- using misleading support its argu- gas should be made sive.

as, clearly, has been the campaign of which has seen its e domestic market way by the price enjoyed by North

ecutives took par- eption to a paper k Tombs, chairman tricity Council, that he landed cost of gas in 1976-77 was n, while the cost of to power stations herm.

ectricity supply in- been able to pur- ossil fuels at the as North Sea gas, ve been possible to price of electricity e third, he declared per presented last second meeting of the Energy Commission. Reductions for off-peak supplies could be much greater.

Electricity returned to the attack yesterday when Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board told the House of Commons Select Committee that gas prices should reflect the longer term costs of bringing in more expensive gas supplies from the fields in the northern part of the North Sea.

This was quickly followed by a Gas Corporation statement claiming that the average price of gas from offshore sources was considerably higher than 1.9 a therm. It added that costs would continue to increase as more gas from the Frigg field arrived over the next two years. The price of gas from southern North Sea contracts would also rise as "escalation" clauses in the contracts are implemented.

Although the statement makes no mention of Frigg gas prices, estimates within British Gas, show that when the northerly field is contributing about 20 per cent of the country's gas supplies in 1979, the average landed price of gas will be just under 6p a therm. Transport to a power station would raise the gas price to around that of coal.

Disputing the Electricity Council's figures on the cost of gas presents the Gas Corporation with the need to reassure its customers that they are not going to face a sudden large increase when the 12-month freeze on tariffs ends next April.

By 1979, it says, the full cost of the conversion programme will have been paid for out of revenue, it says. The cost of writing off obsolete gas plant will also have been met, and the improved financial state of *the corporation will reduce the* burden of interest payments.

It is planned that future rises in gas prices will be gradual so that when substitute natural gas is required to supplement supplies from the North Sea and elsewhere, the price of supplies from all sources will be about the same.

British Gas added in its statement: "Gas is indeed less expensive than electricity, but it is not cheap. Certainly our 14.2 million customers do not think so."

Auditors say Third World projects costing $1,300m were ill-planned

World Bank management under fire

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 22

Audits of 70 projects in developing countries that involved World Bank credits in excess of $1,300m (about £684m) show that in many cases poor supervision, inadequate planning and plain bad judgment, resulted in heavy cost overruns and lengthy project completion delays.

The audits raise questions about the bank's managerial competence, which is of critical importance today as the bank strives to expand its activities. Most of the projects reviewed have turned out well, but in many cases there were serious initial difficulties.

For the first time the World Bank has publicly released its *Annual Review of Project Performance Audit Results*, providing an insight into the Bank's managerial skills. The audits were compiled in 1976 and the report has been written by the operations evaluations department. Detailed criticisms in the report are aimed at improving the Bank's operations expertise with current and future projects.

The authors of the report note that most of the projects reviewed have been implemented successfully and more than half with expenditures close to or less than appraisal estimates. They assert that "over 90 per cent of the investments clearly remain worth while, with expected economic returns similar to or substantially better than estimated at appraisal".

However, a detailed review of individual projects shows that a great number of them encountered serious problems. For example, out of 21 diverse agricultural projects, fully one-third failed to achieve their original objectives.

The report notes that four agricultural projects had overruns of about 30 per cent, six of them suffered completion delays averaging 50 per cent of the original estimate, and "in several cases, unsatisfactory supervision contributed to or overlooked the failure to implement project components or covenants established at the Bank's requirements. . . . Major shortcomings in supervision occurred in two cases".

A clear illustration of mismanagement is provided in the report when it is noted that in one agricultural credit project "the consultants' misleading reporting and the Bank's reliance on these reports caused it to fail to notice major implementation problems.

"It was the government's controllers who first found that the executing agency's accounts were in disorder, its financial statements were incorrect, its reorganization was not making progress, and the consultants' reports were not properly reflecting actual achievements."

Most of the dozen transport projects reviewed took much longer to complete than originally planned, with delays in 11 of these projects, ranging from three months to eight years.

The auditors declare bluntly that the three projects which suffered the longest delays were those with "inadequate preparation"

Two harbour projects are reviewed, with one having a 43 per cent and the other a 51 per cent cost overrun. In both cases the auditors note that the quality of the original soil investigations did not provide an "adequate basis for realistic planning".

Further bold criticisms of management are to be found in the audit reports on public utility and education projects financed by the World Bank. All the projects reviewed were initiated in the late 1960s and in the early 1970s and no doubt the Bank's management skills have improved significantly since then.

However, some of the errors of the past are startling. On 19 public utility projects the average completion time overrun was 33 per cent, and the average cost overrun was 20 per cent. Cost excesses of around 70 per cent developed in three of these projects, and were primarily ascribed to "unexpected geological difficulties".

The auditors add that there were three utility projects where demand for services provided "was significantly underestimated", while there were several where serious overestimates of demand were made.

On one project the auditors conclude that the public utility had been brought into service five to six years too soon.

There can be little doubt that the great *majority of the projects discussed in the* report were worthwhile, and the auditors appear satisfied that the bulk of them will prove to be economically feasible and indeed produce a good rate of return. But it is clear that many were changed during implementation, took longer to complete and cost more than originally estimated.

The report concludes with the cautionary note that its comments do not aim to describe what is typical about the projects reviewed, but the need for continuing attention to improve the effectiveness of operations. It is to the bank's credit that it should publish a report which contains so many criticisms of its managerial skills.

Signs turn against Big Four in fleet cars market

Another bout of gloom will hit the British car industry today with the news that the country's "big four" producers face their "biggest threat yet" from foreign manufacturers.

The latest warning—as if the United Kingdom industry were not aware of its own deficiencies and the strength of the importers—comes in the Automobile Association's magazine *Drive*, which says that British car makers are in danger of losing their traditional hold on the all-important fleet car market.

Quoting a report apparently submitted by Vauxhall to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, it says that in the year up to July 1976 overseas manufacturers had captured 14 per cent of sales to British companies operating fleets of 25 or more cars. This is estimated to represent more than 50,000 cars a year.

Drive admits it does not know how much things have continued to swing thhe importers' way since then. "The signs are, however that the foreign share of this vital market is growing steadily."

But a relevant factor that must not be forgotten is that Ford is now the leading importer of cars to the United Kingdom and that all the "big four" bring in foreign assembled cars which are capturing a significant slice of the total new car market.

The magazine continues: "Clearly, there has been a mass defection among Britain's company car fleet managers, even though it's not so long since most of these men would have seen their salesmen walking, *rather than driving Toyotas and* the like."

The reason for the switch in loyalty is said to be availability, with British manufacturers unable to come up with the goods

Drive adds a further warning: The change to foreign cars is not merely a phase. Once a fleet manager defects, "it becomes very hard for British manufacturers to win back his allegiance and custom".

Exact figures for the size of the fleet market are difficult to obtain. The magazine believes that the foreigners' main successes so far have been in the small fleets of less than 25 cars, although this is reckoned to be a sector accounting for 200,000 sales a year.

And the SMMT says there are indications that the overall percentage of imported models in the fleets may have doubled over the last four years.

Drive maintains that the reasons British makers cannot guarantee delivery are "the all too familiar disputes and inefficiency that ensure starvation shortages in a market that is booming, as more and more firms offer a wider range of employees the perk of a car to keep them happy in these days of pay restraint".

The magazine names companies like Rank Xerox, Visionhire, Kenning, Hertz and IBM which have been forced by late *deliveries of United Kingdom* cars to contemplate or actually buy foreign fleets of cars like Renault or Fiat.

But the quietest and most significant success of the importers, according to *Drive*, has been in the nation's driving schools.

A recent survey of the Motor Schools Association shows that the Japanese Datsun Sunny and Cherry models have replaced the Escort as the school's most popular choice. And it is stressed that most newly qualified drivers tend to buy as a first car the make on which they learned.

Edward Townsend

ke move for return ork next week

hakespeare
eeks old strike at lands Triumph car eyside may end on o thousand strikers lant at Speke are d to a meeting orning and they will vote on a proposal to work from Mon- g.

es after discussions ior Leyland manage- floor representatives nior national union Mr Terry Duffy, fficer of the AUEW Grenville Hawley, omotive secretary of port and General nion, over the past

more meetings rogress to try to e final points in the hat will be put to

age, which began on has cost Leyland 100m worth of pro- the TR7 sports car sembled on Mersey- he Dolomite range, for which are made With the entire complex shut down 0 workers have been at Coventry and oduction has been

troubles on Mersey- side centered on new manning production levels of which the company failed to secure agreement with shop floor representatives. The management went ahead and introduced the new working arrangements after taking its proposals through the full negotiations procedures with the car unions; but shop stewards insisted that in doing so it had broken local agreements.

It is understood that the company is still insisting that the new manning scales—which mean transferring men from one job to another and do not involve any reduction in the total labour force — are operated. However, it has modified its view on a number of other points involved in the dispute.

Clearly Leyland's main aim now is to get the Speke labour force back into the plant with two objectives in mind. The first is to secure the supply of body shells to Coventry and be able to reopen the Dolomite assembly lines there.

Secondly until there is a return to work Leyland cannot begin to negotiate with the shop floor and the unions its proposals for transferring TR7 production to Coventry, the contentious move that will ultimately mean some 3,000 redundancies at the Speke plant.

Study of Miller company dealings threatens confirmation for Fed

Washington, Feb 22

Government investigations into a widening range of foreign business transactions by Textron Incorporated are threatening the prospects of the United States Senate confirming Mr William Miller, the Textron chairman, as Dr Arthur Burns's successor at the Federal Reserve Board.

Informed sources stated that questions are being raised by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the staff of the Senate Banking Committee about the extent of Mr Miller's knowledge of questionable foreign payments made in recent years by Textron.

These investigations have forced the Senate Banking Committee to further delay taking a final vote on Mr Miller's nomination. Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the committee, said it would recall Mr Miller next week for further questioning about a $2.95m (£1.5m) commission to a sales agent made by Textron's Bell Helicopter division in connexion with a contract in Iran.

The sales agent in Iran was a company connected with air force General Mahommad Kharemi. The key outstanding question is whether Mr Miller knew that a possible bribe was being paid. He has stated that he did not.

Government investigators are looking at a range of other foreign transactions by Textron that might also have involved questionable payments.

No evidence has been made public that in any way associates Mr Miller with questionable business practices, but the committee does not believe it can take a final decision on his nomination until all investigations are complete. There are indications that the SEC may take several more weeks before it presents Senator Proxmire with a report.

Textron executives will testify before the committee on Monday, and Mr Miller is likely to make his appearance on Tuesday. There is a danger now that the delays over Mr Miller's confirmation may become so great that the committee will suggest to President Carter that he find another candidate.

There is still hope among several members of the committee that the affair can be resolved in the near future and that Mr Miller can be swiftly confirmed. But, as Senator Edward Brooke, the leading Republican member of the committee, said today: "We would look ridiculous if we went ahead with confirmation without resolving this issue."

Nothing left for Bond Worth shareholders

By Ray Maughan

Shareholders and unsecured creditors are unlikely to receive any dividend from Bond Worth Holdings, the carpet manufacturer which went into receivership last August, four months after Equity Capital for Industry and other institutions had injected fresh finance.

Joint receivers and managers appointed by the main bank creditor, National Westminster, announced yesterday that on August 10 last year there was a total deficiency of £21.9m as regards creditors and £28m including shareholders.

Lacking sufficient information to make a reasonable estimate of realizable values at the time of preparing the statement, the directors have been unable to place a value on the investments in and debts due from subsidiary companies.

As the liabilities to the holders of the 7¾ per cent debenture stock 1986-87, amounting to £16.09m, have been calculated without taking account of subsequent realizations, the estimated total deficiency should be materially less than stated.

Receivers for the debenture holders, Alliance Assurance, calculate that the deficit in respect of debenture holders should be reduced by at least £8m on the basis of estimated realizations on January 13.

Preferential creditors and debenture holders are likely to be repaid in full, but the *receivers stressed that although* certain assets such as the Rivington tufted carpet subsidiary have found buyers, no distribution has been made as the preferential claims have not been settled.

The outstanding tax liability is thought to be more than usually complicated.

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een & Nettlefolds to the West Ger- mics ministry for a ver of last night's the Supreme Court ts takeover of the r components con- was confirmed in by the Minister, f Lambsdorff.

under the terms of aw it would have to rated that the take- produce advantages German economy, the disadvantages n the attendant re- free competition, takeover was over- in the common in-

the economics s passed judgment es where companies led against court connexion with i-trust law. In two s decided for the nvolved and in two t.

GKN has a month in which to decide whether to appeal to the ministry, but it is waiting for the written judgment from the Supreme Court before taking any action. By law, the ministry should then decide for, or against, within four months.

The Sachs family and Fichtel und Sachs AG, the main manufacturing company of the Sachs group, today expressed regret at the Supreme Court decision.

It said that cooperation to date between Sachs and GKN had been so good that all parties concerned expected nothing but positive results from GKN's bid to add 50.01 per cent of Sachs' capital to the 24.98 per cent it already owned.

£500,000 legal costs. GKN shares closed with a loss of 13p at 266p. Preliminary estimates of the cost of the two-year legal battle suggest they could total more than £500,000 for GKN and the Sachs shareholders.

Cadbury to pay £30m for American confectioners

By Bryan Appleyard

Cadbury Schweppes, the sweets and soft drinks group, has agreed in principal to pay almost £30m for the United States confectionery company, Peter Paul.

The deal is subject to final approval from the two boards, the PP shareholders and British and American authorities.

Cadbury is paying $27.50 (£14) for each PP share and is currently negotiating the financing arrangements.

PP is incorporated in Delaware, with headquarters in Naugatuck, Connecticut. It has four plants spread across the country, and its products—including chocolate mound, peppermint patties and caramelle—are distributed nationally.

Its net sales for 1977 were about $100m and net income after tax was $4.6m including an extraordinary credit of $1.3m. Earnings per share were $2.19 or $1.56 after the extraordinary credit.

In Cadbury's last half year figures, 7.5 per cent of its sales came from North America and there was a trading loss of £200,000. In the last full year, the area accounted for 9 per cent of the total sales of £787m, and yielded trading profits of £200,000.

Cadbury expects the acquisition to give it a 10 per cent share of the United States sugar confectionery market when combined with its Pennsylvania manufacturing operation.

Financial Editor, page 21

Findings of inquiry into BSC finances out today

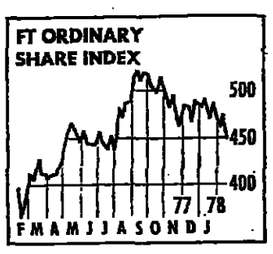
By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Results of detailed investigations into the finances of the British Steel Corporation will be published later today by the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries.

The committee, which in a previous report claimed that it had been misled by Sir Charles Villiers, the BSC chairman, on the corporation's financial position, reopened its investigation after disclosures that internal BSC forecasts indicated a much larger loss for this year at a time when the chairman had indicated a loss for the current year of up to £225m.

However, the loss will be some £520m for the year ending next month. The report being published today will deal with evidence given in camera by Sir Charles and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry. Paul Routledge writes: The British Steel Corporation last night held out for big concessions on manning, early closures, and work discipline in return for improving their 9.5 per cent pay offer to 65,000 production workers.

In negotiations with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation lasting more than six hours, BSC demanded union acceptance of an industrial peace memorandum that would precipitate errly closure of many works involving thousands of jobs, breakdown in job demarcations, and fewer unofficial strikes.



Shares lowest for six months

Gloomy economic predictions from the Prime Minister and disappointing profit figures from BOC International combined to push the *FT* ordinary share index below 450 for the first time since early August.

In another day of light trading, shares fell through lack of support, leaving the index 4.7 down at the close at 449.9. However with sellers awaiting a lead from today's ICI results, the leaders ended off the bottom.

Government securities recovered some of their poise.

Financial Editor, page 21

Railway editor questioned over document

A senior officer of the British Transport Police yesterday called on Mr Richard Hope, editor of the *Railway Gazette* to ask how a copy of a document, recording the essential points of a meeting between officials of the Department of Transport and British Rail on November 30, fell into his hands.

Mr Hope told him that he had not received a copy of the document, although it had been read to him over the telephone.

Last month Business News published an article by Mr Hope discussing, in part, the attitudes of the Government and British Rail to the manning of Class 56 locomotives. Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, in a letter to Business News, published on January 17, denied that he had written to Mr Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, instructing him how he should deal with the Class 56 dispute.

Barclaycard in Eurocheque pact

Barclaycard is to remain in *the Eurocheque cheque guaran*tee system, so ending a dispute between the two organizations that has lasted almost a year.

But Barclays will not give up the principle of its card performing the twin functions of a credit card and a cheque guarantee card.

Last year Eurocheque issued Barclaycard with an ultimatum that the dual function of its card would have to be dropped. The original deadline of last *October has been twice ex*tended and the two groups are expected to make a statement next month.

Central bankers stand by to aid franc

Geneva, Feb 22.—Western European nations are quietly preparing to come to the aid of the French Government should fears of a Leftist victory in the forthcoming national assembly elections lead to heavy outflows of capital and a run on the franc.

According to sources here, European central banks have indicated their willingness to extend standby credits to France in case of need. This willingness was expressed at a meeting of central bankers in Basle last week at the Bank for International Settlements.

It is not clear whether the United States and Japan, both of which are represented at the monthly meeting of leading central bankers, will join in the aid plan. Moreover, sources said, in view of the relative recent stability of the French currency after a bout of jitters, the central bankers apparently have not decided on the terms of the proposed standby credit arrangements, pending a clear need for such facilities.

It is acknowledged here that the central bankers may be hoping that news of international backing for the French currency can alone act as a deterrent to speculation, and tend to calm French fears that the franc is threatened by the possible outcome of the elections next month, thereby making any actual help unnecessary.

The sources were unable to say whether the credit lines would remain open after the elections should the Leftists win.—AP-Dow Jones.

AEJAN HOLDINGS
LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

Results for the Half Year Ended 30th September, 1977

	6 months to 30.9.77 £'000	6 months to 30.9.76 £'000
come and Charges Receivable	3,786	3,705
perty Outgoings	1,989	1,329
	1,797	2,376
Trading Profit	1,132	1,262
t Sales Surplus	1,083	256
Receivable	60	68
	4,077	3,962
Charges, Expenses and iation	3,044	3,272
ofit before Taxation	1,033	690
ation	386	387
Interest	9	9
	£638	£294
Per Share	3.91p	1.80p

n dividend of 1.155p per share (1976—1.1375p actual gross payment) will be paid on 4th April 1978 to ers registered on 3rd March 1978.

ear ended 31st March 1978 it is expected that profits bove the level achieved during the previous year.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 190.87 −1.60
The FT index: 449.9 −4.7

Rises

Dartmouth Inv	2½p to 19p	Photo-Me	5p to 280p
De Beers Dfd	10p to 324p	Rennies Cons	3p to 62p
Crossfriars	4p to 76p	Tiger Oats	5p to 495p
Maynards	3p to 125p	Vickers	9p to 189p
Memies, J.	5p to 312p	Walker & Homer	1p to 141p

Falls

Bibby, J.	7p to 197p	Norfolk C Group	3p to 38p
Durban Road	17p to 366p	Oil Exploration	6p to 224p
GKN	13p to 265p	Ropner	4p to 37p
Gt Portland	8p to 302p	Royal	8p to 365p
Hickson Welch	15p to 495p	Sec Gt Northern	5p to 63p
Johnson Matt	39p to 406p	Stock Conv	6p to 238p
Lydenburg Plat	5p to 59p	Tace	2p to 24p
Manch Garages	2½p to 24p	Wigfall	12p to 212p
Myson Group	4p to 61p	York Trailer	4p to 59p

Equities fell again.
Gilt-edged securities regained their poise.
Dollar premium: 32.65 per cent (effective rate 36.26 per cent).
Sterling gained 30pts to $1.9480. The effective exchange rate index was at 65.7.

Gold gained $0.25 an ounce to $181.375.

SDR $ was 1.22439 on Wednesday, while SDR £ was 0.629636.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1389.9 (previous 1389.3).

Reports pages 22 & 24

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	30.00	28.00
Belgium Fr	64.25	61.25
Canada $	2.22	2.16
Denmark Kr	11.25	10.85
Finland Mkk	8.50	8.15
France Fr	9.60	9.25
Germany Dm	4.14	3.92
Greece Dr	73.50	69.50
Hongkong $	9.25	8.80
Italy Lr	1,715.00	1,635.00
Japan Yn	485.00	460.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Norway Kr	10.65	10.28
Portugal Esc	78.50	74.50
S Africa Rd	1.91	1.78
Spain Pes	163.25	155.75
Sweden Kr	9.25	8.90
Switzerland Fr	3.72	3.50
US $	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	38.75	36.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Moving?

GMC
offers a helping hand
with information on property and land availability, with help in claiming government grants and other assistance, with advice on various regulations, planning matters, sources of funds and many other problems.
Have a talk with: The Industrial Development Group, Greater Manchester Council
County Hall, Manchester M60 3HP
Telephone 061-247 3371

Dewhurst buys 20 deep freeze outlets

By Our Commercial Staff

Dewhurst, one of the country's largest butchery multiples, with 1,500 outlets, yesterday announced the acquisition of Freezer Fare, a company operating 20 Freezer Fare centres in the Home Counties.

The deal, completed for an undisclosed sum, is part of a planned diversification by Dewhurst into frozen food retailing.

Its acquisition will take the total number of centres operated by Dewhurst to 77. There are, in addition four more outlets in the process of being fitted out, ready for opening in the next few months.

Commenting on the purchase, Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of Dewhurst, said that while his original target of 150 stores by the end of 1978 now looked unlikely, he could still foresee a chain of 400 freezer centres as the eventual target within the next ten years.

The centres will in future be operated under the "Dewfreeze" name. According to Mr Cullimore this will allow the division to develop under its own management team independently from the butchery chain.

"The last few months have not been easy for the freezer business", he said. "The summer weather has had an effect on sales of ice cream, drinks and light convenience freezer food packs, and was followed by an abundance of home grown vegetables. Recently the fierce supermarket war has eroded margins for grocery items.

"The future must lie in strength, as the small operator will find it difficult to buy competitively and keep down prices to the consumer."

Recent surveys into freezer sales suggest that the upsurge experienced during the last few years will continue. Latest estimates are that by the end of this year about 46 per cent of households could own a deep freeze or combination fridge-freezer.

Freezer-owning households tend to buy more meat than the average. The research figures show that between 1974 and 1976 households with freezers increased their total consumption of meat by approximately 14 per cent whereas those with a refrigerator but no freezer consumed 1 per cent less meat over the same period.

Whisky distillers seek tax equality

By Patricia Tisdall

A case for the Treasury to tax spirits at the same rate as beer and other alcoholic drinks was presented by the Scotch Whisky Association yesterday.

The industry maintains that the cumulative effects of three excise duty increases in 21 months have contributed to a slump in United Kingdom sales of whisky in 1977. This in turn has for the first time more than cancelled out government gains from higher tax.

Mr Adam Bergius, chairman of the information and development committee of the Association, and chairman of the Teacher's distillery, said yesterday that fiscal revenue from whisky during 1977-78 was likely to be over £28m less than in the previous year, when the rate of duty was 10 per cent lower.

Releases of whisky from bond for sale in the home market in the first 11 months of last year amounted to 13.4 million proof gallons. This was 17 per cent less than the figure for the same period of 1976.

The size of the collective downturn in sales has surprised the industry. Each distillery was individually aware of loss of trade in the home market, but this had been attributed to stockpiling by distributors in anticipation of tax increases. It is the first year-on-year drop in sales registered by the association since at least 1969, and probably the biggest ever experienced.

Mr Bergius at the whisky association's London headquarters yesterday.

The effects have also been disguised by gains in export sales, which account for over 80 per cent of the total and rose by about 2 per cent by volume during last year.

Mr Healey is understood to have expected to raise £15m more in revenue from whisky during the current financial year as a result of the 10 per cent rise in excise duty imposed since January.

But the slump in sales, according to the association, will result instead in the Treasury receiving only £292m compared with £320m for 1976-77. On top of this there is the loss from potential VAT income.

Whisky producers, who would like to see all types of drink taxed at the same rate depending on the amount of alcohol, complain that the present structure discriminates against whisky and other spirits. Whereas a half pint of beer carries a tax rate of 3.73p, a 1oz glass of whisky carries 11.52p worth of tax. But each drink contains about the same amount of alcohol.

Distillers say that with an equitable duty structure at home, "the British Government would be in a much stronger position to demand the end of discrimination against Scotch whisky which exists in some EEC countries".

Last year both France and Denmark increased the protection given to their domestic alcoholic drinks producers.

As a result of discriminatory taxation in Europe, sales to Italy, once Britain's third largest export market, are 15 per cent below their 1974 level. Exports to Denmark are scarcely higher than they were in 1972.

North Sea oil output at fresh peak despite gales during January

By Roger Vielvoye

Oil output from the British sector of the North Sea reached a new peak of 884,823 barrels a day in January, according to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Energy. Domestic production represented over half the country's oil requirements.

It exceeded the 851,102 barrels-a-day average in the previous month and was achieved during a period when gales in the northern North Sea made operating conditions extremely difficult particularly for fields loading oil directly into tankers.

Production is expected to build up slowly throughout the rest of the winter and spring, and the million-barrel-a-day average should be reached around midsummer. There will be no substantial increase until the Ninian pipeline to Shetland comes into service in the autumn and oil from the Ninian and Heather fields comes ashore.

British Petroleum said yesterday it had completed the first development well on the Buchan field. Tests produced 7,100 barrels a day.

BP, developing the field on behalf of a number of small companies, has received tenders for the floating production platform. So far, however, it has not received Department of Energy approval for its development plans.

Ranger Oil, the operator for a group of companies that has found oil on block 23/27, close to the Norwegian median line, east of the Montrose field, said yesterday it was about to drill another well on the block.

BP confirmed yesterday it would close its 24 million-ton-a-year capacity refinery in Rotterdam during April and May because of the depressed state of the European oil market. The company claims it will be cheaper to replace Rotterdam output with products bought on the open market.

Shipbuilding intervention fund to get £75m more

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Ministers are preparing to introduce a further shipbuilding intervention fund to enable British Shipbuilders to compete with non-European shipyards for orders.

The fund is expected to amount to about £75m for the new financial year compared to the £65m which was made available last year.

It is used to provide a direct subsidy to yards which fall under the control of British Shipbuilders in order to narrow the gap between United Kingdom prices and those of overseas competitors.

Up to £28m from the present fund was allocated in order to secure the controversial £115m shipbuilding deal with Poland, and most of the allocation for the current year has been taken up.

The fund was influential in securing orders worth £400m last year, and top executives of British Shipbuilders have been pressing for the support to continue.

It was introduced last year and gained grudging approval from the European Commission. The Commission is itself attempting to secure national aid schemes for shipbuilding related to cutbacks in capacity and consequential redundancies in the industry, which Britain is contesting.

Discussions with the Commission have still to be completed against the background of continuing uncertainty over the final shape of the restructuring proposals advanced by Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC Industry Commissioner. An ad hoc working group of government officials from member states is considering the recommendations.

Sources in Brussels believe that the British subsidy plan will be approved, particularly since a number of other shipbuilding states in the EEC are now framing their own schemes to aid shipyards.

Further use of development aid to the Third World is expected to be deployed by the British Government in the course of this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taxation: Meade's conflict with commonsense

From Mr B. J. Davies

Sir, May I express certain doubts regarding the wisdom or practicability of the recent Meade committee proposal for the abolition of income tax? The idea is apparently that income tax together with Value Added Tax and Capital Gains Tax should be replaced by an entirely novel graduated expenditure tax which would be levied only on the amount we spend on consumer goods and services, over and beyond a basic threshold. The rest of our income would escape tax, at least for so long as it remained saved or invested.

In the first place this would seem to require an expenditure tax of quite unacceptable severity to make good the fall on revenue due to tax-exempt savings. Next, the alleged inducement to save is a fraud and a delusion, for the proposed "relief" on savings and investment is nothing more than a postponement of liability.

The moment we disinvest and spend the proceeds on our own enjoyment, this erstwhile tax-free saving becomes subject to tax. If this impost deters us from such profligacy and we keep all our savings intact unto death, meanwhile feeling rather like the lone castaway with a trunk containing a million dollars, those savings will be tax-free no longer. Indeed the Chancellor is recommended to be particularly severe with our estate since inherited wealth is something to be discouraged. For that matter he may not wait that long before demanding an interim contribution in the form of a wealth tax, should our savings have built up beyond a certain level. Is this nothing more than a confidence trick or is it possible that the authors of the proposal have deceived themselves?

Even more serious, the scheme implies an underlying theory which appears to fly into the face of commonsense. It is obviously desirable within limits for a community to invest and expand its productive capacity, but only if there is provision and encouragement for a corresponding increase in consumer spending, so that supply and demand remain in healthy balance.

In contrast, the proposed change with its emphasis on saving and its discouragement of consumer spending would quickly lead to under-consumption, reduced production, less investment, worsened unemployment and senseless impoverishment. In this logical sequence we see both the cause and the consequences of the trade cycle as described by Keynes and others before him, and that a respected group of economists should now wish it on us is quite astonishing.

Not for the first time I am left wondering whether the dreaming spires are somehow conducive to nightmares and economic hallucinations, but then is "the other place" any better? Certainly, it all leaves me very frightened, not from fear that this particular proposal would ever be adopted but because it reflects the quality of much academic thinking. No wonder the future of all mankind seems to be in the balance.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. DAVIES,
16 Hill Road,
Swanage,
Dorset, BH9 1RH.
February 14.

From Mr David G. Lindsay

Sir, The three objections put forward by Meade to the Unrestricted Quotient System for taxing the income of husband and wife (under which the tax payable is twice the amount which would be payable on half the joint income) do not hold water.

First, Meade complains that the system would give a personal allowance to each partner to a marriage. Why not? Each partner is a person, surely?

Then we are told that the system makes no allowance for the fact that, by sharing household expenses, a married couple can "probably" live more cheaply than can two single adults. What has that to do with it?

Sharing of house and other expenses is only one of many ways of living less expensively. It is not the purpose of a tax system to penalize those who make more economic use of resources.

Finally, it is said that the system can "seriously blunt the incentive for married women to seek paid work". But why should a tax system provide any more (or less) incentive for a wife to take on paid work than it does for a husband to change to more remunerative work, or vice versa?

Surely it should be freely left to the parties to decide the extent to which each will take on paid work and/or the job of running the home and caring for the children.

It is no business of the state to attempt to influence who does what in this respect; its tax system should be wholly neutral, merely levying the same total tax on the same total family income, no matter who contributes what to it.

The simple fact is, although I saw no mention of it in Meade, that France and Germany both enjoy the unrestricted quotient system, and I am unaware of any complaints about its operation in those countries.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSAY,
8 Swanston Field,
Whitchurch-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.
February 16.

Customer rules—OK?

From the Chairman of The Marketing Society

Sir, The most perceptive aspect of the planned regeneration of Leyland is the switch from he manufacturing based philosophy of Ryder to the marketing approach of their new management. Improved products, competitive prices and the single-minded rebuilding of brand reputations will do far more to stop potential customers walking past Leyland showrooms than basing growth upon higher production targets under a new corporate umbrella.

An improved market share will safeguard jobs and benefit Leyland employees in the long-term far more than the protective activities of even the most powerful of trade unions. And reception of the new emphasis by their representatives suggests that the correlation between market share and employment prospects has gained acceptance. Meanwhile, the CBI, under Sir John Methven, is reconstituting its Marketing Committee.

Both sides of industry should benefit from the recognition that the customer rules—OK?

Yours faithfully,
DENZIL HUGHES,
Chairman,
The Marketing Society,
Spa House,
11-17 Worple Road,
London, SW19 4JS.

Decrease in complaints about hotels

From Mrs Margaret Hook, the President of the Association of British Travel Agents

Sir, The press statement issued by the Office of Fair Trading in connexion with their report on package holidays (February 15) gives an unbalanced picture.

The statement is based on figures supplied by the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA).

The figures show that there was a fall of 42 per cent in the total number of complaints made to ABTA between April and October last year compared with the same months in 1975.

During the same period complaints about hotel arrangements and facilities have more than halved and a rising trend of complaints specifically about accommodation was reversed last year to show an 18 per cent decrease compared with 1976.

There is therefore no justification for assuming that complaints about hotels in general or accommodation in particular are increasing. The facts prove otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET HOOK,
President,
Association of British Travel Agents,
55-57 Newman Street,
London, W1P 4AH.
February 15.

Nuclear operators' liability

From Mr F. W. Longworth

Sir, Mr Derbyshire (letters, February 9) suggested that the most worrying aspect of nuclear power is the legal limit on the liability of operators for damages. He has it the wrong way round. Under the provisions of the 1965 Nuclear Installations Act (not the 1959 Act he cites, which has been long repealed) there is no upper limit on the cover provided for the possibility of damage caused by a nuclear installation.

Mr Derbyshire may have been confused by the fact that above the £5m level, for which the operator must have insurance or similar cover, the liability is taken over from the commercial market by the Government. This is, of course, in itself an exceptional arrangement, but there are good insurance reasons for it and it matches the exceptional arrangement that the liability for damages in such a case is an absolute one, in no way dependent on proof of negligence or blame.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. LONGWORTH,
12 Kilgraston Gardens,
Liverpool, L17 6BG.

BOC

BOC International Ltd

Group profit, unaudited, for the three months to 31 December 1977 was:—

	Three months to 31.12.77 £ million	Three months to 31.12.76 £ million	Year to 30.9.77 £ million
Group Sales	155.5	159.2	670.6
Operating costs	135.3	134.3	556.1
	20.2	24.9	114.5
Depreciation	10.3	8.6	35.7
	9.9	16.3	78.8
Group share of associated companies' profits, less losses	4.8	5.3	23.0
Group trading profit	14.7	21.6	101.8
Europe	1.6	7.5	39.5
Africa	3.7	3.5	16.7
Americas	4.0	4.7	19.9
Asia	0.9	1.2	4.9
Pacific	4.5	4.7	20.8
	14.7	21.6	101.8
Interest	3.9	5.0	19.6
Group profit before tax	10.8	16.6	82.2
Tax	6.1	8.3	35.1
	4.7	8.3	47.1
Minorities	1.6	1.7	7.7
Available for disposal	3.1	6.6	39.4
Earnings per share	0.95p	2.55p	14.49p

1) Profits in Europe were seriously affected by a four week strike in the UK Gases Division. The cost of the strike in the quarter is estimated at £3 million.

The European results were also affected by a significant decline in the profits of the Chemicals, Metals and Medishield businesses.

2) Trading profit for the three months to 31 December 1977 has been reduced by extra depreciation of £1.3 million provided in anticipation of further asset revaluations to be carried out by the end of the current financial year.

3) Sterling strengthened against other major currencies during the three months to 31 December 1977. Group profit for the quarter would have been higher by £0.9 million if exchange rates ruling at 30 September 1977 had still applied.

4) The results for the quarter do not take into account the 1.8 million shares in Airco Inc. acquired as a result of the tender offer made on 3 January 1978.

5) Deferred taxation has been calculated in accordance with the proposed accounting standard ED19. On this basis the tax charged for the three months to 31 December 1976 would have been £7.0 million.

Further copies of this report may be obtained from the Secretary, BOC International Ltd., Hammersmith House, London, W6 9DX. Tel. 01-748 2020.

Pay restraint 'narrowing fringe benefit differences'

By Rodney Cowton

In the last five years considerable reductions have been made in differences between staff and manual workers over fringe benefits. During the same period four weeks has become established as the norm for annual holidays.

These points are revealed in a survey of company practice on employee benefits*, published yesterday by the British Institute of Management. The survey is based on a postal questionnaire sent to 400 companies. Employee benefits are defined as "items over and above basic remuneration which increase the wellbeing or wealth of employees at some cost to the employer".

Not surprisingly it found that over the last two years the most important single influence on the development of benefits policy has been the Government incomes policy.

"Now that incomes policy is restricted to observance of the 12-month rule and a general requirement not to increase overall wage and salary bills by more than 10 per cent, reports of current claims indicate that benefits figure just as prominently at the bargaining table as pay, both at shop floor and non-manual levels."

The survey found that since 1973, when the BIM last surveyed this field, 55 per cent of companies have improved pension provisions, 28 per cent holiday entitlements.

The report says: "It is clear that there has been a considerable reduction in differentials between staff and manual employees as part of many companies' policy to reduce status divisions in employment conditions, but this process is by no means complete or accepted as inevitable."

It goes on: "45 per cent of companies plan to change benefits policy when national incomes policy allows. In addition, 51 per cent of the companies that had already made changes between 1973 and 1977 plan further change."

**Employee Benefits by Helen Murlis.* The British Institute of Management (£10 to BIM members, £20 to others).

New Hawk jet ends foreign sales mission

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Aerospace is hoping for further orders for the new Hawk jet ground attack/trainer following a successful tour of the Middle East lasting 30 days by the demonstration aircraft.

In addition to 175 being delivered to the Royal Air Force, British Aerospace has sold 50 Hawks worth £128m to Finland, and is about to conclude contracts with a country in East Africa and another in the Far East.

The demonstrator aircraft, which has the civil registration G-HAWK, returned to its parent airfield at Dunsfold, Surrey, after visiting eight countries—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Muscat and Oman, Kuwait and Jordan. Many of these have aging trainer aircraft in their military inventories, which they will have to consider replacing soon.

During the tour, G-HAWK covered 20,000 miles, made 78 flights, was in the air for 67½ hours.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	NIESR (Nov)	Year 1978/Year 1977 LBS (Dec)	H (Feb)	DS (Feb)	P & D (Feb)	1st half 1978/1st half 1977 Treasury	NIESR (Nov)
		(% change between years unless otherwise stated)				(% change between years unless otherwise stated)	
Consumer spending	4.9	3.7	5.2	4.6	5.3	3.5	5.0
Private investment inc. housebuilding	7.6	11.3	7.8	9.9	3.3	8.0	6.7
Public investment inc. housebuilding	0.4	−4.0	4.9	1.2	0.4	−3.0	−2.1
Public authorities consumption	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.0
Exports	5.5	4.3	5.8	5.3	3.9	7.5	7.8
Imports	7.8	6.5	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.0	5.5
Stockbuilding (£m) year 1978	116	208	370	327	250	300	42
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.5
Inflation forecast	8.4	1.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	6.5*	9.0
Balance of payments current account deficit (−) Year 1978 (£m)	2100	1370	1000	1999	1100	−**	2414
PSBR (£m—fiscal 1978-79)	8800	8720	8000	6050	7500	7000†	—
Money supply ("M3"—fiscal 1978-79)	13	14.3	13.7	10-12	13.0	9-13††	—

NIESR National Institute of Economic and Social Research.
LBS London Business School.
H Henley Centre.
DS DataSTREAM
P&D Phillips & Drew
* Fourth quarter 1977 to fourth quarter 1978 from "Economic Prospects to End 1978".
** Treasury forecasts £750m surplus in first half 1978 and £750m in second half 1978.
† Fiscal 1978-79.
†† Percentage growth between mid-April 1977 and mid-April 1978; target range.

All forecasts are in constant prices seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the first half 1978/first half 1977 section are forecasts for the first half of 1978 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is at 1970 prices.
The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. Substantial changes to both official and private forecasts are likely when National Income Accounts are re-based later, this year, from present 1970-base to a 1975-base.
The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice-yearly, NIESR four times a year; LBS three times a year; H, HG and P&D revise their forecasts every month.

Economic forecasters still optimistic

By Melvyn Westlake

A substantial current account surplus is still foreseen by the private economic forecasters in spite of growing fears that the surplus could evaporate faster than had previously been thought. (Two of the major private forecasting units—the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the London Business School—are publishing new projections next week).

Economic growth this year is placed between 2½ and 3½ per cent by the three forecasts published this month (Henley, Datastream and Phillips and Drew). There is broad agreement that price inflation will, on average, stay in single figures

The growth in the volume of exports has in some cases been revised downwards but so, more curiously, have imports.

Consumer spending is uniformly seen as providing the principal element of increased demand within the economy, but there is considerable difference of opinion about the contribution of private fixed investment. Predictions are ranging from a real growth of 3.3 per cent to one of 11.3 per cent.

Gillett Brothers Discount Company Limited

Preliminary Results

The directors of Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd. announce the results (subject to audit) for the year ended 31st January, 1978.

		1978 £		1977 £
Group profit for the year after tax and transfer to contingencies		1,013,655		469,245
Dividends paid and proposed		375,235		272,113
		638,420		197,132
Balance brought forward		440,505		493,373
		1,078,925		690,505
Transfer to general reserve	250,000		250,000	
Additional reduction in goodwill ..	346,469		—	
		596,469		250,000
Balance carried forward		£482,456		£440,505

The directors propose a final dividend of 8.58% (13% gross) on the ordinary share capital, which was increased during the year by a 1 for 3 rights issue. An interim dividend of 6.6% (10% gross) was paid last August on the ordinary share capital excluding the rights issue. Dividends paid in the previous year were 13% (20% gross).

The following are the main items shown by the balance sheet.

Total capital and published reserves	4,893,235	3,578,703
Bills discounted	191,448,969	140,045,948
Sterling and dollar certificates of deposit and currency instruments	18,708,682	8,078,047
Listed investments	29,689,126	21,397,317
Goodwill less amount written off	600,000	1,110,878
Contingent liability on commercial bills rediscounted	42,096,000	32,868,000

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Depression in the market

dex is now a full 100 points below f last September, but some brave still be heard pointing out that etween May and late October 1976 oints. On this view the market afford to go down by 20 or more iout disrupting the argument that lly enough based to challenge the igh.

dly few institutions are selling any scale, but their liquidity is n it was and they are certainly g. The mood, indeed remains pressed. Bad figures from BOC al and GKN's setback in Germany immediate factors yesterday, but oncern has arisen from the unequence of economic news. On ll fronts—output, the balance of the money supply—the markets l of doubt now as they were of five months ago.

e technical rally which is now, overdue may have to wait until itive company results are out of er the next few days, and beyond hard to see how the markets can much enthusiasm until there is reassurance about the economic als.

on Viyella

rom FA

Viyella can face the current year iderably more enthusiasm than ossible for some time. Profits last up 35 per cent at £16.1m before gains but the improvement was r base, given that the group made £12m in 1973. Nor was the year sticky patches. Profits had been nt higher after six months but llapsed in July leading to a very quarter which was late to show ry.

sons for optimism now rest on le benefits flowing from the egotiated multi-fibre agreement ected increase in consumer spendled figures of imports to be der the new MFA have still not iced but it seems that there can rowth in more than 20 sensitive epresenting 75 per cent of United nports.

cts will take time to work through demand does improve the British ould gain. Carrington, which is on the home market for the great f sales, should thus benefit more

l Regan, chairman of Carrington

her big textile companies. Howeat improvement can be expected nd does pick up,

the second half, though, before y real improvement, but any rise should have a dramatic effect . Carrington has slimmed down y over the past three years. year were reduced by £2.18m of ion costs, which should not be while a capital expenditure pro-12½m last year—has sharply efficiency. The profits improve-a mere 9 per cent sales gain. ould have been a small cash outyear had it not been for last n placing but this problem is lf as the textile cycle begins to ards. The shares have outperformed the market for a year now, but a yield of 8 per cent at 40p on a dividend covered nearly four times after a 14 per cent tax charge is still attractive.

Cadbury Schweppes

An expensive bid

Cadbury Schweppes is paying a high price for its United States acquisition, Peter Paul. The exit p/e ratio is around 18 on last year's net profits of £1.7m and the purchase price of almost £30m compares with a net asset value at December, 1976 of only £11.4m. But PP has two key attractions that would have been difficult to find elsewhere: a coast-to-coast manufacturing and distribution capability and several brand leaders in the "candy" market.

In current trading terms some of the premium is discounted by good prospects after several lean years with hopes of a pickup in consumer spending, more aggressive marketing and benefits from the softer cocoa price.

But the fact that Cadbury is willing to pay so generously indicates its determination to build up its United States base. Its overseas record has not been good and a strong performance by Schweppes in the United States has recently been more than offset by disappointments in Canada.

Financially Cadbury is currently being helped by the cocoa price but the acquisition will probably push borrowings up to more than 50 per cent of shareholders' funds. This is significant for a group that experienced a steep rise in gearing to 52 per cent in 1974 and then spent two years getting it back down again with the aid of a rights issue and some debt rescheduling. That puts some pressure on Cadbury's management to make sure that PP delivers the goods fairly quickly.

The move does look sound enough strategically, however, as a substantial step away from the increasingly competitive home market where Cadbury's position is beginning to look less secure. But the question for the shares, at 52½p yielding prospectively 8.7 per cent and selling at around 7½ times earnings, is how successfully the American challenge can now be taken up.

Johnson Matthey

A deteriorating trend

With earnings down at the nine month stage, Johnson Matthey will undoubtedly seriously undershoot last year's profits of £21m. The market reacted accordingly, savaging the shares with a 39p drop to 406p yesterday. Pre-tax profits of £13.4m for the nine months represented a drop of just under 5 per cent on the same period last year, but, more seriously, a decline of 32 per cent on the third quarter performance which produced £3.34m against £4.89m. This continued the quarterly downward trend—first quarter profits were up 17 per cent, but second quarter figures were only 1½ per cent to the good.

JM has been hit by the familiar litany of appreciating sterling, which has cost it perhaps £1m this year at December exchange rates, and the lack of capital investment. It reckons that the decline in nine month profits can be attributed solely to the chemical and refining operations. In oil refining, the lack of new refineries being built has cut the original catalytic equipment market, while under capacity utilization of existing refineries and the fact that catalysts are increasingly efficient has cut the replacement market. Vehicle catalysts are down as well.

Pre-tax margins have been under pressure all year, but were very heavily hit in the third quarter, falling to 2.6 per cent.

With the final quarter, traditionally the best period, looking flat, pre-tax profits are unlikely to come out much better than £19m, which puts the shares on a prospective p/e ratio of about 7.4 with a yield of 5 per cent. While JM cannot insulate itself from world economic activity, the third quarter has dented its return-to-growth image.

Economic notebook

Subsisting on subsidies

Almost without noticing, the major industrialized nations are being drawn into a destructive subsidies race. Subsidies to prop up ailing industries and arrest lengthening dole queues are multiplying almost everywhere at an alarming rate.

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, made a fresh contribution to this subsidies race on Monday when he moved the second reading of the Employment Subsidies Bill. This Bill gives the Government power to continue with existing schemes to support employment, like the Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES), as well as giving statutory backing to the Small Firms Employment Subsidy. But in addition, as Mr Booth said, the powers given to ministers under the Bill "go beyond these schemes".

Indeed, the Bill gives "broader power to permit the setting up of schemes for making payment to employers which will enable them to retain persons in their employment who would, or might otherwise, become unemployed, to take on new employees, and generally to maintain or enlarge their labour force."

Just in case MPs had not fully appreciated what was being submitted for their scrutiny, Mr Booth then noted that: "This is a wide power, and deliberately so. We are looking for flexibility."

In particular, this flexibility will enable a short-time working scheme to be introduced, should the Brussels Commission continue to object to the TES. The reason that the Commission does object to the TES is that it gives an unfair competitive advantage to sections of British industry.

The extent of that advantage might be gauged by the fact that the Treasury has had to find £365.8m under the scheme to save 389,000 jobs, providing £20 per worker per week for a year.

Yet, although the Brussels Commission is right to be anxious about the distortions to trade caused by such subsidies, the singular opposition to the TES seems less sound. There is not a country in the European Community that eschews industrial subsidies of one sort or another.

Belgium has a small firms recruitment subsidy, as well as subsidies to help special groups. It has also temporarily reduced employers' social security payments. In Holland there is a scheme to help hard-core unemployed, besides many other types of subsidy.

The same is true of France, the Irish Republic, Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy and even West Germany. Elsewhere, Sweden is calculated to provide subsidies to industry that amount to the equivalent of no less than 3 per cent of its entire gross domestic product.

Unfortunately, as each country has sought to tackle its own unemployment problems it has paid scant regard to the consequences of its actions on its neighbours and on international trade generally. It is true that such action has usually not been taken specifically for protectionist purposes, but in practice the ultimate effect may be much the same as if it had been.

Subsidies enable inefficient producers to compete in the home market with foreign suppliers even if they do not directly help exports. In that sense a jobs subsidy transfers unemployment to somebody else overseas, or even to somebody else in the same country.

Moreover, it delays the necessary structural adjustment—the redeployment of labour and capital into more profitable fields—and frequently shifts this burden of adjustment disproportionately on to others.

As Mr Emile van Lennep, the Secretary General of the OECD, said in a recent address at Chatham House: "Increasingly . . . pressure for these multifarious kinds of assistance are likely to spread from sector to sector and from country to country. Over time, a purely defensive approach to sectoral problems would render our economies less productive and more inflation-prone, making it that much more difficult to get back to non-inflationary growth."

Mr van Lennep was thinking more of the various subsidies explicitly to support the steel, shipbuilding, textile and other hard-pressed industries, rather than national subsidies to underpin employment more generally. But the distinction does not exist in reality. The cash finds its way to the same types of high-cost producers which would otherwise be driven out of business, or be forced to shed labour.

The hard fact is that when subsidies prevent this happening, it will be at the expense of somebody else other than just the taxpayer. The question then is who subsidizes the subsidizer?

If those who are sinned against are obliged to join in the sinning, it inevitably becomes a race. One country must offset the subsidies of another. If this neutralizes the effect of the first subsidy, then the risks of escalation grow, until trade is simply a battle between national treasuries.

However, this is not the only threat posed to international trade. Not surprisingly, the question of subsidies has proved to be among the knottiest that is being tackled at the 100-nation trade negotiations in Geneva. The main reason that it has so far proved so difficult is that it runs up against the EEC Common Agricultural Policy, with its Byzantine system of subsidies.

But assistance to industry must now loom ever larger in the negotiations and the consequences of failing to get some new agreement to curtail such practices could be serious indeed.

The reason for this is contained in the American Trade Act of 1974 and, in particular, its provisions on countervailing duties. Subsidies are being considered in Geneva side by side with countervailing duties as two sides of the same coin.

The American Trade Act, which provided the authority for the United States to enter into new international negotiations, considerably strengthens the effect of the historically well-established statutes on countervailing duties. It imposes a strict timetable for dealing with complaints from American citizens against subsidized imports from overseas.

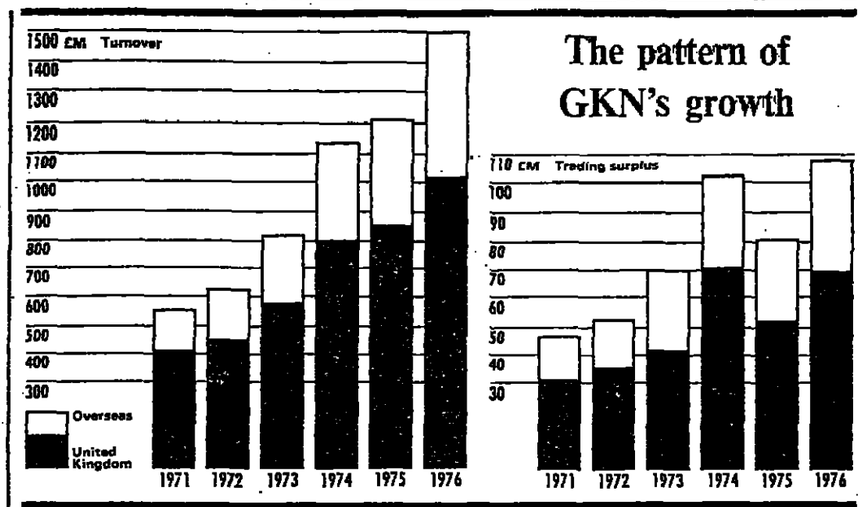
This was done because it was felt that the United States Administration was using procedural delaying tactics to avoid taking action that might upset foreign governments. The Act ensures that preliminary action must be taken within six months of receipt of a petition, with final action being taken within 12 months.

However, so as not to undermine the trade negotiations in Geneva, these provisions come into effective operation only on January 3, 1979—just 10 months away. This puts a timebomb under the trade negotiators. For, almost certainly, the present huge growth of European industrial subsidies will lead to widespread action in the United States for countervailing duties to offset the effect of these subsidies.

The Carter Administration would find it hard to resist demands for prompt action, although the imposition of countervailing duties would most likely lead to retaliation against American exports.

It is a slippery slope that all want to avoid. The only realistic answer is to achieve a higher level of economic growth, so that the costs of structural adjustment are reduced, and the pressures of unemployment become less powerful.

Melvyn Westlake



A setback for the GKN grand design?

After the Sachs disappointment Andrew Goodrick-Clarke looks at the group's future

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds is the largest engineering company in Britain. Worth £401m in the stock market, its capital employed approaches £600m.

A combination of internal and acquisitive expansion during the past decade has pushed up sales and profits by more than 200 per cent. More than a third of sales are made overseas and since GKN has established continental Europe as its most important market outside the United Kingdom it is a company which has successfully shed dependence on post-colonial territories.

By any standard outside the United States, then, it is an important multinational, one of the few British companies who can reasonably claim to be so. The idea of buying control of Sachs, a large West German components group with a dominant position in the automotive clutch business, was to achieve significant expansion of its European interests in one major move.

GKN has always been confident enough to think big; the Sachs deal would have represented total investment of £80m and fitted in well with its existing Uni-Cardan subsidiary in Germany which specializes in automotive transmission components.

Naturally GKN is bitterly disappointed that the German Supreme Court has blocked the Sachs plan, and somewhat bewildered too. It expected a favourable decision, a confidence based on its successful negotiation of the European law labyrinth in 1974 when it was buying Miles Druce, a steel stockholder.

Yet despite its global spread and its willingness to become involved in the most sophisticated international battles in order to achieve its aims, GKN remains a peculiarly British company. Indeed, more than that it is a Black Country firm.

Its executive offices in London's Kingsway compare well with any leading industrial group, but the company's headquarters are still in Smethwick near to where the nut and bolt, steel and foundry industries began.

GKN maintains a powerful presence in all these sectors. They are in fact the basis of the business—Guest (coal and steel), Keen (bolts and nuts) and Nettlefold (screws)—which was constructed in the nineteenth century to form a vertically integrated group.

In fasteners it holds what amounts to a particularly strong position and for years up until the 1950s was prepared to use it, ruthlessly if necessary. It was a no-nonsense philosophy which people in the Black Country respect and understand, and to a greater extent than is perhaps realized that philosophy continues within GKN today. It may go some way towards explaining why GKN was so confident of winning control of Sachs.

For 10 years up to 1974 GKN's chairman was Raymond Brookes (now Lord Brookes), a man who symbolized this no-nonsense approach and who created the international engineering group of today.

Lord Brookes took over when GKN was no more than a medium-sized West Midlands engineering group with steel making interests. True, it had its significant position in the fasteners business, but apart from that it was nothing out of the ordinary.

He believed in a grand strategy. It was to increase GKN's involvement in automotive product manufacture; to gain a substantial foothold in the overseas components businesses; to become heavily involved in steel distribution and, despite steel nationalization, to maintain an important presence in steel manufacture.

He devised a decentralized management structure under which the group was split up into large sub-groups. Brookes achieved what he set out to do. In the automotive sector acquisitions such as Birfield in 1966 (which brought in an initial 40 per cent stake in Uni-Cardan, the German components producer), and Vandervell, created a major group with an obvious lead in transmission technology, an area where GKN is now reaping international rewards with its front wheel drive transmission expertise.

In 1968 Lord Brookes launched GKN's major expansion into steel stockholding with a series of acquisitions which culminated in the purchase of Miles Druce—the first British steel takeover bid which had to be vetted by the European authorities—and gave GKN a 20 per cent share of the steel stockholding market.

To overcome the reality of steel nationalization in Britain, Lord Brookes linked GKN with Broken Hill Proprietary in the Australian John Lysagt venture, a three-part project which was intended to begin with steel reduction and processing plants and ultimately lead steelmaking in the 1980s, a third and most ambitious phase which has now been shelved in the face of huge cost increases and the world steel recession.

In addition, GKN was able to re-acquire for £20m in 1973 its nationalized Brymbo steelworks in North Wales, a plant which had been developed to produce specialized carbon and alloy steels which are largely used by GKN's own forging companies.

Thus, at the end of Lord Brookes' years GKN had become a fully integrated group producing steel, converting it, and either distributing it or using it to manufacture its own automotive components, fasteners and engineering and building products.

So as Lord Brookes stepped down from the chairmanship in favour of Barrie Heath, an old friend who had made his name within Pilkington's Triplex glass business, the question was whether the business which had been so carefully constructed during the previous decade would match everyone's expectations.

Results due early next month are widely expected to be poor. With the world steelmaking industry experiencing its worst recession in memory, GKN is too heavily involved to escape damage.

So despite the Sachs setback and the lack of performance from British Leyland, which is of course a major customer, it will be the automotive sector which GKN will look to tide it over what is undoubtedly going to be a rough patch. The approach is changing though.

Increasingly, component makers like GKN are becoming closely involved with motor manufacturers at an early stage in the development of new vehicles. This is certainly the basis on which GKN hopes to gain a major foothold in the United States market, where it is already colleborating with one large manufacturer on front wheel drive manufacture and may make a substantial plant investment on its own account in due course.

With more motor manufacturers aiming to produce smaller cars with front wheel drive GKN finds itself in an extremely favourable position internationally and since it is a business of requiring enormous technological expertise and financial muscle, competition is gradually being left by the wayside.

In a sense GKN is repeating its experience in the fastener business twenty years ago. Once again the monopolistic position has been hard earned and the result of sensible rationalization within an industry.

	GKN TURNOVER £m						TRADING SURPLUS £m					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Companies situated in:												
United Kingdom	413	455	579	804	854	1,018	31.1	35.4	41.9	70.8	52.7	69.8
Overseas												
Europe	81	93	138	229	241	346	7.4	10.4	17.0	19.3	17.9	30.3
Asia	31	32	36	43	53	65	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.6	4.2	4.7
Australia	20	21	35	14	16	18	1.0	0.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Africa	14	14	20	26	29	29	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.9	3.8	1.4
America	6	8	11	22	21	25	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.4
Group total:	565	623	819	1,138	1,214	1,501	47.3	53.3	69.6	102.4	80.9	107.9

Business Diary: His Dukeship • On your marks

orld motor cycle eoff Duke reentered it this week in a as a budding ship-

group of anonymous sociates on the Isle re put up £6m to w roll-on ferry seren Heysham and allenging the old-Isle of Man Steam npany whose six ate between the iverpool.

outhful-looking 54, l on the island after world championmes in the 1950s e run his own hotel parts business for been a director of of ship agents and

es a top sportsman ous business, as few n to do? "Well", "I always liked a nd you could say on a 140-year-old

Geoff Duke, from s to ferry boats.

virtual monopoly is certainly that. I also like to win."

He is joint managing director of the new Manx Line, whose thrice daily service with the former Aznar Line Monte Castillo, renamed Manx Viking, will start appropriately enough in June, just before the TT races in which Duke on his Nortons and Gileras raced to world fame.

■ David Snoxall, whose appointment as chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade Marks, was announced yesterday, has first-hand experience of the danger that lies ahead for many British household names as the EEC moves towards a European Community Trade Mark.

The danger is that the owners of many common law trade marks in Britain and the Irish Republic could find that rivals are registering the same marks or something similar with the EEC, without the original holders either being informed or having the right to object at the time of application.

Snoxall, until now the Law Society's representative on the committee, would know all about this. He is head of Unilever's legal services, and one of the trade marks at risk is none other than Comfort, a Unilever fabric conditioner.

The problem is, he told Business editor Ross Davies yesterday, is that the British and the Irish alone in the EEC have not only a registered trade mark but also another trade mark which has common law protection, but which cannot be registered because—like Comfort—it uses words or place names in everyday use.

Snoxall said yesterday that the EEC proposals would protect registered names only. There is no room under British law to extend the national register to take in common law trade marks.

Indeed, only in 1974 the Department of Trade's Mathys Committee recommended in the face of business opposition against the enlargement of the register.

■ Robert McNamara, the President of the World Bank, has distributed an "administrative circular" that has deeply annoyed the bank's staff, but which has undoubtedly pleased the bank's critics in Congress.

It is often suggested that the employees of the World Bank are not only overpaid, because their incomes are tax free (although they get less than the EEC's bureaucrats), but because they also have valuable fringe benefits.

McNamara has now decreed that "all staff travel, including that of consultants, will be economy class regardless of rank and destination".

He himself has long flown economy class, so his staff can hardly complain publicly about his latest edict, although the IMF still flies first-class. Some bank employees claim that McNamara always gets three seats in economy class all for himself and thus suffers no hardship, although the claim is denied by the World Bank's chief information officer.

McNamara points out that first class travel is about 60 per cent more expensive than economy class and that the cost is borne by the developing countries the bank serves.

World Bank's Robert McNamara: resentment at joining McNamara's banned.

He will still allow first class travel for those flying for more than nine hours in one go who have made at least three such trips in any single year, or who have been away on business trips for more than 90 days in any single year.

■ Is Sir John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, about to bring off a coup and get Sir Arnold Weinstock's GEC to join the confederation?

Sir Arnold, one of the great non-joiners of our time, has always stood aloof in the past, spurning overtures from CBI officials and his fellow industrialists to join the businessman's "TUC".

But there are signs that his animus against the confederation has lessened since Sir John took over. Although the CBI is keeping a close secret the names of those sitting on its special working party fighting the Government's pay pledge clauses, it now emerges that one man who is devoting a lot of his energies to this project is non other than David Lewis, vice-chairman of GEC.

So will they or won't they join such big names as Sainsbury and Marks and Spencer, which recently put their names on the membership roll? Lewis was tantalizingly vague yesterday, saying that it would be premature to jump to conclusions.

"Our relations with the CBI are good", he said. "We approve of the way it is being run at the present time. Beyond that I shrug my shoulders. I can't say anything more at this moment."

Embedded like lumps in porridge in George Seddon and Jackie Burrow's The Wholefood Book *(Mitchell Beazley, £8.95) are some items that are going to choke food processors. Their book, which comes out on Monday and is a sumptuous guide to the choice and the preparation of food, is not the usual diatribe about vegetarianism. It does, however, argue that to label fish fingers as "fish" is an affront to the finny tribe, since in any 10 fingers, 150 of 220 grams weight is water and 20 fat. (As one brought up in the belief that man himself is mostly water, I find this an odd criticism, though). Spinach is over-regarded the authors say, because a misplaced decimal point in a nineteenth-century analysis gave an iron content 10 times too high. However, baked beans on toast is recommended as a "perfectly balanced protein meal".*

Notice of Issue Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

MID-SUSSEX WATER COMPANY

(incorporated in 1898 by Act of Parliament)

Authorized Share and Loan Capital £19,000,000

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £1,500,000

7 per cent REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE STOCK, 1983

(which will mature for redemption at par on 28th February, 1983)

Minimum Price of Issue £100 per £100 Stock

yielding at that price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £10.606 per cent., or to redemption (assuming continuance of that rate) £10.606 per cent.

LAST DAY FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1978

(not later than 11 a.m. at Close Registrars Limited, Fourth Floor, Finlay House, 82/84 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BY)

together with a deposit of 10 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before 31st March, 1978.

AN AUTHORIZED INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES IN THE NARROWER RANGE

A Form of Tender is embodied in the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone tenders will be considered and copies may be obtained from the offices of the Company, 1 Church Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex; also from the Registrars, Close Registrars Limited

and from

DENNIS MURPHY, CAMPBELL & COMPANY

Finsbury House, 22 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7AS.

CHALLENGE CORPORATION LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The unaudited results of the Group for the six months ended 31st December, 1977, and the comparable figures for the same period of the previous year, are as follows:

		Six months ended 31.12.77 NZ$'000		Six months ended 31.12.76 NZ$'000
Group Profit before taxation		3,421		9,038
Estimated taxation on Group Profit	1,522		3,864	
Less adjustment due to revaluation of trading stock	741	781	—	3,864
		2,640		5,174
Less Minority interests in subsidiary companies		7		15
		2,633		5,159
Group share of profits of associate companies (after tax)		544		820
Group Profit after taxation		3,177		5,979
Profits of surplus assets		243		1,121
		£3.420		£7.100

Although Group turnover fell from $NZ367.0m to $NZ359.7m gross earnings increased by 10 per cent. This was not, however, sufficient to cover increased costs, mainly interest charges which rose by $NZ3.7m and staff and other costs which were $NZ5.4m higher in spite of a decline in the numbers employed.

The rural sector suffered from a late and disappointing season in many districts. Additionally, the results of Wrightson NMA, which is by far the largest supplier of seasonal finance to farmers in New Zealand, have been adversely affected by its inability to recover fully the current high costs of its borrowing in order to provide loan finance. The position has been aggravated by the heavy demand for finance brought about by inflation of the farmers' costs and consequent decline in their profits. As a result of legislation enacted in December, 1977, an improved recovery of the costs of borrowing will be permitted in the second half of the year. Wrightson NMA will also benefit from an increase in wool and livestock charges granted by the Commerce Commission which came into effect in January.

The results from the manufacturing and trading subsidiaries showed a sharp decline reflecting the difficult economic conditions and the serious inflation of costs. In the finance sector all companies increased their net earnings.

It is expected in the second half of the year that the rural subsidiaries will pick up part of their profit decline and that the performance of the finance subsidiaries will be sustained. However, with present inflation levels it is impossible to be optimistic about any improvement in the trading and manufacturing operation. Profits for the full year will be substantially down but proportionally the fall should not be as great as in the first half.

Interim Dividend

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent (5 cents per share) payable on 22nd March, 1978, to shareholders registered on 28th February, 1978. This dividend which is at the same rate as last year will be paid from realised capital profits.

Our presence will make your heart grow fonder.

If you are resident overseas, the best way of keeping in touch with events back home is by reading The Times.

However, due to rising costs and to avoid any unnecessary wastage of newsprint, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale—both at home and abroad.

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THE TIMES

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

The lowest level for almost six months

Though well above the worst as late bargains were hunted the *FT* Index dipped below 450.0 for the first time in almost seven months to close 4.7 off at 449.9.

Selling pressure was rather less than on Tuesday but nervousness persisted as BOC came out with figures well below the market's downgraded estimates and dealers continued to view with some trepidation today's figures from ICI.

Those who viewed last week's economic pointers with some alarm felt that their opinion had been vindicated by the Prime Minister's apparent caution and the prospect of an early General Election which this raises. In its present state the market would not welcome an early poll and its attendant uncertainties and there is now a growing opinion that the chartists could well prove to be right in their recent forecasts of the index at 420.0 or even lower.

By contrast, gilts had a firmer day overall. With sentiment better than it has been throughout the week, longs moved ahead slightly throughout the session to close at the top with gains of around an eighth to a quarter of a point. At the shorter end, afteer easing slightly in the mornings, most stocks recovered in after hours to finish an eighth to a quarter up.

Unconfirmed reports that a private shipping group is seeking Government assistance again cast ripples through the shipping sector. P & O Dfd slipped below par value to close 2p off at 99p. There is still stock around and some dealers anticipate the shares remaining depressed until the annual figures are known in May.

Furness, Withy continued to fall losing a further 4p to 273p yesterday and giving a total drop on the week so far of 21p. With bid speculation currently on the wane and the yield around half of the other two main shipping groups, Furness shares can find few buyers. Although the dividend is covered around six times and the directors promise an increase if Government restrictions are lifted, this scheme may be shelved in case the lower share price precipitates the long-expected take-over moves.

Pegler-Hattersley shares have fallen from 176p to 160p since the interim bulletin last December. Valves are still thought to be a tough area and there has been loss of output at the Ormskirk factory. For the full year to March 31 it is feared that profits fell by at least 20 per cent and with nothing to go for the shares could remain under pressure.

European Ferries, which has a 5 per cent stake in Furness, lost 3½p to 103½p while Ocean Transport drifted a penny off to 123p. British & Commonwealth managed to hold steady at 255p while London & Overseas went against the trend to close 2½p higher at 33½p.

A "reasonable" selling order in Hickson & Welch was enough to cut 15p off the shares at 495p and take Fisons down 5p to 350p in sympathy. Elsewhere in the chemicals sector J. Dykes eased a penny to 25p while Laporte closed unchanged at 95p.

After its disappointing quarterly, which produced profits about £2m below expectations, BOC were marked down 2p to 63p even though the disappointment was partially discounted by the previous day's annual report.

But an even bigger drag on sentiment was the German court decision barring GKN from taking a controlling interest in motor components group Sachs. GKN's shares dipped 13p to 265p after touching a low point of 260p.

ICI was again comparatively active, losing another 3p to 339p while Turner & Newall lost 3p to 203p ahead of figures next week which are expected to show a good growth in profits.

Over in stores John Menzies continued to provide an outstanding feature rising another 5p to 312p after its scrip issue and bullish forecast. Over the past two days the counter has risen no less than 22p. After experiencing some early pressure Gus 'A' rallied to close just 2p off at 268p, Boots ended 4p lower to 192p while Grattan continued to be depressed by adverse comment on mail orders losing another 2p to 115p.

Savoy "A" at 71p has been attracting the speculators again this week. Arab interests and Trafalgar House, which cut its stake, are now both thoroughly discounted as potential suitors, but new names are emerging. The latest is Holiday Inns, of America, but some remain convinced that Trust Houses Forte will make a move. Buying has been light but persistent.

In the mining sector the decision by Impala not to seek platinum price increased clipped back related issues from their recent strength. Lydenburg lost 5p to 59p and Rustenburg 4p to 88p while in diamonds De Beers gained 10p to 324p in front of figures.

Ahead of figures next week, and with a court case pending in America, EMI lost 3p to 167p. GEC at 250p and Thorn Electric at 350p also lost ground while Decca, down 5p to 400p, has prompted a "buy" on weakness recommendation from brokers Quilter, Hilton, Goodison.

Disappointment that Comet only extended its offer for Henry Wigfall and did not tempt shareholders with increased terms lopped a further 12p off the Wigfall price now down to 212p as market sentiment supports the view that the offer will not be raised. Comet itself eased 1p to 111p.

A seller of Campari shares, who has been in the market for a couple of days, trimmed 7p from the price at 100p yesterday as the order prompted other nervous selling in a thin market.

The Scotch Whisky Association's plea to the Government not to increase the levels of tax coupled to news that overall sales are down, left the sector weak. Arthur Bell at 204p, Invergordon at 89p, Highland at 138p and Tomatin at 96p all lost a few pence while Distillers at 167p was unchanged.

After Rockware's slump the previous day on news of the high cost of imports the shares were steadier closing just 2p down to 108p. But there was a belated sympathetic drop from Redfearn National which slipped 5p to 285p.

A firm feature in foods was Maynards which gained 3p to 125p but toy group Dundee Combex were little affected at 140p by news of a US acquisition.

In oils a better than expected flow rate from the Buchan Field raised Gas & Oil Acreage 5p to 105p and Charterhall 1p to 23p. But December production figures for the North Sea did little for the rest of the sector

A meeting yesterday between Grand Metropolitan Hotels and fund managers and brokers left City men quietly confident about the group. Profits estimates for the year to September 1978 range from £105m to £110m against £78m last time. Despite these, the shares lost 2p to 93p.

Equity turnover on February 21 was £52.13m (11,349 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, Grand Metropolitan, ICI, Rank, BAT Dfd, Boots, GKN, Dartmouth Investments, European Ferries, GEC, BP, Henry Wigfall, J. Bibby and BOC International.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Apex Properties (I)	—(—)	0.18(0.20)	2.52(2.75)	1.2(1.2)	4/4	—(2.6)
Bellambi Coal (I)	—(—)	5.1a(3.13a)	—(—)	15(—)	—	—(—)
Bland Payne (F)	—(—)	21.9(15.2)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
BOC Int (Q)	155.5(159.2)	10.8(16.6)	0.95(2.55)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Carrington Inv (I)	—(—)	0.03(0.02)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Carrington Vyla (F)	304.3(278.1)	16.5(10.8)	8.1(6.38)	1.50(1.34)	—	2.10(1.88)
Daejan Hldgs (I)	—(—)	1.03(0.69)	3.91(1.80)	1.15(1.13)	4/4	—(2.9)
Europn Bnkg (F)	—(—)	1.81(3.16)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Gillett Bros (F)	—(—)	1.01b(0.46b)	—(—)	8.58(8.12)	—	15.18(13.0)
Cons Gld Aus (I)	—(—)	3.19b (0.12bd)	—(—)	6(Nil)	28/4	—(8.2)
Felixstw Tank (F)	0.83(0.62)	0.26(0.22)	12.61(11.45)	—(—)	—	—(—)
F&C Eurotrust (I)	—(—)	0.01(0.02)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Johnsn Mtthy (Q)	315.6(273.3)	13.3(14.0)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Law Debentre (F)	—(—)	1.36(1.14)	4.79(4.54)	3.0(3.0)	—	4.5(4.0)
Lornex (F)	—(—)	7.78a(15.9a)	0.94(1.93)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Horne Bros (F)	15.76c(8.4)	1.10(0.31)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lon Pavillion (F)	0.05(0.02)	0.003(0.0)	5.81(8.56)	12.5(12.5)	24/5	12.5(12.5)
Moorside Tst (F)	—(—)	0.97(0.84)	4.84(4.15)	3.5(3.0)	29/3	4.75(4.0)
Plntain Hldgs (F)	34.5(27.1)	4.1(3.5)	6.1(4.6)	—(1.09)	—	—(1.9)
Radley Fashns (F)	2.45(2.23)	0.13(0.12)	5.78(5.34)	1.43(1.31)	5/4	—(3.9)
Westmstr Ctry (I)	0.87(1.41)	0.06(0.06d)	2.10(0.7)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To estabish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Dollars & Cents. b N et profits. c For 84 weeks. d Loss.

Roan Consolidated seeks joint action on copper

By Our Financial Staff

Roan Consolidated Mines, one of Zambia's two major copper producers, is still running at a loss and is calling for joint action among copper producers to bolster the commodity's depressed price on world markets.

Roan which is 51 per cent owned by the Zambian Government and a further 20 per cent by Amax, has announced a second quarter net loss of kwacha 6.30m and is not declaring a dividend. RCM has not declared a dividend for three years, following the slump in world copper prices.

In spite of the efforts to cut costs, the group continues to operate at a loss as copper prices are inadequate to cover costs.

Finished copper production in the second quarter was 63,000 tonnes compared with 62,000 in the previous quarter. But rail transport difficulties sharply reduced sales to 52,000 tonnes as against 65,000 tonnes in the previous quarter.

As the excess world stocks causing market weakness continue to increase there is little prospect of an early improvement unless positive concerted steps are taken by producers.

talks in London earlier this Zambia, Zaire and Peru held month on a possible 15 per cent production cutback

McLeod-Sipef ready to raise bid for Sumatra

By Our Financial Staff

McLeod-Sipef Plantations has told London Sumatra that it is prepared to raise its 110p a share takeover offer if information is forthcoming to substantiate the claim that the company is worth more than £17.5m—the value of the bid.

In a letter to Robert Fleming, financial advisers to London Sumatra, Rothschilds and Noble Grossart, acting for McLeod-sipef, say the company is prepared to raise its offer on these grounds subject to the recommendation of its financial advisers and the board.

The bid is the third round of a duel between Harrisons & Crosfield, which with associates has a near-43 per cent stake in London Sumatra, and Rothschild Investment Trust and McLeod Russell. McLeod Russell and Sipef, a Belgian plantation company, each have 45 per cent of McLeod-Sipef, with RIT holding the remaining 10 per cent.

Since the bid was made, the market price of London Sumatra has been consistently above the offer price—last night it was 113p—reflecting the view that McLeod-Sipef would be forced to offer a higher price and that Harrisons & Crosfield would eventually enter the lists.

Cons Gold back to dividends as shake-up shows benefits

By Desmond Quigley

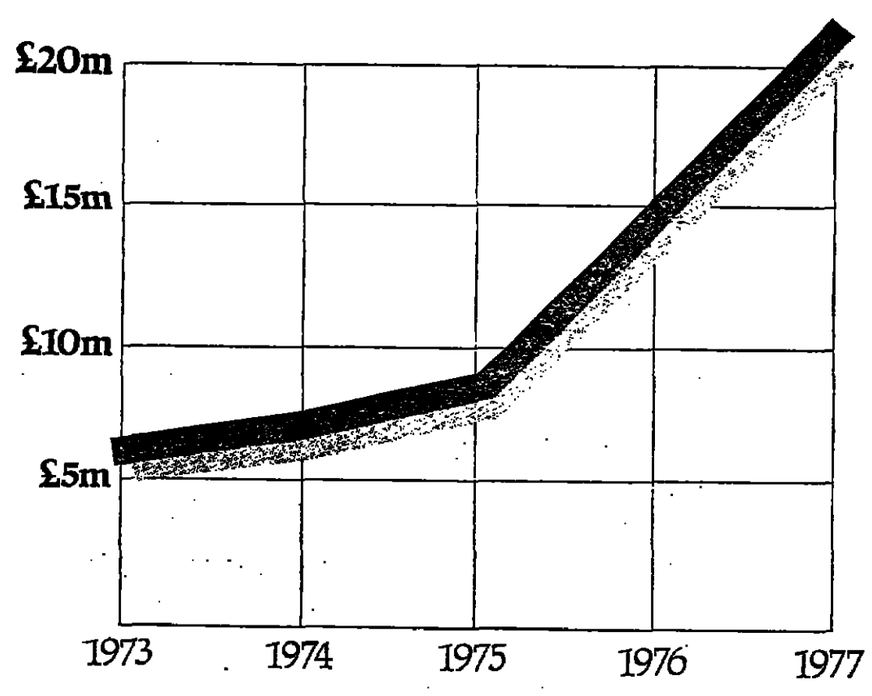
Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia has returned to the interim dividend lists after an absence of two years with a six cents a share declaration after a profit turnround.

The directors stated yesterday that they expected similar profits in the second-half which would give a net profit in excess of $6m compared with an attributable loss, including extraordinary items, of $4.24m last year.

CGFA said its listed coal and tin units made considerably higher profits in the half-year although the mineral sands side made a loss. Bellambi Coal in fact made a net profit of $2.99m compared with $1.72m, an increase of 74 per cent, and declared a dividend of 17.5 cents a share compared with the equivalent of 15 cents.

Meanwhile, Lornex, the Canadian copper and molybdenum producer in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has an effective 34 per cent interest, has reported a halving in net profits for the year to end December to $C7.78m as a result of the lower copper price, lower copper output and rising prices.

Bland Payne make £21,900,000 profit



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5 As well as getting you the right cover at the best price, insurance brokers should provide a whole range of advice —for instance on loss control and safety at work.

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7 If you would like to know what one of the world's most effective insurance brokers can do to protect your profit, from their office in your region, please contact Frank Hitchman, the Group Secretary, in London (01-623 8080).

Bland Payne

International Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers

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ıNCIAL NEWS

Nickel ıges

loss

kel of France, the ird largest nickel pro- de a big loss last year. is the group owned Societe Imetal and ationale des Petroles e (SNPA).

cit has not been quan- by Le Nickel, but it d to be "sizable".

31m francs (about re made in 1976.

ile, Imetal estimates solidated profits for be similar to 1976's cs. It has already re- rtfolio and other rev- m slightly to 77.7m inst 81.4m francs, in- m francs of portfolio compared with 36.2m

subsidiary, Ste t Metallurgique de SA will make a lower 1976's 19.9m francs, pares with 1975's loss

This was despite a les from 1,260m to ancs because of the f lead prices.

a's production was 10,000 tonnes of lead 0 tonnes of zinc, al- ic prices were weak, y in the second half. xpects the results of okta SA to show a ance for 1977. In sed net profits from 18.1m francs. Last portfolio and other xpanded from 36.2m ancs, mainly because revenues of the oducing offshoots.—

Slack demand and strike costs push BOC below £11m

By Tony May

Even the market's pessimists were disappointed by the first quarter figures from BOC International, which showed a plunge from £16.6m to £10.8m in profits before tax. Following up Tuesday's 2p cut the shares lost another 2p on the results to stop at 62p—just 1p above the 1977-78 low.

After its record outturn for the whole of 1977 of £82.2m against £73.6m before tax—which becomes £65m adjusted for inflation the group is facing a "most difficult year," and Sir Leslie Smith, the chairman, has warned that the earnings growth of recent years will not be maintained.

With industry generally in the doldrums demand has been slacker, and the group was hard-hit by the four-week strike in the United Kingdom gases division—which cost it a total of £5m—of which £3m is accounted for in the first quarter results. Also, exchange rate fluctuations reduced profits by £900,000.

With sales down from £159.2m to £155.5m first-quarter margins are down from 10.4 per cent to 6.9 per cent.

The European results—which showed a fall in trading profits from £7.5m to £1.6m—were affected not only by the strike but also by a decline in profits from the chemicals, metals and medishield businesses.

Trading profits for the three months were reduced by a charge of £1.3m for extra depreciation provided ahead of further asset revaluations which are planned before the end of the current year. In the second quarter, gases and engineering are looking better and a spokesman said that the figures for January looked more hopeful.

The wrangle over whether the group will be able to bid for the whole of Airco or even keep its stake at 49 per cent continues, but the board is seeking to speed things up and now hopes for a hearing by the end of March.

Gains on gilts bring Gillett to fresh peak

By Ronald Pullen

In common with the other discount houses, Gillett Brothers had by far the most profitable year in its history in 1977. That net profits after undisclosed *transfers to inner* reserves rose only from £469,000 to £1.01m compared with the eightfold increase at Alexanders, for instance, is due partly to the fact that with a January year-end, the previous year's figures caught the first wave of the turnround in the money markets and partly to the fact that recovery elsewhere from the knocks of 1976 was *rather more pronounced* than at Gillett.

With minimum lending rate plunging from 12¼ per cent at the start of its year to a low point of 5 per cent in mid-October, the lion's share of profits came in the shape of capital gains on gilt-edged holdings in the first-half. Gillett also claims, however, that it saw the sudden rise in MLR to 7 per cent in November and unlike some of the other houses had run down its holdings to a minimum.

As forecast at the time of the rights issue the dividend goes up to 23p a share gross, where *the yield at 227p is just over 10* per cent.

Bland Payne Group international insurance and reinsurance brokers, a subsidiary of Midland Bank, again turns in *record profits with the pre-tax* for the year to September 30, increasing by 44 per cent to £21.9m.

However, Mr Neil Mills, chairman, (above) does not believe that the current year will see such continued rapid growth. Economic factors, especially the strengthening pound, will adversely affect the *sterling value of overseas in*come. A depressed marine market will also affect income. But overall he still remains confident of a good year.

Plantation tops £4m despite late setback

In spite of some problems in the second-half of 1977, Plantation Holdings still managed to push its pre-tax profits for the year up by 17 per cent to a record £4.12m.

But as the first-half's figures were more than doubled to £2.52m, this points to a decline of about 31 per cent in the last *six months*. Sales for the year expanded by 27 per cent to £34.54m. The pre-tax total is after charging interest up from £159,000 to £164,000

A breakdown of profits (before charging interest and tax) shows that the Malaysian plantations improved their contribution from £2.41m to £2.52m, while United Kingdom operations share was up from £1.27m to £1.77m.

The board explains that the plantations' second half was affected by low crops, a fall in prices after the first six months and the stronger pound.

As far as the United Kingdom side is concerned, light engineering slumped from £520,000 to breakeven, just £8,000, in fact. Meanwhile, *scientific instruments was up* from £847,000 to £1.06m and the consumer and video division continued its recovery, turning round from losses of £94,000 to surplus of £694,000.

Calling light engineering's breakeven "disappointing", the directors explain that good performances by Imhof-Bedco Standard Products and the newly formed Imhof1Bedco Slides were offset by losses in Imhof-Bedco's new venture in France, initial losses in Imhof-Bedco Precision Engineers and by a "very poor" showing in Imhof-Bedco Special Products.

Group post-tax earnings on the current basis of making no provision for deferred tax reached £2.44m, against £1.79m on the same basis for 1976. *Profits transferred to revenue* reserve jumped from £774,000 to £1.45m. Earnings per ordinary 10p share are almost a third higher at 6.1p.

Dunbee-Combex aims to revive US acquisition Aurora

Toymaker Dunbee-Combex-Marx is to pay $11.5m (£5.9m) for the toy and hobby business of Aurora Products, the Nabisco subsidiary.

Aurora has not made a real profit for the past three or four years, suffered a $7m deficit in 1976 and is budgeted to have incurred a similar deficit last year.

Consequently DCM is paying *a significant discount on book* assets of $20m and the consideration stands to look even lower when revaluations of properties in subsidiaries reveal the expected surpluses. Further, the deal will be substantially self-financing since DCM is putting down 20 per cent of the price at the outset with four equal annual instalments to follow.

While, like all United States companies, Aurora can offer no tax losses to smooth the way toward earnings growth, DCM is confident it can repeat the success achieved with Rovex, whose Hornby, Scalextric and Sindy offshoots are now substantial contributors to overall profits.

"*We expect to break even* in 1978", DCM joint managing director, Mr Basil Feldman, said yesterday, "and hope to be making profits in 1979". He intends to simplify the companys' operations and save overheads by moving Aurora's headquarters in with those of Louis Marx in Connecticut.

Aurora leads the United States market in the slot racing field with its Aurora AFX Road Racing series, and DCM intends to concentrate on this line.

Royalty income, worth some $600,000 last year, is expected to rise by at least 20 per cent in 1978 with projected licences in Australia and New Zealand coming on stream. One of DCM's quoted United Kingdom competitors, Berwick Timpo, has enjoyed a good deal of success with its Aurora slot racing franchises. These have a further two years to run and Mr Feldman commented yesterday, "like it or not, we have to honour these commitments".

Nicholas to maintain upswing

Nicholas International, the Melbourne-based manufacturer of pharmaceutical, toiletry, medical and scientific equipment, announced a continued improvement in both sales and profits for the half-year to end-December, 1977.

Sales increased 13.3 per cent to $A69.2m (about £40.7m). *This was against $A61.1m in the* similar period a year earlier. Operating profit before tax increased by 14.7 per cent ($A5.9m).

The board states that the current rate of improvement in both sales and profit, which is in line with group objectives, should be maintained for the balance of the present year.

Zanussi buy-back plan

Industrie Zanussi spa, the Italian domestic electrical appliance group plans to buy back a 20 per cent parcel of its shares held by AEG-Telefunken after the German group announced its decision to sell its minority interest in the Italian company. A spokesman for Zanussi, said that negotia*tions were in an advanced stage.* Reliable sources reported that the operation would cost Zanussi about 20,000m lire (about £11.3m), nearly the same amount paid by AEG for the 20 per cent interest in Zanussi in 1973. The German group announced its plans to sell earlier this week. The decision had been long expected.

International

Honeywell Bull

Honeywell Bull of France and Philips Lamps subsidiary La Radiotechnique Compelec, have announced an agreement in the development and manufacture of high performance computer parts. Radiotechnique will initially supply Honeywell *Bull with a range of rapid* bipolar technology integrated circuits. No financial details were given.

Ciba-Geigy rights

Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals group, has announced a one-for-25 rights issue priced at 200 francs per 100 franc nominal share and *participation certificate. It also* proposes a 1977 dividend unchanged 22 francs. Group operating profit was 420m Swiss francs (about £82m) for 1977 against 320m Swiss francs in the previous year. Operating cashflow was 1,000m Swiss francs against 940m.

Carter Hawley

Carter Hawley Hale stores of Los Angeles is withdrawing its offer to acquire Marshall Field & Co. The company said it believed that the expansion programme announced by Marshall Field since February 1 had created sufficient doubt about Marshall Field's earnings potential to make the offer no longer in the best interest of Carter Hawley Hale's shareholders. Carter Hawley had at that time offered 0.95 Carter Hawley common share and $22 to $26.50 *in cash for each* Marshall Field common share.

Kloecker-Humboldt

Kloecker-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the West German engineering concern, reports external sales up by 11.4 per cent in 1977 to Dm3,900m (about £928.5m) from Dm3,500m in 1976. Parent company turnover totalled Dm3,300m in 1977 against Dm2,900m in 1976, with domestic orders off 1 per cent from 1976 and foreign orders up 20 per cent.

ejan up 50 pc in first half

g an increase of 50 in half-time results, of Daejan Holdings, property offshoot of rater empire, expects ement for the full 12

six months to Sep- rental income and ceivable were almost 1.78m, against £3.7m. rty outgoings to be gainst these were up m to £1.98m. Daejan's trading profit was n £1.26m to £1.13m est receivable was changed. But the day by the investment us, which more than l from £256,000 to

ıancing charges, ex- d depreciation down m to £3.04m, pre-tax e jumped by nearly t to £1.03m. Tax and are unchanged, with that net profits have an doubled from £638,000. Earnings are up from 1.8p to board expects the ear's profits to be previous year's, £1.06m pre-tax.

rchase at ns & Horton

block of shares has ands at Hoskins & Birmingham based ring, hospital equip- uilding group. Artoc Trust—a company be based in the as acquired a 23.2 olding in the group

was acquired from Horton, a director tirement, who sold view to rearranging affairs now that he

ge shareholdings, of between five and ten per cent have been declared by Britannic Asurance, Imperial Group and Wesleyan & General Assurance.

South African gold production to fall

South African gold production will almost certainly decline in the 1980's and by the mid-1990's will probably be down to half the present level, while uranium production will expand rapidly, General Mining & Finance Corp's minerals development manager, Mr Denis Maxwell, says.

Gold production in 1977 totalled 696,968 kilos, against 709,113 in 1976. It is unlikely that this fall in gold production will be replaced by production in other parts of the world, which will make it *necessary to turn to above*-groud stocks.—Reuter.

New purchase at Manson Finance

Manson Finance Trust has acquired London & European Trust, a banking company, for £878,000 cash. This is being funded from Manson's own resources.

The consideration was based on the company's net assets as at February 8, which comprised almost entirely of cash, plus £25,000 goodwill. The unaudited accounts indicate that London & European Trust made a loss of about £20,000 for 1977.

The acquisition is part of Manson's expansion plans and will add further strength to its banking activities.

Allied Breweries' £15m Eurobond

Allied Breweries' offshoot, Financiering Maatschappij D'Oranjeboom, plans to raise £15m in the Eurobond market. The issue will be Guaranteed by Allied and underwritten by an International banking syndicate led by Samuel Montague. A stock exchange listing is being sought on the United Kingdom and Irish Republic markets. The interest rate will probably be 10¾ per cent with final maturity coming in 12 years.

The funds will repay some foreign currency borrowing and also increase investments outside the United Kingdom.

Coral now has over 25pc of Pontin's

Shareholders in Coral Leisure gave their approval yesterday for the takeover of the Pontin's holiday camp group. They did this by passing the resolution to increase Coral's authorized capital from £7m to £10m, which was necessary to allow *the completion of the takeover.* Acceptances have already been received from shareholders holding 19 per cent, which together with the undertakings from the Pontin's board make over 25 per cent of the capital.

United International Bank slips back

United International Bank, the London-based consortium bank, saw pre-tax profits decline from £1.7m to £1.6m in the year to end-December. Earnings were hit by the lower sterling value of the bank's foreign currency assets and profits from medium-term lending were pulled down by lack of loan demand and narrowing of *spreads.* Meanwhile the balance sheet total has also shown only a small rise over 1976 at £222.5m. Apart from expansion in the Middle East, UIB is putting more emphasis on fee-generating business, such as investment management and the primary Eurobond market.

ıtryside Props going well so far

at the Countryside housebuilding group four months of the r topped £3m, which than for the first of the previous year, nerry, deputy chair- the annual meeting. ıp's forward sales encouraging, there than £5m worth of on housing in velopment. Because market conditions, has recently been e selling prices of ahead of increases costs. And current and, all situated in commuter area, present-day *selling* uce £25m of turn- fully developed.

Briefly

WIGFALL COMET

Shareholders in Henry Wigfall told by chairman in reply to extension of Comet offer that this *has changed nothing.* So holders shoud do nothing either; 45 per cent of them are against bid.

OAKBRIDGE

Company expects that profit for year to June 30 will be well ahead of $5.8m made in 1976-77. Half year operating profit up from $2.92m to $4.04m.

LEY'S FOUNDRIES

Shareholders told at annual meeting that profit for half year to March 1 *will show small in*crease on same months year before.

APEX PROPERTIES

For figures see table. Board thinks that pre-tax profit in year to March 31 next will be slightly lower.

LONDON PAVILION

Company regrets having to spend money on rebutting Mr Victor Sandelson's offer of £3.50 a share when they stand in market at *around £4.75.* Holders of 65.5 per cent of stock ignoring offer and others advised to do the same.

WATMOUGHS (HOLDINGS)

With rights issue details estimates profit for last year at around £815000.

EUROPEAN BANKING

Financial requirements of major industrial and commercial projects worldwide and disequilibria in international payments will con*tinue to produce opportunities for* innovative international merchant banks. (For figs see table.)

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Business appointments

Successor to chairman at Stenhouse Holdings

Mr John Stenhouse has been appointed chairman of Stenhouse Holdings in succession to Mr Gavin Boyd.

Mr Derek Holley has been named financial director of Sinclair Radionics. Mr David Argent becomes production director and Mr John Nichols technical director.

Mr J. D. Bardner is to become director of Letraset's American and Pacific operations from March 1. Mr M. D. Bracey, previously director of European operations, will be director of product development and supply. Mr J. G. Waters, previously director, corporate finance, has been made director of European operations. Mr J. C. Allen, previously responsible for manufacturing and distributing operations in the United Kingdom, is appointed director of finance and corporate development. Mr J. G. Soper is giving up his executive role in September but remains on the board.

Mr Percy Fishman has been appointed vice-chairman of Liden Holdings.

Mr David Hay, an assistant general manager of Clydesdale Bank, is to be a general manager from March 1.

Mr Brian Parrish and Mr R. Errington have joined the board of J. T. Parrish.

Mr Niels Due Jensen, who recently succeeded his late father as chairman of the Grundfos Group, has become chairman of the two United Kingdom companies, Grundfos Pumps and Grundfos Manufacturing.

Mr D. C. Maguire has been made a director of Edwards & Payne (Underwriting Agencies).

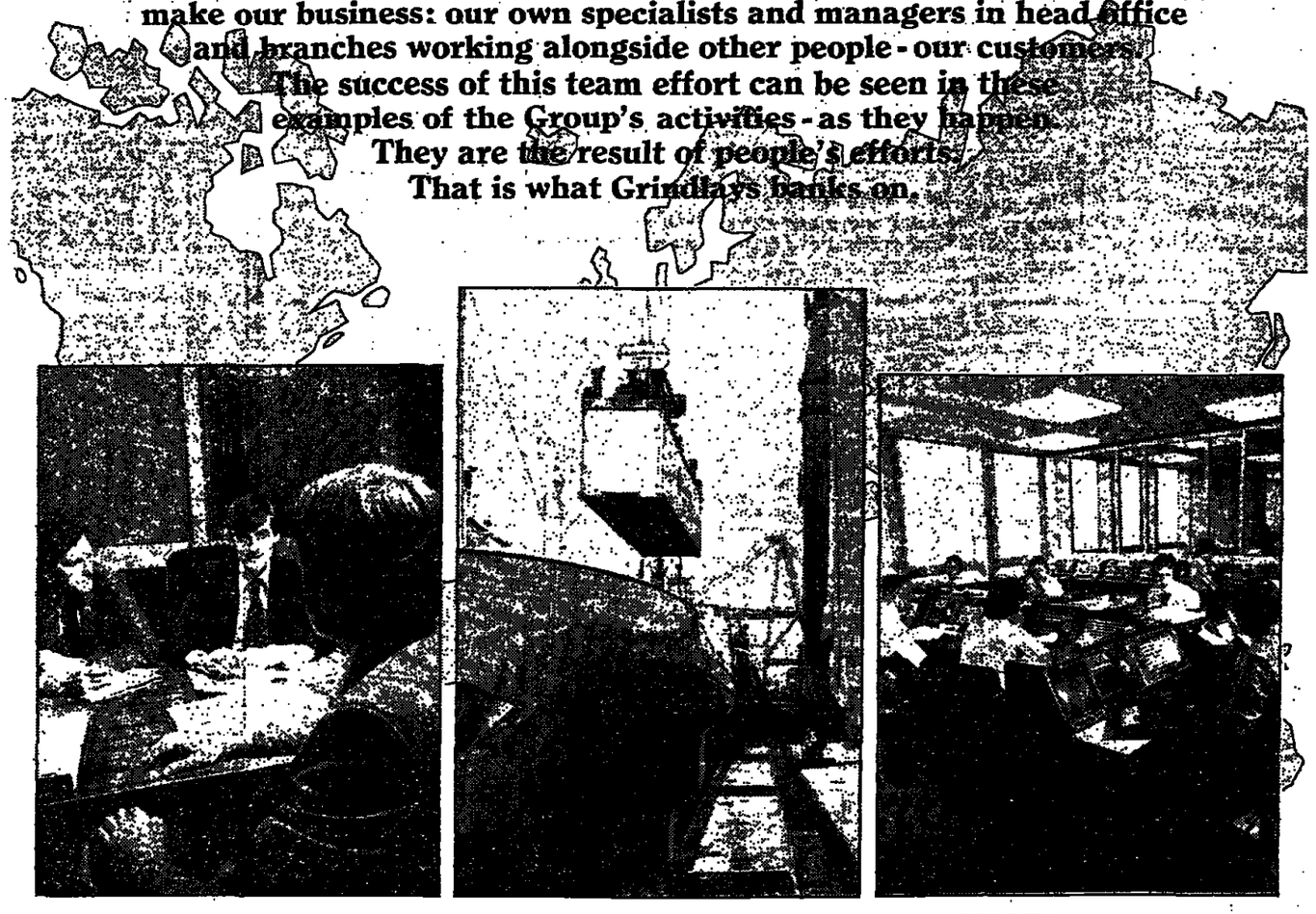
Mr C. Withoff, an executive of Kredietbank of Belgium, has joined the board of Irish Intercontinental Bank.

Mr M. D. Snoxall has been made chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade Marks, succeeding Mr Douglas Parker.

*Mr Geoffrey Hawkings, chair*man of Stone-Platt Industries and of the Chloride Group, has been elected president of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

What does Grindlays bank on?

The Grindlays Bank Group has come a long way from its beginnings in the 19th Century. In 1978 we are a major international bank - a world leader in certain areas - but we work hard to preserve the traditions that put us where we are today. Although the Group is now represented and active all around the world, we have not forgotten that it is people who make our business: our own specialists and managers in head office and branches working alongside other people - our customers. The success of this team effort can be seen in these examples of the Group's activities - as they happen. They are the result of people's efforts. That is what Grindlays banks on.



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We have arranged ECGD export finance facilities for British equipment to customers in over 55 countries.

THE GROUP'S TREASURY DIVISION COVERS ALL FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET ACTIVITIES.
Our foreign exchange dealing room is one of London's most active in the major currencies and also provides quotations in up to 40 other currencies. The Treasury is also active in the eurocurrency and sterling inter-bank markets and in particular offers a service in a wide range of money market instruments.

Grindlays Bank Group

23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED.

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 7¼ 1983	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼ 1992	94¼	95
Aust Mining 9¾ 1992	97½	98¼
Avco 9¼ 1983	99½	100¼
Barclays 8¼ 1992	100	100¼
Bowater 9¾ 1992	99	99¾
British Gas 9 1981	101¼	102¼
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	98¼	99¼
Citicorp 7 1981	96¼	97¼
CCCA 8 1989	95¼	96¼
CICCA 8¼ 1992	95¼	96¼
DSM 8¼ 1987	96	96¾
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1985	95¾	96¾
EIB 8¼ 1987	96	96¾
EEC 9¾ 1984	96	96¾
Fisons 8¼ 1993	94¼	95¼
Gotaverken 7¾ 1982	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8¼ 1987	94¼	95
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	95¼	96
ICI 8¼ 1987	96	96¾
IJ O Texas 8¾ 1987	95¼	96
Light-Services 9 1982	97	97¾
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	96	96¾
Midland Int 8¾ 19-92	94¼	95¼
NCB 8 1987	94¼	94¾
Nat West 9 1986	101¼	102
New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	95¼	96
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	98½	99¼
Occidental 8¼ 1987	96¾	97½
Occidental 9¾ 1981	101¼	103¼
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	97¼	98
Quebec 9 1992	95¼	96¼
Rank Hovis 9 1992	95¼	96¼
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	98	98¾
Sandvik 9½ 1986	99¼	100¼
Stavborgs 7¾ 1982	97½	97¾
Sundstrand 8¾ 1987	97	97¾
Sweden 7½ 1982	97	97¾
Sweden 8¼ 1987	95¼	96¼
Tasmanian Pulp 8¾ 1987	96¼	97¼
Walter Kidde 8¾ 1992	96½	97½

FLOATING RATE NOTES

Andelsbanken 7 11/16 1984	96¼	97¼	
CCF 6½ 1983	99¾	99¾	
IBJ 7 11-16 1982	99¾	100¼	
LTCB 6¾ 1982	99¾	100¼	
OKB 6½ 1983	99¼	99	
Sec Gen 7 9-16 1981	98½	99	

CANADIAN DOLLARS

Avco 9¾ 1982	97¾	98¼
BP-Fin 8¾ 1982	97	97¾
Ford 8¾ 1982	97¾	98
British Columbia HFA 9 1987	98¾	99¼
Rank 9¾ 1982	98¾	99
Walter Heller 9¾ 1984	98	98¾

DEUTSCHE MARKS

CFF 6½ 1984	103¾	104¼
ICI 6¾ 1987	105	105¼
New Zealand 6¼ 1984	106	106¼
Phyrn 6½ 1989	102¼	103
Quebec Hydro 6¾ 16.8.87	102¼	103¼

US $ CONVERTIBLES

American Express 4¼ 1988	79½	81½
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	93½	95½
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1991	107½	109½
Beecham 4¾ 1992	99½	101½
Borden 4¾ 1991	106½	108½
Carnation 4 1988	77	77
Cummins 4 1988	124	126½
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	78	80
Fairchild Camera 5¾ 1991	80	82
Ford 7 1988	81½	83½
Ford 6 1986	90	92
General Electric 4¼ 1987	79	81
Gillette 4¾ 1987	73½	76½
Gould 5 1987	107	109
Gulf & Western 5 1988	77½	79½
Honeywell 6 1986	83	85
ICI 6¾ 1987	86	87
INA 6 1987	90	91½
Ingersoll 6¾ 1992	103	104
ITT 4¼ 1987	75½	77½
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	142	144
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1991	176½	177½
J P Morgan 4½ 1987	91	93
Nabisco 6½ 1988	90	91½
F. C. Penney 4½ 1987	73	76
Revlon 4¾ 1987	105½	107½
Reynolds Metals 4½ 1988	81	83½
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	80	82
Squibb 4¼ 1987	76½	78½
Tenneco Electric 6 1997	127	129
Texaco 4½ 1988	76	78
Union Bank of Switzerland 4½ 1987	152	154
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	78	80
Xerox Corp 3 1988	76	73

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

Recent Issues

	Closing Price	Latest date of return	
Automated Sec 9% Cns Pf (£1)	133		
Exchequer 10% 1995 (£50)	23¾-¾		
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (10p)	12-1		
Kensington Chel 11% 85-7 (£100)	152¼		
Do Variable 1982 (£100)	£100½		
Holden Arthur 25p Ord (35p)	56		
Pearson S. 10% Pfd Cns 1993-88	£101		
Thamesside 10% 1994-85 (£99¾)	£98		
Do Variable 1985 (£99¾)	£100		
RIGHTS 1985 (£)			
AGB Research (65)	Mar 31	20 prem	
Beaumont Prop (53)		9 prem-1	
Com Bnk Aust ($1.75)	Mar 10	42 prem	
March Garages (21)	Mar 3	24p	

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £20 paid. c £25 paid. d £30 paid. e £35 paid. f Fully paid. g £2 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

Platinum outlook

Johannesburg, Feb 22.—Demand for platinum is expected to grow slowly in the long term, Mr Denis Maxwell, minerals development manager of the General Mining and Finance Corporation, said.

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £632.50-29.50 a metric ton; three months, £642-42.50. Sales, 6,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £619-20; three months, £632-32.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £629.50-30.00; three months, £643-43.50. Settlement, £630. Sales, 6,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £619.50-20.00; three months, £632.50-33.00. Settlement, £620. Sales, 675 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 258.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 503.4); three months, 263.6p (512c); six months, 268.85p (521.4c); one year, 280.25p (542.6c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 258.3-58.50; three months, 262.9-63.0p. Sales, 39 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 258.5-58.7p. Three months, 263.2-63.3p. Settlement, 258.7p. Sales, 114 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,165-75 a metric ton; three months, £6,165-40. Sales, 535 tons. High grade, cash £6,165-75; three months, £6,135-55. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,200-10; three months, £6,160-65. Settlement, £6,210. Sales, 985 tons. High grade, cash £6,200-10; three months, £6,160-70. Settlement, £6,210. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $41,674 a picul.

LEAD: Cash fell £6 and three months was £5.30 down.—Afternoon.—Cash, £279.50-80.50 per metric ton; three months, £285.50-86.00. Sales, 1,650 tons. Morning.—Cash £285-86; three months £291-91.50. Settlement, £286. Sales 1,600 tons.

ZINC: Cash gained three months both fell £3.50.—Afternoon.—Cash, £236.50-37.00 a metric ton; three months, £238.50-39.00. Sales, 1,100 tons. Morning.—Cash, £239.50-40.00; three months, £241.50-42.00. Settlement, £240. Sales, 2,500 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £119 ($231.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was hesitant (pence per kilo).—March, 47.30-47.40; April, 47.50-47.65; April-June, 48.05-48.10; July-Sept, 49.70-49.75; Oct-Dec, 51.30-51.35; Jan-March, 52.90-52.95; April-June, 54.50-54.55; July-Sept, 56-56.10; Oct-Dec, 57.55-57.60. Sales: 9 lots at 5 tonnes; 362 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 46.50-47.50. Cifs: March, 48.75-49.00; April, 48.75-49.50.

COFFEE: Robustas were easier: arabicas were easier.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): March, 1,655-60; May, 1,604-05; July, 1,415-20; Sept, 1,390-93; Nov, 1,360-65; Jan, 1,310-30; March, 1,270-95.

COCOA was steady.—March, £1,563-64 per metric ton; May, £1,455-56; July, £1,428-30; Sept, £1,418-19; Dec, £1,394-96; March, £1375-80; May £1360-70. Sales, 3,531 lots including 18 options. ICCO prices: daily, 134.20c; 15-day average, 137.72c; 22-day average, 128.39c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were easier. The London daily prices of "raws" was unchanged at £107; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £118.50.—March, £107.80-08.00 per metric ton; May, £113.60-13.75; Aug, £117.60-17.80; Oct, £120.75-21.00; Dec, £123.75-23.80; March, £128.10-28.25; May, £131-31.50. Sales: 2,902 lots. ISA prices: 8.51c; 15-day average 8.51c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Feb equoted, £108.00, only one. April, £106.80-07.10 per metric tonne; June, £104.60-04.80; Aug, £105.80-06.00; Oct, £106-07; Dec, £106-06.50; Feb, £107-08.50. Sales: 135 lots.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo): March, 230-32; May, 234-37; July, 234-37; Oct, 237-43; Dec, 242-44; March, 245-48; May, 245-48; July, 244-48. Sales: 10 lots.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, afloat $400 per long ton. "D" grade, afloat $467. Calcutta market was dull.—Indian, spot, Rs560 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs560.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No. 1, 13½ per cent: Feb and March, £86.75 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb, £83.25; March, £82.25 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Feb and March, £100 trans-shipment east coast. Kenya grade 3: April £120 fob. South Africa yellow: April, £68.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady. March, £70.75; May, £73.20; Sept, £72.40; Nov, £80.50; Jan, £83.50; Sales: 334 lots.

WHEAT: old crop fully steady; new crop steady: March, £83.40; May, £85; Sept, £82.85; Nov, £85.45; Jan, £88.05. Sales, 198 lots.

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 21.—GB: Cattle 64.94p per kg lw (+0.85). UK: Sheep 134.9p per kg est dcw (+3.6). GB: Pigs 92.40 per kg lw (+1.5). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 8 per cent, average price 65.34p (+0.72). Sheep numbers down 13.5 per cent, average price 134.9p (+2.7). Pig numbers up 3.6 per cent, average price 62.4p (+1.5). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 3.8 per cent, average price 63.67p (+1.11). Sheep numbers down 2.7 per cent, average price 136.2p (+3.5). Pig numbers up 38.1 per cent, average price 58.5p (−1.7).

Commodities

Sales: 3,032 lots including 17 options.

ARABICAS (£ per 50 kilos): April, 169.50-200.00; June, 180.55-80.90; Aug, 171.80-72.00; Oct, 162.50-62.80; Dec, 152-54; Feb, 147-50. Sales: 39 lots.

COCOA was steady.—March, £1,563-64 per metric ton; May, £1,455-56; July, £1,428-30; Sept, £1,418-19; Dec, £1,394-96; March, £1375-80; May £1360-70. Sales, 3,531 lots including 18 options. ICCO prices: daily, 134.20c; 15-day average, 137.72c; 22-day average, 128.39c (US cents per lb).

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BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady. March, £70.75; May, £73.20; Sept, £72.40; Nov, £80.50; Jan, £83.50; Sales: 334 lots.

Gold loses ground

New York, Feb 23.—GOLD futures closed up to $1.90 lower in active trading. NY COMEX: Feb, $180.50; March, $180.80; April, $182.00; June, $184.70; Aug, $187.30; Oct, $190.00; Dec, $192.70; Feb, $195.40; April, $198.30; June, $201.30; Aug, $204.10; Oct, $207.00; Dec, $209.90. CHICAGO IMM: March, 5180.60-180.50; June, 5184.60-184.70; Sept, $188.90-188.80; Dec, $193.20-193.10; March, $197.60; June, $201.00; Sept, $206.00; Dec, $210.00.

SILVER futures collapsed almost 10.00 cents not. Scale-down trade buying trimmed final losses to 6.30 to 6.80 cents not. Feb, 497.00c; March, 497.40c; April, 501.10c; May, 504.80c; July, 512.20c; Sept, 519.60c; Dec, 535.00c; Jan, 545.00c; March, 552.80c; May, 550.60c; July, 558.50c; Sept, 566.40c; Dec, 578.30c. Handy and Harmon of Canada $5.592 ($5.6553).

COPPER closed easy.—Feb, 55.40c; March, 55.60c; April, 56.20c; May, 56.70c; July, 57.70c; Sept, 58.70c; Dec, 60.20c; Jan, 60.70c; March, 61.70c; May, 62.70c; July, 63.70c; Sept, 64.70c; Dec, 66.20c.

SUGAR edged 0.08 to 0.04 cent from the lows in the final minutes with losses averaging 0.18c. March, 8.54c; May, 8.91-95c; July, 9.20-21c; Sept, 9.50c; Oct, 9.60c; Jan, 9.70-72c; March, 10.16-20c; May, 10.39-45c; July, 10.50-53c.

COCOA futures closed another quiet session mixed-0.15 cent higher to 0.40 cent lower. March, 132.50c; May, 123.50c; July, 120.40c; Sept, 118.75c; Dec, 116.30c; March, 113.55c; May, 113.00c; July, 111.45c.

COFFEE closed weak. March, 184.00c; May, 165.75c; July, 154.10c; Sept, 148.25c; Dec, 133.50c; March, 128.75c; May, 123.76c; July, 121.75-122.75c.

COTTON futures ended just above the lows.—March, 54.70c; May, 56.35-40c; July, 57.50c; Oct, 58.50-70c; Dec, 59.50-9.00c; March, 60.20c; May, 60.55-90c; July, 60.75-1.50c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures displayed a lack of momentum as they retreated from an early advance to close 3½ to seven cents lower.—MARCH: March, 577-76½c; May, 581½-85½c; July, 590-89½c; Aug, 589c; Sept, 580c; Nov, 579½c; Jan, 586c; March, 594-93½c. SOYABEAN OIL: March, 21.35-50c; May, 21.35-40c; July, 21.35-32c; Aug, 21.30-20c; Sept, 20.85c; Oct, 20.45c; Dec, 20.40-35c; Jan, 20.35c; March, 20.35-40c.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 22.—The stock market closed mixed, giving up a modest early gain on a firming of the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.26 point at 749.05.

About 730 issues gained, with 610 lower.

Volume totalled 18.45 million shares, compared with 21.89 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed a small early gain in part to a levelling of the dollar on foreign exchanges in Europe following a recent plunge to record lows. They said the gain was assisted by internal forces following a long stock market decline.

By the end of the trading day in Europe the dollar showed some losses, but a display of central bank activity helped keep them small.

Analysts added that the stock market continued to be worried about effects of the coal strike.

	Feb 22	Feb 21
Allied Chem	35¾	35½
Allied Stores	19	19
Allied Supermkt	2¼	2¼
Allis Chalmers	24¾	24½
Alcoa	30¾	30½
Amax Inc	31¼	31¼
Amerada Hess	23	22½
Am Airlines*	6¾	6¾
Am Brands	43½	44¼
Am Broadcast	36¼	36⅛
Am Can	30	30
Am Cyanamid	24¼	24¼
Am Elec Power	23	23
Am Home	27¼	27½
Am Motors	4½	4½
Am Nat Res	40½	40½
Am Standard	34¼	34⅛
Am Telephone	60⅛	60⅛
AMF Inc	16	16
Armco Steel	26	26½
Asarco	16	16¼
Ashland Oil	27½	27½
Atlantic Richfield	44½	44½
Avco	15	15
Avon Products	45¾	44½
Babcock & Wcox	27¾	27¾
Bankers Tst NY	34¼	34¼
Bank of America	21	21
Bank of NY	30¾	30¾
Beatrice Foods	22¼	22¼
Bell & Howell	18½	17½
Bendix	32½	32½
Bethlehem Steel	30¼	29¾
Boeing	30	29¾
Boise Cascade	23½	23½
Borden	30	29¾
Borg Warner	28¾	28¾
Bristol Myers	30¾	30¾
BP	14¾	14¾
Budd	22¼	22¼
Burlington Ind	19¼	19¼
Burlington Nthn	37	37¼
Burroughs	50¼	50¼
Campbell Soup	32¼	32
Canadian Pacific	15¼	15¼
Caterpillar	49½	49¾
Celanese	38¾	38½
Central Soya	13¾	13¾
Charter NY	23¾	23
Chase Manhat	27¾	27¾
Chem Bank NY	38¾	38¾
Chesapeake Ohio	33¼	33¼
Chrysler	12¼	12½
Citicorp	19¼	19¼
Cities Service	45¾	45¾
Clark Equip	31¼	31¼
Coca Cola	35¼	35¼
Colgate	19¾	19¾
CBS	64¼	64¼
Columbia Gas	27¼	28
Combustion Eng	32½	32
Comwlth Edison	26¾	27¼
Cons Edison	22¼	22¼
Cons Foods	24¼	24¼
Cons Power	22¼	22¼
Continental Grp	23¼	23¼
Continental Oil	27¼	27¼
Control Data	23¾	23¾
Corning Glass	46¼	46¼
CPC Intnl	44¼	44¼
Crane	26¼	26¼
Crocker Int	24¼	24¼
Crown Zeller	29¼	29¼
Dana Ind	19¾	19¾
Deere	23¾	23¾
Del Monte	24¼	23¾
Delta Air	37¼	37¼
Detroit Edison	15¼	15¼
Disney	33	32¾
Dow Chemical	23¾	23¾
Dresser Ind	26¼	26¼
Duke Power	20¼	20
Du Pont	101¼	101¼
Eastern Air	6¾	6½
Eastman Kodak	44	43¾
Eaton Corp	35¼	34¼
El Paso Nat Gas	15¼	15
Equitable Life	24¼	24¼
Esmark	29¼	29¼
Evans P. D.	14¼	14¼
Exxon Corp	44¼	44¼
Fed Dept Stores	34¼	34¼
Firestone	13¾	14
Fst Chicago	17¾	17
Fst Nat Boston	25	25

	Feb 22	Feb 21
Fst Penn Corp	16½	16½
Ford	42¾	41¾
GAF Corp	16¾	16¼
Gamble Skogmo	29¼	30
Gen Dynamics	27¾	27¼
Gen Electric	44½	44¼
Gen Foods	26¾	26¾
Gen Mills	37¼	37¼
Gen Motors	57½	57¼
Gen Pub Util NY	19¾	19¼
Gen Tel Elec	29¾	29¾
Gen Tire	22¼	22¼
Genesco	5¾	5½
Georgia Pacific	23¾	23¾
Getty Oil	102¾	100
Gillette	28	28¼
Goodrich	19¾	19¾
Goodyear	16¾	16¾
Gould Inc	26¾	26¾
Grace	32¾	34¼
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5¾	5¾
Greyhound	12¾	12¾
Grumman Corp	16¾	16¾
Gulf Oil	24¾	24¼
Gulf & West	11¼	11¼
Heublein	25¾	25¾
Hercules	13¾	13¾
Honeywell	44	43¾
IC Inds	24¾	24
Ingersoll	53¾	53½
Inland Steel	33¾	34
IBM	225	225¼
Int Harvester	30¾	29¾
INCO	14¾	14¾
Int Paper	36¾	37¼
Int Tel Tel	27¼	26¾
Jewel Co	18¾	19¼
Jim Walter	27¾	27½
Johns-Manville	30	30
Johnson & John	68	68¾
Kaiser Alumin	26¾	25¾
Kennecott	20½	21¼
Kerr McGee	40¾	40¾
Kimberly Clark	42¾	42¾
Kraftco Corp	42¾	42¾
K Mart	24¼	23¾
Kroger	25¾	25¾
Litton Ind	27¾	27¾
Lockheed	12¾	12¾
Lucky Stores	13¾	13¾
Manuf Hanover	29¾	29¾
Mapco	33¾	33¾
Marathon Oil	42¾	42¾
Marine Midland	13	13
Martin Marietta	24	23¾
McDonnell	23¾	23¾
Mead	17¾	17¾
Merck	53	53½
Minnesota Mng	45¾	45¾
Mobil Oil	28¾	28¾
Monsanto	46¾	47
Morgan J. P.	36¾	35¾
Motorola	38	38
NCR Corp	40¾	40¾
NL Industries	15¾	15¾
Nabisco	48¾	48¾
Nat Distillers	21¾	21¾
Nat Steel	26¾	26¾
Norfolk West	28¾	28¾
NW Bancorp	22¾	23¾
Norton Simon	18¾	17
Occidental Pet	22¾	22¾
Ogden	23¾	23¾
Olin Corp	15¾	15¾
Owens-Illinois	31¾	31¾
Pacific Gas Elec	24¾	24¾
Pan Am	4¾	4¾
Penney J. C.	34¾	34¾
Pennzoil	28¾	29¾
Pepsico	34¾	34¾
Pet Inc	36¾	36¾
Pfizer	36¾	36¾
Phelps Dodge	18¾	18¾

	Feb 22	Feb 21
Philip Morris	57¾	56¾
Phillips Petrol	35¾	35¾
Polaroid	24¾	24¾
PPG Ind	32¾	32¾
Procter Gamble	77¾	77¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	24¾	24¾
Pullman	34¾	34¾
Rapid American	6¾	6¾
Raytheon	30¾	30¾
RCA Corp	24	23¾
Republic Steel	29¾	29¾
Reynolds Ind	54¾	54¾
Reynolds Metal	29¾	29¾
Rockwell Int	36¾	36¾
Royal Dutch	30¾	30¾
Safeways	35¾	35¾
St Regis Paper	27¾	27¾
Santa Fe Ind	19¾	19¾
SCM	16¾	16¾
Schlumberger	68	68¾
Scott Paper	12	12
Seaboard Coast	32¾	32¾
Seagram	21	20¾
Sears Roebuck	24¾	24¾
Shell Oil	35¾	35¾
Shell Trans.	36¾	36¾
Signal Co	22¾	22¾
Singer	18¾	18¾
Sony	7¾	7¾
Sth Cal Edison	29¾	29¾
Southern Pacific	32¾	32¾
Southern Rly	46¾	46¾
Southern Natural	33¾	33¾
Squibb	23¾	23¾
Std Brands	22	22¾
Std Oil California	37¾	37¾
Std Oil Indiana	48¾	48
Std Oil Ohio	63¾	66
Sterling Drug	14¾	14¾
Stevens J. P.	14¾	14¾
Stude Worth	50¾	50¾
Sunbeam Corp	18¾	18¾
Sun Comp	35¾	34¾
Sundstrand	17¾	17¾
Teledyne	74¾	72¾
Tenneco	29¾	29¾
Texaco	29¾	29¾
Texas East Trans	39¾	39¾
Texas Inst	64¾	65
Texas Utilities	15¾	15¾
Textron	22¾	22¾
TWA	12¾	12¾
Travelers Corp	28¾	28
TRW Inc	31	30
Tyco Lab	19¾	19¾
Unilever Ltd	36¾	36¾
Unilever NV	32¾	32¾
Union Bancorp	15¾	15¾
Union Carbide	37¾	35¾
Union Oil Calif	48¾	47¾
Un Pacific Corp	42¾	42
Uniroyal	7¾	7¾
United Brands	7¾	7¾
US Industries	7¾	7¾
US Steel	29¾	29¾
United Technol	33¾	33¾
Wachovia	16¾	16¾
Warner Comm	32¾	32¾
Warner Lambert	29¾	29¾
Wells Fargo	24¾	24¾
West'n Bancorp	30¾	30
Westinghse Elec	17¾	17½
Weyerhauser	21¾	21
Whirlpool	29¾	30¾
White Motor	7¾	7¾
Woolworth	17¾	17¾
Wrigley Corp	44¾	44¾
Zenith	11¾	12¾

Canadian Prices

	Feb 22	Feb 21
Abitibi	11¼	11
Alcan Alumin	24¾	24¾
Algoma Steel	16¾	16¾
Bell Telephone	34¾	34
Cominco	25¾	25¾
Cons Bathurst	23¾	24
Falconbridge	17¾	17¾
Gulf Oil	27	27¾
Hawker/Sid Can	8.75	8.75
Hudson Bay Min	15¾	15¾
Hudson Bay Oil	41½	41
Imasco	30¾	30¾
Imperial Oil	19¾	19¾
Int Pipe	19¾	19¾
Mass-Ferguson	4¾	4¾
Royal Trust	16¾	16¾
Seagram	23¾	23¾
Steel Co Can	25¾	25¾
Talcorp	8¾	8¾
Thomson N 'A'	11¾	11¾
Walker Hiram	31	30¾
WCT	32¾	32¾

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9462 (1.9560); three months, 1.9452 (1.9500); Canadian dollar 89.69 (89.50).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was off 1.88 at 344.73. The futures index was off 0.57 at 338.55.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 749.05 (749.31); transportation, 203.84 (203.01); utilities, 102.54 (102.64); 65 stocks, 262.58 (262.60).

New York Stock Exchange index, 48.69 (48.49); industrials, 51.97 (51.90); transportation, 38.33 (38.12); utilities, 38.64 (38.89); financial, 49.97 (49.99).

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 119.99 on February 21 against 118.76 a week earlier.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
162-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-628 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
44	29	Airsprung Ord	43	—	4.2	9.8	8.0
150	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	144	+5	18.4	12.8	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	37	−1	3.3	8.9	15.7
147	105	Bardon Hill	146	—	12.0	8.2	10.0
110	51	Deborah Ord	110	—	5.1	4.6	8.9
220	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	220	+5	17.5	7.9	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	134	—	12.4	9.2	5.3
140	135	George Blair	140	—	15.0	10.7	5.6
58	36	Jackson Group	50	—	5.0	10.0	5.9
114	55	James Burrough	105	—	6.0	5.7	9.6
340	188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	−1	12.0	15.3	—
80	51	Unilock Holdings	80	—	7.0	8.7	9.9
92	67	Walter Alexander	92	+1	6.4	6.9	6.8

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 5%, up to £25,000 3½%, over £25,000 3¾%.

CFC
THE CRONITE GROUP LIMITED
SUMMARY OF RESULTS (£'000)

Year ended 30th September	1977	1976
Turnover	6077	3713
Profit before Taxation	273	244
Earnings per share	3.0p	3.3p
Dividend per share	2.42p	2.42p

Comment at The Annual General Meeting:—
Profit margins under continued pressure, no significant improvement in order intake.
Achievement of an improvement in profits this year will be difficult in the current economic climate. In the meantime we continue to pursue vigorously our export activities, and hope to announce details of new developments within our retailed field in the near future.
K. F. WARD, Chairman
Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from:— The Secretary, The Cronite Group Limited, Blacknell Lane, Crewkerne, Somerset TA18 7HE.
CRONITE
specialists in nickel alloys

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	10c prem-par	20c-10c disc
Montreal	par-10c disc	10c prem-par
Amsterdam	½c prem-5c disc	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	5c prem-5c disc	10c prem-par
Copenhagen	9-11ore disc	34½-29

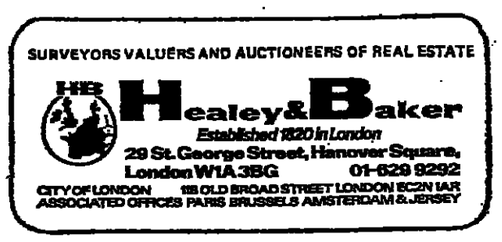
Stock Exchange Prices

Another bleak day

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Feb 13. Dealings End, Feb 24. § Contango Day, Feb 27. Settlement Day, March 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE



COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	110	-1	8.3	7.6	8.1
142	96	AB Electronic	87	-1	7.8	7.5	8.7
42	25	AC Cars	42	+4	1.4	3.4	7.8
86	30½	AGB Research	85	r ..	5.2a	6.1	8.5
229½	134	APV Hldgs	185	..	8.1	4.4	7.4
73	43	Aaronson Bros	57	e ..	3.0	5.2	4.5
116	62	Acrow	112	e ..	3.6	3.2	12.7
81	52	Ad A	77	e -1	3.6	4.7	8.8
41	11	Adda Int	33½	-1	0.8	2.3	..
290	150	Adwest Group	237	-1	15.2	6.4	6.5
63	34	Aeron'a & Gen	58	-2	3.5	6.0	10.3
52	42	Airfix Ind	44	..	4.6	10.4	5.8
131	79	Albright & W	99	-2	7.0	7.1	6.5
96	69	Alcan 10½%	198	..	1000	11.5	..
144	71	Do. 9% Cnv	£141½	-½	900	6.4	..
300	205	Alginate Ind	289	..	18.7	6.8	10.7
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	59	-1	6.6	11.1	..
56½	25½	Allen W. G.	44	..	4.3	9.7	4.9
109½	44½	Allied Colloids	68	-2	2.4	3.5	12.0
67	43	Allied Insulators	63	-2	5.3	8.4	7.6
17	7½	Allied Plant	14½	e -½	1.1	7.4	8.7
201	72½	Allied Retailers	194	-1	13.2	6.8	9.3
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	36	..	2.5	6.9	21.6
282	210	Amal Metal	270	..	21.5	7.9	5.3
138	57¼	Amal Power	115	-2	8.0	7.0	6.4
41	21	Amber Day	35½	..	3.0	8.5	5.1
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	18	..	0.8a	4.2	-2.7
56	41	Anchor Chem	63	..	8.0	9.5	7.0
57½	34	Anderson Strath	48	..	3.8	8.0	6.5
50	49½	Anglia TV 'A'	50	..	6.3	7.9	6.0
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	460	..	42.9	9.3	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	e ..	..
96	45	Appleyard	73	-1	6.7	9.2	6.4
33½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	34	..	2.1	6.2	7.7
123	66½	Arlington Mtr	114	-1	11.7	10.3	8.6
75	38	Armitage Shanks	65½	..	6.5	9.8	9.5
73	39	Armst Equip	60½	-½	3.3	5.1	10.4
53	44	Asprey & Pt	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55½	Ass Biscuit	72	..	4.8	6.7	7.0
193	85	Ass Book	188	-3	6.1	3.2	8.3
75½	48	Ass Brit Food	56	..	3.3	5.8	5.7
142	82	Ass Engineer	117	-2	7.1	6.1	6.1
51	36	Ass Fisheries	49	..	4.6	9.3	4.7
62	39½	Ass Leisure	50	-1	4.3	8.5	9.3
196	121	Ass News	144	-4	8.7	6.0	7.8
57	30	Ass Paper	50	..	4.8	9.7	4.9
294	153	Ass Port Cement	234	-1	13.1	5.6	7.7
119	68½	Ass Tel 'A'	100	..	9.9	9.9	6.9
29	23	Ass Tooling	29	..	3.5a	12.3	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Midley	39	..	1.7	4.2	6.1
58	27	Atkins Bros	56	-2	3.6	5.9	8.7
32	27	Audiotronic	32	..	..	e ..	8.2
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	30	..	2.9	9.5	8.4
98	56	Aurora Hldgs	81	-3	7.9	9.7	3.9
70	30	Austin E.	67	..	5.5	8.2	4.8
113½	51	Automotive Pd	90	-2	2.8	3.1	7.2
34½	14½	Avana Grp	30½	-½	1.6	5.1	7.6
174	113	Averys	152	..	8.3	5.4	9.1
205	74	Avon Rubber	183	-1	14.1	7.7	2.7
307	235	B A T Ind	295	e ..	21.1	7.4	5.2
260	203	Do Dfrd	245	..	..	..	..
49	39	BBA Grp	48	..	3.7	7.7	7.9
114	71	BET Dfd	97	..	8.1	8.3	7.3
136	57	BICC	102	-1	10.0	9.8	12.1
82	42	BOC Int	63	-2	4.8	7.5	4.3
221	79	BPB Ind	216	-6	17.0	5.1	6.6
96	69	BPM Hldgs 'A'	47	..	4.3	9.2	6.3
144	71	BSG Int	94	-1	3.2	3.8	6.0
100	205	BSR Ltd	92	-1	7.1	7.7	4.1
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	59	-1	6.6	11.1	..
56½	25½	Allen W. G.	44	..	4.3	9.7	4.9
109½	44½	Allied Colloids	68	-2	2.4	3.5	12.0
67	43	Allied Insulators	63	-2	5.3	8.4	7.6
17	7½	Allied Plant	14½	e -½	1.1	7.4	8.7
201	72½	Allied Retailers	194	-1	13.2	6.8	9.3
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	36	..	2.5	6.9	21.6
282	210	Amal Metal	270	..	21.5	7.9	5.3
138	57¼	Amal Power	115	-2	8.0	7.0	6.4
41	21	Amber Day	35½	..	3.0	8.5	5.1
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	18	..	0.8a	4.2	-2.7
56	41	Anchor Chem	63	..	8.0	9.5	7.0
57½	34	Anderson Strath	48	..	3.8	8.0	6.5
50	49½	Anglia TV 'A'	50	..	6.3	7.9	6.0
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	460	..	42.9	9.3	4.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	e ..	..
96	45	Appleyard	73	-1	6.7	9.2	6.4
33½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	34	..	2.1	6.2	7.7
123	66½	Arlington Mtr	114	-1	11.7	10.3	8.6
75	38	Armitage Shanks	65½	..	6.5	9.8	9.5
73	39	Armst Equip	60½	-½	3.3	5.1	10.4
53	44	Asprey & Pt	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55½	Ass Biscuit	72	..	4.8	6.7	7.0
193	85	Ass Book	188	-3	6.1	3.2	8.3
75½	48	Ass Brit Food	56	..	3.3	5.8	5.7
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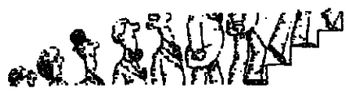
51	36	Ass Fisheries	49	..	4.6	9.3	4.7
62	39½	Ass Leisure	50	-1	4.3	8.5	9.3
196	121	Ass News	144	-4	8.7	6.0	7.8
57	30	Ass Paper	50	..	4.8	9.7	4.9
294	153	Ass Port Cement	234	-1	13.1	5.6	7.7
119	68½	Ass Tel 'A'	100	..	9.9	9.9	6.9
29	23	Ass Tooling	29	..	3.5a	12.3	9.6
42	23	Astbury & Midley	39	..	1.7	4.2	6.1
58	27	Atkins Bros	56	-2	3.6	5.9	8.7
32	27	Audiotronic	32	..	..	e ..	8.2
37	22



£5,000+ Appointments

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
S.W. London C: £7,500p.a.

Kango have an international reputation for high quality Electric Hammers and Generating Sets. With a substantial rate of growth achieved in overseas business and an increasing utilisation of data processing involving DDE 2903 systems, we require a well qualified and experienced Chief Accountant to be responsible to the Divisional Finance Director for the accounting and data processing functions of the company.

The person appointed will be a qualified chartered or management accountant with at least seven years post qualification experience in industry or Commerce, preferably in an export orientated manufacturing environment using computer based systems.

Based in Wimbledon, responsibilities will include accounting activities of branch factories and depots in other locations in the United Kingdom. Salary and conditions of employment, including removal assistance, are commensurate with the importance of the position.

Reply in confidence to the Divisional Finance Director, Kango Electric Hammers Limited, 21 Lombard Road, Morden Road, South Wimbledon, London, SW19 3XA.

KANGO electric hammers

A member of the Dobson Park Industries Group.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Kew
ASSISTANT KEEPERS

. . . to undertake a wide range of duties concerned with the preservation and use of the public records (accumulated over 9 centuries) as a research source. The work includes arranging and classifying the records, preparing guides and handbooks, superintending the public search rooms, studying problems of preservation and use of records and computer technology, and advising on the selection of records for preservation.

Candidates should normally have a relevant degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a post-graduate degree, and a good reading knowledge of at least 2 modern or classical foreign languages; but others with special knowledge or experience may also be considered.

Salary: as AK First Class, £5,200-£7,905 or AK Second Class, £3,130-£4,695. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 17 March 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(S)382.

NORTH WEST INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PUBLICITY OFFICER
£5,926-£6,577

The Publicity Officer is directly responsible to the Director for the effective organisation and implementation of the Association's publicity and promotional programme. His or her duties also cover other aspects of the Association's activities as required. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with appropriate experience preferably in the industrial development field.

Essential car user allowance. Local Government superannuation scheme.

Applicants should send details of age, education, qualifications and experience, together with names and addresses of two referees, to the Director by 10th March.

Job description available on request.

Clifford Chapman, Director,
North West Industrial Development Association,
Brazennose House, Brazennose Street,
Manchester M2 5AZ.
Tel.: (061) 834 6778.

MARKETING NUTS!

We are a fantastic go-ahead import and export Company based in the city. We are looking to turn over £20m during 1978; are you the person to make this £25m?

We need sales people to assist our sales managers. We require self-motivated people, between the ages of 23-30 who are prepared to work hard for higher rewards. Suitable people will be smart, well-educated and have several years experience in selling consumer products.

IF YOU WANT TO JOIN OUR DYNAMIC TEAM WHY NOT RING US ON 01-588 0081 FOR AN APPOINTMENT

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT

THERAPEUTIC DIETITIAN

for Princess Margaret Hospital, Nassau. Tax free salary of $8,550-$10,750. Three year contract. Successful applicant will have Bachelor degree or equivalent in dietetics with at least one year's experience.

Application forms and further details from **The Bahamas High Commission, 39 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JG. Telephone 01-930 6967.**

NALGO requires:

Accountancy Assistant

Salary £5,797-£6,361 p.a. Applicants must be qualified accountants.

Staff restaurant. Minimum 26 days' leave and additional leave at bank holidays, partial mortgage interest rebate. Pension scheme (contributory).

Requests for application forms and further information should be sent to:

The General Secretary,
National and Local Government Officers Association,
1 Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9AJ.

Closing date: 10th March, 1978.

Site Engineers
IRAQ

Taisei Corporation (engineering and construction) of Japan is presently engaged in a Power Plant Construction Project near Basra, Iraq.

The project manager is seeking to engage 2 site engineers (construction) with U.K. background and training. Candidates should have previous experience of similar projects in the Middle East, since the appointment will entail the supervision and control of local labour.

Period of appointment is 1 year. Salary is negotiable, but the successful candidates can expect very attractive remunerations commensurate with their experience. Conditions of employment will be similar to those normally offered by U.K. companies to their own expatriates.

Since the Project Manager will be conducting interviews in London, on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, applicants should write immediately enclosing details of previous experience to:

Mr S. Wakasugi,
MARUBENI CORPORATION,
New London Bridge House,
London Bridge Street,
S.E.1 9SW.

FOR IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT

Engineering Company Home Counties

Chief Executive Chartered Accountant Chief Inspector

Applicants should be fully qualified and experienced in their particular field. Knowledge of Aircraft Def. Stan. requirements would be an advantage. Industrial experience essential.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Please write, giving full details, to The Chairman. Box 0765 K, The Times.

Lablanc

Specialists in French Style Reproduction Furniture
(A Subsidiary of Maple & Co. Ltd.)
require an

ASSISTANT TO THE GENERAL MANAGER
(LONDON BASED)

Consideration will be given to applicants in the 30 to 45 year age group, who have already achieved a fair degree of success at a management level in the Furniture Trade in Manufacturing, Marketing or Retailing, who are now ready to tackle a new challenge with excellent promotion prospects.

Working directly under the General Manager, his assistant will be involved in all facets of the business and must possess sufficient business flair and acumen to assume management control within two years.

A substantial salary will be paid plus bonus incentive scheme and other benefits.

Apply to Mr. M. J. Childs,
Director of Personnel
MAPLE & CO. LTD.,
140 Hampstead Road, London NW1 2PL.

The Museum of London

Assistant Director
(Museum Services)

Applications are invited for this new post from persons with considerable administrative experience, preferably in a museum or kindred institution. The person appointed will be responsible for the work of departments concerned with administration, security, technical services and commercial operations.

The salary will be in the range of £7,561-£8,404 (includ- London Allowance).

Further details may be obtained from the Director. The Museum of London, London Wall, EC2Y 5HN, to whom applications should be sent by 13 March 1978.

WORKS DIRECTOR
Engineering and Welding Co.

situated in Wiltshire have a vacancy which offers a board appointment.

Starting at a salary of £6,500 minimum, the person appointed will, after a trial period, assume responsibility for the total factory operation including production control, personnel and some customer liaison.

Applicants should be between 35/45 years of age and have some experience of factory management.

Suitably qualified persons should write in confidence giving full details of experience, qualifications and present salary to Box 2038 J, The Times.

Accountant
£6,500

Major Oil Group with massive involvement in North Sea Operations wish to appoint a qualified ACCA or ACA. You will report directly to the Controlling Chief Accountant and be responsible for monthly expenditure, budgeting and planning, exploration accounts, currency investments and improve general systems. Excellent prospects in return for sound experience preferably from an allied industry.

For details call Mrs Gibson 637 9822

PRIME APPOINTMENTS
(Recruitment Services)

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

–Stepping Stones–Non-Secretarial–Secretarial & General–Tempting Times–

NON-SECRETARIAL

INTERIOR DECORATOR

based in Bath, requires general assistant/secretary. Some experience an advantage, opportunity to learn. Tel: 0225 24438.

Receptionist

For Estate Agents in Holland Park Avenue (close tube). Handle busy PABX + IB switchboard. Accurate typing essential. Salary negotiable £2,700 +. Ring Madeleine White, 937 9622

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY (S.W.1)

required for Royal College (medical field). The person appointed will assist the Secretary in all aspects of the college's administrative work including the examination's function; the organisation; attendance at college committees and working parties (preparation of agendas, minutes and implementation); and the organisation of scientific meetings, seminars, college dinners and social functions, etc. Age, late 20's early 30's. Managing Director, Masseys Executive Selection (Recruitment Consultants), 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6581.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR NUMERATE ADMIN. PERSON

This small, civilised communications consultancy in SW1 is looking for a well educated, go-ahead admin. asst. (22-plus) with some bookkeeping experience and good typing. The ideal applicant will, after an initial period, be capable of working entirely without supervision on an expanding area of this Co.'s business. Excellent prospects for the right person. Salary £3,500 plus. For further details contact.

Claudia Sull
ACTION SECRETARIES
437 8948

BRIGHT PEOPLE WITH PERSONALITY

Men and women, aged 23-30, required as driver-guides for visitors to Britain and France. Must own or have access to car. Full or part-time guaranteed work. Free training course and comprehensive insurance provided.

TAKE-A-GUIDE LTD.
85 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1
01-730 9134

TALENTED DISC JOCKEY

required for first class London night club 6 nights per week. Excellent salary £300 per month plus. Applicants must have attractive personality and extremely smart appearance.

PLEASE APPLY MRS READ 736 5566.

INTERVIEWER/ NEGOTIATOR

Capable person with good education and business experience required by leading rentals Co. in S.W.1. Appearance important as constant client contact. Up to £100 p.w. inc. commission. also L.V.'s

828 8251

PUBLISHING ASSISTANT required for publicity manager of well-known publishing house (N.W.1). Wide-ranging duties, calling for good educational background (graduate—"A" level English considered) and sound typing skills. Excellent opportunity for training, attendance outside courses, etc., and career development. Salary in range £2,500-£3,400 p.a.—Managing Director, Masseys Executive Selection (Recruitment Consultants), 01-935 6581.

THE ECONOMIST Art Department requires a full time assistant whose duties will include page layouts, typography and picture research. An interest in current affairs and experience in Publishing would be useful. Salary £2,600-£3,100.—Please write with CV to Michael Kenny, The Economist Newspaper, 25 St. James's St., London, S.W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY to train in the investment field is offered to a young (21ish) numerate graduate, able to type, and willing to turn their hand to anything in a small City office. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants 839 6542.

INTELLIGENT person for busy weekly magazine, running small editorial library and information service. Some secretarial duties for editorial department. Apply in writing, The Editor, Building, 4 Catherine Street, London WC2B 5JN.

FROG HOLLOW, London's most unusual children's shop in Kensington, needs permanent staff immediately.—Telephone Mrs. Macdonald, 584 5045.

DENTAL RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY, Children's practice W.1. Enthusiastic, responsible, experienced. £3,000.—Tel.: 01-580 5370.

EMBASSY TELEPHONIST required, five days a week. £3,100, previous experience preferred.—Tel.: 01-580 0588.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Agency. 01-734 0532.

DENTAL NURSE required to join nursing team in totally private practice in Belgravia. Please telephone 235 3614.

HOLIDAY COMPANY W.1, handling specialist European tours needs young P.A. with excellent typing, fluent German or French with potential to train as a holiday adviser. Must be flexible and able to work as part of a team. Salary c £3,500. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 01-493 8824.

CAPABLE PERSON required to serve lunches in excellent Partner's dining room in Strand area. Duties also include assisting chef and cook with preparation of food. Relevant experience essential. Age 25-45. Hours 9-3.30 (33½ hour week). Salary £2,680 p.a. + overtime + benefits.—Telephone Mrs. Laidlaw on 01-836 1200.

FASHION DESIGNER, Kensington, needs car driving assistant with typing, who is numerate, methodical and has an easy going personality, to become an essential part of a highly creative team. Salary £3,000.—Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 01-493 8824.

NON-SECRETARIAL

SRN

Urgently required for W.1 Nursing Agency. Must have administration experience. Salary in excess of £4,000 + benefits.

Telephone Lesley Bowcott on 935 0441.

Zoological Society of London

requires

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER

to undertake a range of duties concerned with the personnel administration of a staff of over 500. Candidates should have a good standard of education, preferably to graduate level, previous relevant experience and knowledge of current legislation. Essential qualities are numeracy, initiative, fluency with the written word and meticulous attention to detail. Starting salary £4,250. Applications in writing giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, together with names of two referees, should be submitted by 15th March to Establishment Officer, Zoological Society of London, Regents Park, London NW1 4RY.

THE MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Applications are invited for:

THE MATRONSHIP

for Edenhall, Hampstead, which is a new nursing home of 50 beds, dedicated to the care and comfort of cancer patients. This key appointment is within the foundation's comprehensive services. The basic salary scale will be £5,844 to £6,954 per annum plus London Weighting. Accommodation for this post is provided in an attractive self-contained flat.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Secretary
123 Sloane Street
London SW1X 9AY
Closing date: 28th February.

LATE STARTER 40 PLUS

Family off your hands? Wanting to return to work? Come and join our small staff consultancy team—we will train you. You'll need a knowledge of London, good telephone manner, warm sympathetic nature plus lots of stickability and patience with people. We're small, but nice, and you'll enjoy the work. £3,200 neg. Hours 9 to 5.30.

Mrs. Surridge, 836 1994

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A leading firm of international investment managers require a secretary to one of the directors based in London.

A salary of approximately £3,750 + bonus will be paid in addition to 4 weeks holiday, free BUPA scheme etc.

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Intelligent person with good figure typing needed to work for active accounts department. Ability to work on own initiative and under pressure essential. Salary £3,100 plus neg.

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COPY TYPIST

£2,900 + 3% MORTGAGE

You will be involved with typing (50 w.p.m.), Telephone and Admin. duties. 5 o'clock finish, free lunch.

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AD 193

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to Chartered Surveyor head of small but really busy department off Grosvenor Square. Essential requirements: speed, efficiency, intelligence, sense of humour plus dependable, self-propelled nature essential. Age 23+. Salary negotiable. four weeks holiday.

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Candidates should write with brief details or for an application form, quoting reference SE

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Oxford University Press is looking for a s editorial assistant for their Primary Scho Editor.

The successful candidate will perform th secretarial duties, including audio typing shorthand. She, or he, will also be expec assist with research on new projects, sul manuscripts, deal with authors and artist cooperate with the design, production an promotion staff.

A degree or teaching certificate is essen teaching experience at Primary level anc some experience of editorial work is des

Salary on a scale between £2226 and £27

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Working with one of the Directors and his account group are looking for a special brand of secretarial talent which keep our office running smoothly and all of us smiling.

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for Legal Consultant of City-based Solicitors, age 25-35. Must have ability to work on own initiative and excellent secretarial skills. Legal experience is not necessary tho' experience at Director level is essential. Interesting varied duties include client contact. In return we offer the right person an excellent salary. LVs, twice yearly bonus, 4 weeks holiday and a modern friendly office.
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Please phone Susan Smith on 248 8000, ext 290
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We are offering an attractive salary together with a full range of fringe benefits. Promotional prospects with the company are excellent.
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Starting salary £3,750
telephone
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Accurate shorthand and typing and an interest in figure work would be required. Knowledge of Greek *language an advantage but not essential.*

Please address your cv and state salary expected to

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Young Managing Director of expanding group of companies with *interests ranging from discounting* and catering to fashion and employment agencies requires a secretary P.A. who is smart, intelligent, career minded, organised, loyal and honest and is able to drive a car, use own initiative, get on well with people and with experience of general secretarial work shorthand and/or audio. Personnel or other admin experience such as accounting, book-keeping etc. preferable but not essential.
Please telephone Nigel of Peter Grant Associates on 01-405 1441 for an appointment.
This is a responsible exciting position for the right person.

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Motoring

How Bordeaux got rid of traffic jams

In the French city of Bordeaux traffic jams are a thing of the past, rush hour journey times have been cut by half and road casualties are down by two thirds, thanks to an electronic system of traffic control introduced just under two years ago.

The system delights in the acronym of Gertrude who is, appropriately, the patron saint of urban travellers. It involves using traffic lights to ensure that roads receive no more traffic than they can comfortably bear. Covering about four square miles of the city centre, it operates mainly during the evening rush hours.

The planners identified four critical road junctions and installed computers at each. Sensors in the road tell the computer the number of vehicles using each lane and their average speed. This information, which comes in every half second, is analysed and the traffic lights are operated accordingly. A central computer determines overall strategy.

The principle is similar to that of locks on a river. Each section of road is allowed to take only a certain number of vehicles and if the traffic threatens to become too heavy it is held back. Vehicles are not allowed to proceed to the next segment until it is clear enough to take them.

The system can therefore overcome the difficulties which would otherwise arise when six lanes of traffic have to contract into four. Since Bordeaux is the centre of a wine-producing area, the traffic department is quick to seive on the analogy of the neck of a bottle.

Priority for buses

Buses are allowed priority within the scheme. There is a special corridor (not quite like the British bus lane since it can be used by other traffic) which enables buses to jump a queue of waiting vehicles. As buses get to the end of the corridor, the computer turns on a green light marked "bus" four seconds before the normal traffic light appears.

But absolute priority is reserved for emergency vehicles—fire, police and ambulance. In the case of a fire call, the officer presses a button to alert the computer, which in effect clears a path through the city for the fire engines, allowing traffic to revert to normal when the last engine has passed. A one-mile run from the fire station to the river takes only one minute 40 seconds.

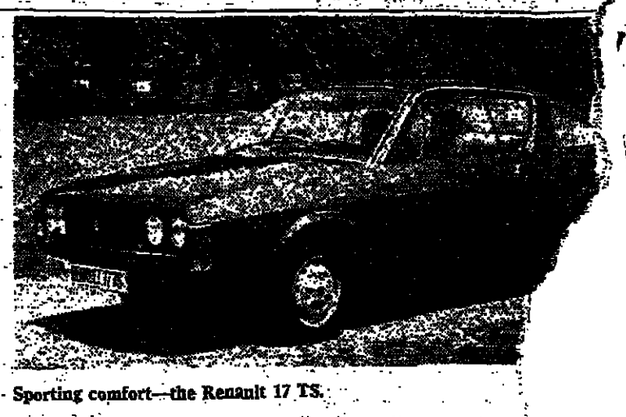
Gertrude has two basic aims, to promote a steady flow of traffic and make the maximum use of available road space. On the first point, the Bordeaux authorities have set an average speed target for vehicles using the city centre of 25 mph (40 kmh). Between 40 and 43 kmh, apparently, a car gives off least noise and the minimum exhaust pollution.

If this ideal speed is not always maintained, traffic flow has improved dramatically since the computers went in. A two-mile rush-hour journey north-south along the river Garonne used to take 48 minutes five seconds and is now timed at 13 minutes 27 seconds. On average, journey times have been reduced by half.

As to better use of road space, the number of vehicles per hour making the north-south riverside journey before Gertrude was 2,670 and is now 4,400. Going the other way, the same road takes 4,300 vehicles an hour today, against 3,150. Accidents involving injury on this road over comparable four-month periods have dropped from 33 to 11.

Not the least impressive statistic is that project Gertrude was budgeted at 20 million francs and came in at four million (about £450,000). The main saving was achieved by doing without cameras to record the traffic but the computers are almost as effective.

Unlike the ill-fated zone and collar experiment in Nottingham, the Bordeaux system is not "anti-car". Indeed, while giving priority to public transport, it recognizes that cars are here to stay and tries to accommodate them. Driving a car in the centre of Bordeaux must be a lot more pleasant than it was a couple of years ago.



Sporting comfort—the Renault 17 TS.

Road Test: Renault 17 TS

The Renault 15/17 coupé belongs to a group of cars—other examples are the Ford Capri, Volkswagen Scirocco, Opel Manta and Toyota Celica—which are essentially sporting offshoots of the companies' bread-and-butter saloons. The important components, from the engines downwards, are taken from other models and the trick is to make the bodyshell sufficiently different to disguise this fact.

In the case of the Renault, the floorpan, suspension and running gear come from the 12; and the 1647cc engine used in the 17 TS is the same unit, with a slightly higher power output, as that in the 16 TX and the 20 TL. But on the road the car is quite distinctive, a cleanly styled two-door fastback, and perhaps more to the point it feels different from any other Renault.

Indeed the sportiness of the 17 is more a matter of looks and of taurish handling than performance. Neither acceleration through the gears (0 to 60 mph in 12 seconds) nor top gear flexibility is exceptional for the size of car, though in today's conditions generally adequate. The top speed is just over 100 mph.

The engine, quiet at low revs, sounds harsh when driven hard and though the use of the fifth gear—the five-speed box is standard—cuts 70 mph cruising to a relaxed 3,400 rpm, any mechanical noise is easily drowned at this speed by wind. The source is not immediately obvious and I can only suggest a combination of suproof, outside door mirror and the absence of central window pillars. But there can be no complaint about fuel economy, my range being 28 to 35 miles to the gallon.

Most Renaults are distinguished by a soft ride and handling to match. The 17 has a firmer feel. Handling is tauter, with less bodyroll on corners, even if the characteristic front-wheel drive understeer still comes through quite strongly. The ride is n[illegible] on the Renault saloons [illegible] sports car. The steering, [illegible] cise, is heavy at low spe[illegible] change a little sticky, the [illegible] lent.

The typical coupé is [illegible] two", which means room [illegible] only in the back. The Renau[illegible] ter than that and can take [illegible] in reasonable comfort. Th[illegible] opens on to a useful boot: su[illegible] this is one of the few hatch[illegible] where it is not possible to fold [illegible] seat down to increase luggage [illegible]

The front seats are unusual, [illegible] high back which serves as a [illegible] traint and cushions at each s[illegible] adjust to suit the width of [illegible] pant. Adjustable thigh pads [illegible] provided but are not firm e[illegible] give much support. As a tall [illegible] found it necessary to recline [illegible] more than I normally do to gi[illegible] headroom.

Two central vents dispen[illegible] ful flow of fresh air (or [illegible] done if one had not jamme[illegible] is nothing with which to [illegible] side windows and the hea[illegible] long time to get going.

Apart from the wind noise, I [illegible] the R17. It is not often that a s[illegible] car is a comfortable one. At £[illegible] is also expensive, a price that in[illegible] electrically operated front windo[illegible] not the sunroof or even cloth [illegible] sterv. Most rivals are cheaper a[illegible] £350 less you can buy Renault [illegible] 20 TL, a roomier five-door car [illegible] same engine.

Ford auto

Apart from its wine and its [illegible] system, Bordeaux has a further cl[illegible] fame: as the location of the only [illegible] factory in Europe making auto[illegible] transmissions. The plant was pla[illegible] in the late 1960s on the expect[illegible] of an increasing demand for autom[illegible] and officially opened in June, 197[illegible]

A few months later the energy c[illegible] broke and an automatic transmiss[illegible] suddenly became an expensive lux[illegible] that motorists found they could [illegible] without. Take-up of automatics [illegible] Europe has not gone up very muc[illegible] since then, sticking at about 10 [illegible] cent overall.

Which might have left Ford [illegible] expensive white elephant on its [illegible] had it not been building sma[illegible] in the United States, like t[illegible] and the Mustang, for whic[illegible] transmission was ideal. Abou[illegible] quarters of the 2,000 automat[illegible] produced by the factory each [illegible] their way across the Atlantic.

A second factory was started [illegible] same site in 1974 to make trans[illegible] for the new Fiesta. Output this [illegible] is expected to be around 660,000 u[illegible] Ford's association with Bordeaux [illegible] back more than half a century: f[illegible] 1916 to 1926 it was the centre [illegible] Ford vehicle assembly in France bei[illegible] this operation was transferred to Pa[illegible]

Peter Wayma[illegible]

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DAIMLER JAGUAR

1977 Daimler 4.2 Coupe. Finished in fern grey with cinnamon leather upholstery. Tinted glass, Philips 860 radio stereo cassette. 1 owner. 7,000 miles. £9,850 or £196 monthly.
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1977 Jaguar 3.4 LWB Auto. Saloon. Finished in white with black velour upholstery. Tinted glass, chrome wheels, radio stereo. 8,000 miles. £7,950 or £162 monthly.
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BMW

1977 BMW 633 CS. Injection Auto Coupe. Cedar green. Air conditioning. 1 owner. 10,000 miles. £13,450 or £274 monthly.
1977 S BMW 728 4-door Saloon. Finished in polaris silver. Tinted glass, central locking. 1 owner. 5,000 miles. £10,850 or £217 monthly.
1976 BMW 320 2-door Saloon. Finished in metallic silver. Tinted glass. 1 owner. 9,000 miles. £4,695 or £95 monthly.
1973 BMW 2500 Manual Saloon. Finished in white with blue velour upholstery. Sliding sun roof. 1 owner. 27,000 miles. £2,495 or £71 monthly.
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1976 P Volvo 245 DL. Fuel injection estate car finished in metallic blue. 17,000 miles. £4,250 or £100 monthly.
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...lcasting

If Thames's new series of Robin's Nest lacks perhaps originality, it has at least two warm funny stars—Tessa Wyatt and Richard O'Sullivan. Part Two of this week's thriller Rachel in Danger will be magnet enough for those who saw Tuesday's opening half-hour. Omnibus's Warsaw Autumn is an all-too-rare television report on the arts, particularly music, in present-day Poland. As good as one expects from Humphrey Burton.—I.R.R.

BBC 2

...University: Ana... 7.05, Spectro... 5, Fossil Verte... lon. 12.35 pm, ...2.45, News. 1.00, ...45, Trumpton. ...and Me. 3.00- ...'s Wardrobe. ...ool. 4.20, Win... .25, Jackanory. ...ooo. 5.00, John ...lue Peter. 5.35, ...35, Nationwide. ...w's World. ...ne Pops. ...l Life. ... Warsaw ... Festival. ... The trade in ...ury cars.
...(BBC 1): ...5-2.00 pm, Bar... ...sial Tipps. 4.45- ...ath Wylit. 5.55- ... 6.45-7.10, Hed... 5.55-6.20 pm. ...7.40-8.10, Cur... NORTHERN IRE... pm, Northern Ire... 55-6.20. Scene ... 3. I Didn't Know ... News.
...1.20 pm, West Wales Headlines. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Planet of Breaktime. 5.15, Southern. 6.00, ...S, Report Wales. ...the West. 7.05, ... Cinema Club ...15 am, Film: Lew ...y and Basil Rath... at the Window.* ...ALES: As HTV ...pm, Penawdau ...odd. 4.20, Miri ...Wobbledy. 6.00- ...9.35-7.05, Sport. ...TV except: 1.20- ... Headlines. 6.18-
...20 pm, Westward ... 1.30, Thames. ...itary 6.35, ATV. ... 8.00, Thames. ... Report. 11.00, ... Strangler, with ... Jo Ann Pflug, ...ron Brady, Wally ... Hamilton. 12.35
...1.20 pm, Border ...ts. 5.15, Lassie. ...00, Lookaround. ... Mr and Mrs. ... 6.30, Thames ... Wish You Were ... Border News.
...20 pm, Calendar ...es. 4.20, Lassie. ...ouse. 5.15, Bur... ... 6.00, Calendar. ... Thames. 10.30, ...1.00, The Streets ... 12.00-12.30 am, ...re . . .*
...ref News. 1.30, ...nnel News. 6.10, ...35, ATV. 7.00, ...James. 10.32, The ...11.00, Film: The ...2.35 am, News.

Thames

10.48-11.00 am, Help! (r). 12.00, Charlie's Climbing Tree. 12.10 pm, Stepping Stones. 12.30, Make It Count (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Shades of Greene (r). 3.20, Quick on the Draw. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Mr and Mrs.
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The Bionic Woman.
8.00 Robin's Nest, with Richard O'Sullivan.
8.30 Thriller: Della Low in Rachel in Danger.
9.00 George and Mildred (r).
9.30 This Week.
10.00 News.
10.30 Time for Business.
11.15 Kitchen Garden.
11.45 What the Papers Say.
12.00 Epilogue.
(r) Repeat.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Beryl's Lot (r). 3.50, House Party. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Bionic Woman. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Police Woman. 11.30-12.00, Master Golf.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, ATV .7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Westside Medical. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, What the Papers Say. 12.00, Weather. Epilogue.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.20, Code R. 5.10, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 6.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20-12.20 am, Police Woman.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News. 1.30, Southern 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Lifts. 6.35, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, What Price? 11.15, Battleground. 11.45, Rich Man, Poor Man. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Reads Report. 1.30, Southern 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Garnock Way. 7.00, ATV. 7.30, Charlie's Angels. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Birthday Honours. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-12.35 am, Film: The Creature from the Black Lagoon, with Richard Carlson, Julia Adams, Richard Denning.*

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Big Blue Marble. 4.45, Little House on the Prairie. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 7.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Countrypoint. 11.00, Mind Your Language. 11.30, Wish You Were Here . . .? 12.00, Wedding Day.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Southern 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Waldo Kitty. 4.45, Solo One. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Bygones. 7.30, New Who Do You Do? 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Folk in the East (r). 11.00, Film: The Mystery of the Wax Museum, with Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray. 12.30 am, The Living Word.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News, Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Sportscall. 11.15-12.10 am, Barclay

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.03, Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.06 am, News.
† stereo.

2
6.00 am, News. 6.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, David Allan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Two by Two. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.03, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Sullivan, Saint-Saens, Sibelius.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Mozart, Berwald.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Glazunov.† 9.50, Wolf Songs, Sacred and Secular.† 10.30, Gamba and Harpsichord: Schenk, Abel, Telemann.† 11.15, Lorin Maazel Conducts, Part 1: Weber, Mozart.† 11.55, Irs Short: Talk by Earle Brown. 12.05 pm, Concert, part 2: Strauss.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Bradford Midday Concert: Purcell, C. P. E. Bach, Bach, Couperin.† 2.00, Osud, opera by Janacek: Act 1.† 2.40, Talk. 2.55, Osud: Acts 2 and 3. 3.45, Paul Sacher Commissions: Bartok, Stravinsky.† 4.35, Concert: Pasquini, Rossi, Zipoli, Scarlatti.† 5.25, Liszt.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, What Right Have You Got? 7.00, Who Cares About the Commonwealth? 7.30, Music in Question.† 8.00, Concert, part 1: Stravinsky, Berio, Ravel, Lutoslawski.† 8.50, The Secular Society: Talk by David Martin. 9.10, Concert, part 2: Birtwistle.† 9.50, Play: Combined Subjects, by Yvonne Mallett.† 10.15, Mendelssohn and Ives.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

4
6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Records. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way. 11.45, Figures in an Autumn Field (new series). 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Just a Minute. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Railway Bridge. 3.50, Jack De Manio. 4.35, Story: We Joined the Navy. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Top of the Form. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Checkpoint. 7.45, Shipwreck (new series). 8.30, All in the Waiting (new series). 8.45, Nation to Nation, discussion on Tokyo Round of Negotiations. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Any Answers? 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Turtle Diary. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

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LEGAL ASSISTANT (COMMERCIAL)

Law graduate (or similar) is required for a section of the legal department handling Liquidations. Other duties include general administration, answering telephone queries and correspondence, so the ability to write in clear concise English (which will be tested) is essential. Age prof. under 30.
Salary £2,700 to £3,300 to start a.a.e.
Please apply to
Miss S. D. Garvin
The National House-building Council
58 Portland Place, W1A 4BU
or telephone 01-387 7201

GENERAL VACANCIES

IMPORT/ EXPORT

Capable experienced person required to carry out all documentation, VAT, in the import and export field.
Would suit retired person part-time. Enquiries welcomed. NW11 area.
01-458 3173

THE GREAT BRITAIN CHINA CENTRE'S Executive Committee

Wishes to fill the post of Deputy Director. Those interested should write for details to:
The Secretary,
G.B.C.C.
22a Queen Anne's Gate, SW1
01-930 3611

COMMERCIAL/SHIPPING Manager/ess required for used equipment Company; car and expenses provided; room for rapid promotion; candidates should be between 25-35; export documentation experience preferred; salary negotiable.—Apply in writing to David Sanders, Anglo American Equipment Company, Sunny Lane, Yarnton, Oxford by March 3.

Business for Sale

SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA

Well-established ladies' fashion store as going concern 70 miles Durban. Stock also includes: wool, babywear, materials and haberdashery. Good trading position next to supermarket. Annual turnover R100,000 approx. Sensible offers around R45,000 inc. stocks F. & F.
Tel.: 01-748 2445
Box 0577 K, The Times

Business Opportunities

UK IMPORTER SOUGHT BY HONG KONG SWIMWEAR MANUFACTURER

Advertiser has 10 years' special experience in high quality swimwear and owns a large factory in Hong Kong. Factory area is 80,000 sq. ft. Staff of 500 are able to provide 30,000 garments per day. Please contact:
TACK FAT SWIMWEAR
PO BOX 10490
CHEUNG SHA WAN
KOWLOON, HONG KONG

TITLED PERSON REQUIRED

Consultant Negotiator required for overseas property company. Specialised knowledge unnecessary. Time and terms negotiable.
Write in strict confidence to:
BOX No. 0572 K,
THE TIMES

NORTHERN ITALY

Attractive and well run English Language School for sale. Would suit married couple. Details from:
Miss J. Hughes,
88 Chiswick Village,
London, W.4.
Tel.: 01-995 2966

FULHAM. Photographic studios to let, long/short lease, reasonable rent. 385 2590.

Business Opportunities

WORKING PARTNERSHIP offered in small established top class delicatessen, Knightsbridge.—Box 0579 K, The Times.

Commercial Services

SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE, conference room, kitchen? The answer—a Filtair 200 Air Purifier from Lodge Air Cleaning Services.—Details tel. 373 2270.
SOLICITOR travelling to South Africa would be willing to take on briefs of a non-legal nature; anything legitimate accepted.—Box 0580 K, The Times.
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P.A.Y.E., Accounts, V.A.T., Wemsec. 903 6455.
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PRESTIGIOUS furnished office accommodation by day/week.—Wemsec. 903 6455.
TELEX—Europe/OVERSEAS. Daily late night-weekend service for £95 p.a.—Phone: Boomy Rapid TLX Services. 01-864 7635.
LIFE POLICIES and expectations under Will sold by Auction and Private Treaty; also Annuities, Trust Income, Mortgages, etc. Loans arranged, valuations for probate.—H. E. Foster & Cranfield 6 Poultry, London, E.C.2.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Senior Nursing Officer and Theatre Superintendent

New Private Hospital, Devonshire Street, W.1.
Candidates with suitable experience are invited to apply for the above position. This exciting new hospital is due to open June, 1978. Applicants should forward details without delay to:
The Hospital Administrator, 47 Albemarle Street.
Negotiable salary and attractive terms of employment.

If It's Chips With Everything— Don't Read On!

If, however, cooking is as dear to you as our palates are to us, read on . . . We are looking for a first-class cook to work in our bright sunny kitchen in W.1, providing lunches for directors and clients.
Ring Sue Warwick on 486 1797
Applications close 7.30 this evening.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

required to work in small luxury offices in Victoria, S.W.1, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Responsible for daily supervision of kitchen and office cleaning; able to cook lunches, possibly twice a week for 6 to 10 persons; and to look after the upkeep of the office plants and flowers. Good salary and fringe benefits offered including non-contributory pension scheme. Age 30-40. Please apply in writing to: Miss Heppell, 14 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

1ST CLASS MARRIED COUPLES

for (1) Company House, W.1, Cook/Butler, £80 p.w.; (2) Motherless family of 2, Jersey, Housekeeper/Gardener/Driver, £75 p.w.; London interview. Also exp. Nanny/Driver, W.1, for girls 7 and 5, £40 p.w. Also Nanny for 2 motherless girls, Greece.
Excellent conditions for Cooks, Nannies, Butlers.
LINES EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
165 High St., Kensington, W.8
01-937 4168.

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Munich, Germany
To start immediately, one year contract, to assist lady who has important career. English-speaking home, 2 manageable children (girl 6, boy 13). Terms negotiable.
Tel. (day) Miss Hickman 01-493 5289

HARLEY STREET HOUSE

Responsible and willing houseman or woman required to assist housekeeper in maintenance of busy practice house. Varied domestic work and reception of patients. Live in own room, T.V. Good references essential. Salary negotiable. Write Box 0906 K, The Times, for initial interview.

MOTHER'S HELP

Required for young family living in country residence near Guildford. Non-smoker, car driver preferred. Tel 01-408 1606 for appointment.

BELGIUM

Couple wanted
For Belgian family country house, close Brussels. His duties, waiting at table, looking of home and driving; hers, mainly cooking; own flat, use of car.
Top salary: impeccable refs. required.
Box 0813 K, The Times.

WANTED NOW!!

Companion nurse to help lady with elderly husband. Own flat and good salary.
PHONE CRANLEIGH 3607
IMMEDIATELY

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER

Reliable lady aged 35 or over required to live in with widow and run small modern house in Edgware. Ample time off. Suit person who is looking for homely job (must speak English). Excellent wages. Phone Mrs Gold on 580 3835 (day), 637 1084 (Eves.).

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Educated, serious-minded lady, 27-35, required to supervise 2 boys, aged 17 and 15, of high-ranking Iranian family living with father. This is a very responsible job and the successful applicant will probably have had governess/nanny experience (no teaching). High salary offered, own room and bath.
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HOUSEKEEPERS FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS in London and Bahrain: single persons, age 40 to 55, very interesting and non-demanding positions. The small family is frequently abroad. Write, with full details, to VIP International Staff Consultants, 161 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE required for housekeeping/cooking in Central London. Excellent 2-bedroom staff flat and highest salary for suitable applicants. References required.—Tel. 01-235 7686.

EXPERIENCED NANNY required, S.W.6 for 3 school-children, aged 5 and 6. Own nursery suite. £20 plus p.w. 01-736 8336.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 193 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1035. No charges.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NANNY, preferably trained, required for professional couple in Wimbledon: boy 3½, girl 2; weekends free.—01-946 1544.

REQUIRED

INTELLIGENT GIRL

interested in cooking, wanted from mid-March to help in small country restaurant run by chaotic couple in S.W. Scotland. Cordon Bleu or similar training preferred, as is driving licence. Write to:
Frank Courtey
Barend, Sandhills, Dalbeattie
Kirkcudbrightshire
or
Tel. Southwick (038778) 632

SITUATIONS WANTED

A RECENTLY RETIRED civil servant with several years in management position in a quasi-commercial department is forming a marketing business and therefore seeks to be a distributor or manufacturer's representative. Please reply to P.O. Box 8401, Lagos, Nigeria.
BOAT PROBLEMS.—Cote D'Azur French boat builder/fisherman, age 52, now domiciled Antibes area, offers complete responsible British reg. boats.—Write Box 0808 K, The Times.
SALES EXECUTIVE, 33, seeks London based job travelling in Middle East. Previously resident there 4 years (Army), plus 2 years selling there. Fluent spoken Arabic and good contacts. Phone 352 8057.
FEMALE S.R.N. late 40's, requires remunerative interesting post overseas or travelling, wide experience U.K./Overseas Hospitals, construction and private nursing. Medical escorts, ect. Any suggestions welcomed. —Box 0917 K, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

SUPER PIED-A-TERRE in Cordon Bleu's luxury City flat for pleasant civilised person. Panoramic views. Own large room and shower/w.c. £130 p.c.m.—598 3644, ext. 231, 11-4 p.m.; 588 5123 (evenings).
BELGRAVIA, beautiful double room, in aesthetic environment for professional man. £30 p.w. Ring 235 0376.
WANTED URGENTLY for young couple from Far Cornwall, s/c flatlet or bedsitter up to £25 p.w. in London preferably Kensington. Ring Jane, 439 4506 7 or 221 7613 (weekends).
FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
SHARE A FLAT.—Personal and efficient service for profs. 493 1265.
FLATMATES Specialists. — 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.
HOLLAND PARK.—Large single room in luxury flat, female. £25 p.w. incl.—Tel 221 1804.
W.8.—Girl share room: £50 p.c.m. —727 2009, after 7.
BELGRAVIA. — Beautiful double room in aesthetic environment for prof. man; £40 p.w.—235 0376.
LITTLE VENICE.—2nd person: own room in quiet flat. Rent £95 p.c.m.—Tel. 402 8604.
S.E.4.—Female, own room in flat. £40 p.c.m. Tel.: 691 1382 after 4.15 p.m.
PUTNEY.—2nd person, own room lovely flat, £85 p.m. excl. 789 2820.
S.W.4.—2 to share furnished flat, own room, each £35.60 p.c.m. 622 3089 after 6 p.m.
BARNES. 2nd girl to share flat, own room. £70 p.c.m. incl. 01-392 4377, ext. 154.
N.W.3.—Girl for luxury flat, own room, £75 p.m. 435 9513, eves.
N.W.3.—Zimmermann housemaid/prof. male, 30 plus, own room in C/H ground floor flat. £65 p.c.m. excl. 01-267 4763.
S.W.18. 2nd person to share house, aged 25-35, rent £80 p.m. Ring Louise Frosell, 839 8040 office hours.
W1. House, 2 rooms, £35 p.w. inc. 262 3320 eves.
PIED A TERRE (Mon./Fri.), Wandsworth. Large C/H bedsit. 10 mins. B.R. Victoria. £16 p.w. 01-672 8678.
CHISWICK.—Couple to share large flat. £12 p.w. each. 960 0181 day or 995 2355 after 6.
3rd PERSON for luxury house, Wandsworth. Own room. £80 p.m. 580 2020 (ext. 137) or 870 5534 (after 6 p.m.).
W.C.1. Prof. Gent to share luxury flat. Own room. £25+. Tel. Day 580 6817.
GIRL TO SHARE RM., c.h. flat. £35 p.m. S.W.4. 935 4422, ext. 7326 10-5 p.m.
FOR AMERICAN SHARING—See "Better than a hotel" under rentals.
SLOANE SQUARE. Girl 24+, Luxury house, own double bed./bath. £30 p.w. 235 9164.
LUXURY Knightsbridge Flat.—Monday-Friday: breakfast, dinner; suit mature businessman; £55 p.w.; impeccable references required.—589 3707.
PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6.—4th. 25 plus, to share large modern bed. house; own room; £18 p.w. —01-736 3328, after 6.
KENSINGTON.—2nd girl, late 20's, own room in lovely c.h. flat: £19 p.w. incl.—937 1667, after 6.30.
W.11.—Professional girl to share room; c.h., c.h.w., colour T.V.: £50 p.c.m.—Tel. 727 3531, eves.
HOLLAND PARK.—3rd person, own room: £53 p.c.m.—01-727 8848.
HYDE PARK CORNER, Belgravia. —Comfortable c.h. rooms.—235 1367.
MARBLE ARCH.—Share 3-roomed flat: own s.c. single bedroom: £35 p.w. including c.h., c.h.w.—402 7466, after 6 p.m.
S.W.6. Own room, sharing house overlooking common. £75 p.c.m. —736 5628.
S.W.6. 2 prof. females, 30's, own rooms. £25 p.w. inc.—731 2367 after 6.30 p.m.
KENSINGTON. Girl share room £12.75 p.w.—373 0501.
2 ARTICLED CLERKS (F) seek accom. convenient City.—373 5028, after 6.

RENTALS

ST. GEORGE'S SQ., S.W.1. Light and sunny 3 bedroom flat, suit family, on long let. £100. Around Town Flats, 229 0033.
UNFURN. FLATS wanted, f. & f. purchased.—602 4671. Dixon & Co.
HAMPSTEAD.—Newly dec. and furn. flat: 1 dble. bed., large recept., k. & b., C.H. £80 p.w. incl. heating.—Anscombe & Ringland, 499 0912.
BARONS COURT, W.14.—One dble. bedroom, recept., k. & b. Suit Co. or overseas visitors. £36 p.w.—K.F.S., 370 2037.
SUNNINGDALE.—Superb unfurn. house to let for up to 3 years; 6 beds., 2 baths, shower room, 3-4 recept., heated pool, sauna room, luxury carpets, drapes and fittings. Oil C.H. and guest annexe (3 rooms, k. & b.). £150 p.w.—D. E. Mitchell & Co., 01-487 4543; eves. 02404 3929.
WANDSWORTH COMMON furnished flat. Holiday let. Fully equipped. 2 bed., drawing room, dining room, kitchen, shower, conservatory, garden, c.h., £55 p.w. Tel. 876 6184.
CENTRAL LONDON.—2-beds, garden flat. £45 p.w.—373 5259.
W.1. Smart service flat, dble. bed., recept., k and b. Avail. 3 months only £80 p.w. Hunter, 837 7365.
W.1. Comfortable modern service flat, 1 dble. bed., recept., k. and b., c.h., £50 p.w. Hunter, 837 7365.
CHILDS HILL, N.W.2. Second floor flat in a substantial block with attractive Tudor wood exterior and leaded windows. Furnished and decorated to high standard and including a kitchen with all modern appliances, large reception room (35 ft. long), master bedroom, 2nd bedroom, study, 3rd bedroom, kitchen, bathroom with shower and cloakroom. Available 1st March for long let at £120 p.w. incl. C.H., hot water, lift and porterage. George Knight & Partners. 01-794 1125.
DETACHED three bedroom, fully modernized weekend or holiday cottage, to let rent free for indefinite term against secured capital deposit returnable on demand. Situated in beautiful West Sussex countryside four miles from Midhurst. Lodsworth 205.
CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Attractive mews house in quiet position. 2 beds., reception, k. & b., C.H. Own parking. Patio. £120 p.w. Ruck & Ruck. 01-584 3721.
CLOSE FULHAM BROADWAY. 2nd-floor flat with dbl. and single bedrooms, recept., k. & shower. £60 p.w. neg.—KAL, 351 3556.
IMMACULATE CONVERSION. Brand new furn. flats, never yet occupied in Holland Park. 2 bedrooms, 2 recept., patio, gardens. £90 p.w. 3 bedrooms, 2 recepts., £110 p.w. Incl. C.H.—Church Bros. 459 0557.
HOLLAND PK., W.11.—Attractive 2 bedroom maisonette, ideal for visitors avail. 3/6 mths.—£70. Around Town flats, 229 0033.
BETTER (and much cheaper) than a hotel. Huge drawing room/bed. and equipped American bachelors' house. Electric typewriter included if needed. Ideal for long term visitor, e.g. writer, sabbatical, academic, frequent continental or 'Tube' commuter. Tel.: 730 8554.
EATON SQ.—Exceptional 2/3 bed. room ground floor flat with lift and porterage, avail. now 2 mths. £300 p.w. At Home in London. 581 2216.
HOLLAND PK., W.11.—Attractive 1 bed., garden flat, 1 recept., fully fitted k. & b., avail. now 3 mths. £80 p.w. inc. C.H.—581 2557.
UNFURN. S.W.1.—Luxury large studio flat in prestige block. £1,500 p.a., s/t. £2,200, prepaid. 602 5678.
WANTED!—Superior flats and houses to meet increasing demand from executives and diplomats. Please telephone: Walton, 730 3436.
CHELSEA.—Elegant flat, suit 2. £70 p.w. inc. long/short let.—352 3230.
KENSINGTON, EARLS COURT. Superior spacious flat. Central heating, phone, colour T.V. suit 3 people. £50 p.w.—Company let up to 1 year.—Nottsdane Ltd., 734 6344.

RENTALS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE MAYFAIR WESTMINSTER THE CITY, HOLBORN AND PADDINGTON

WE URGENTLY SEEK MORE TOP QUALITY HOMES TO LET TO COMPANIES, EMBASSY STAFF, PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND ACADEMICS.
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ALBION GATE, W.2. A superlative flat close to Marble Arch and the West End, overlooking Hyde Park. Recept. room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, plus separate maid's accommodation. Luxury furnishings. £300 p.w.
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3 bedroomed semi-detached house in North Acton. Fitted carpet, gas c.h., easy access to station, schools and park. Long, short let.
£100 p.w.
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584 3232
£100 overlooking the Thames 2 rooms, k. and b., in ultra modern block, walking distance to the city.
£100 ideal family home near Clapham Common. Owner off to New Zealand for 3 years. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, must be let urgently.
Mrs. Sinnet Ferrier

CLAPHAM COMMON West Side.—Elegant Edwardian house, fully furnished, completely renovated and newly decorated. C.H., 5 beds, 2 baths, super pine kitchen, walled patio garden, garage available. Quiet road next to common. 4 mins. walk to Tube. £350 p.c.m. 2 year let.—Tel.: 01-228 5978.
KENSINGTON, W.14.—Beautifully presented and furnished flat in well-known block: 1 lge. dble. bedrm., bathrm., lounge, fully fitted kit.: ideal for business couple: avail. immediately: £110 per week (neg.).—Chestertons, 01-937 7244.
HYDE PARK, W.2.—Well decorated flat in modern block opposite Park. 2 bedrooms, 1 bathrom, sep. W.C., large recept. dining area. 1 month plus. Avail. immediately. Apply Landway Securities, 235 0026.
DULWICH. — From mid-April, modernized well-furnished house. 4 beds., 3 recept., attractive garden, backing south on to park. £300 p.c.m.—01-488 1313, ext. 280 office; 693 4011 home.
BELGRAVIA.—Superb Town House with 2 terrace and gardens, all newly furnished, 3 bed., 3 recept., large fitted kitchen, 2½ bath. Long/short lets. Century 21 Estates, 486 6921.
SCOTT GILROY.—Urgently require luxury furnished flats/houses for their international executives, bankers and diplomats. £40-£400 p.w. Contact us now on: 01-584 7881.
MAYFAIR.—Close Hilton modern 2 bedroom serviced flat, recept., kit. and bath, col. TV, Lift and porterage. Avail. now 1 wk-3 months. Plaza Est., 584 4372.
MAYFAIR.—Very elegant and well proportioned rooms, 1 bed., bathroom suite, recept., kitchen. Long/short lets. Quinness, 584 9175.
SHEPHERDS BUSH, W.14.—Comfortable 3-room flat near good transport: all electric; long let, co. preferred; £35 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 603 9275.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Furnished luxury apartments: 1 and 3 bedrooms, large reception, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, hall, lift, c.h. and c.h.w.—Tel 584 4792.
KENSINGTON, EARLS COURT.—Superior spacious flat. Central heating, telephone, Colour TV, k. & b. Suit three people. £60 p.w. Minimum let 21 days, or company.—Nottsdane Ltd., 734 6344.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Secluded luxury house in private mews. 2 bedrooms, recept., kitchen, bathroom. £130 p.w.—01-788 0833.
SLOANE SQ. Elegant flat: lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. £90 p.w. incl. C.H. Long let. 730 8032.
MARBLE ARCH, W.1. Nr. Park. 3 bedroomed, 2 bathroom. £150 p.w. Newly furnished/decorated. Other selections available. Central London Luxury Flats Ltd., 937 9796.
ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS.—Please ring Living in London, 629 0206.
HOLLAND PK. Elegant 3-room flat, suit 1 person. £50 p.w.—727 5005.
RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.
JACK OF ALL TRADES: Cordon Bleu, driver, grand with children, seeks self-contained furnished accommodation London; gradu

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works." —Hebrews 10 : 24.

BIRTHS

HANBURY.—On 1st February to Dima (nee Lewis) and David—a son (Thomas Richard).

LEAVER.—On February 21st, to Hoen (nee Benton) and Christopher—a daughter.

SEAMAN.—On February 21st, at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Judy (nee Ragomar) and Roy, of Angus House, Brooke, Norfolk—a son (Christian). Congratulations to Joseph and Charlotte, Mary and Charles, the grandparents.

STANLEY.—19th Feb., at B'ham Maternity Hosp., to Gabrielle and Derek—a son (Francis), brother for Louise and Alice.

WARD.—On 21st Feb., to William and Lucia—a son (Nicholas John), brother for Kirsten and Anna.

WESTON.—On February 21st at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Christine and John—a daughter.

WOLVERSON.—On 21st February, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Deborah and Christopher—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

JARMAN : WHEATLEY.—On February 11th, in Cambridge, between Michael H. Jarman, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jarman, of Limerick, and Ann M. Wheatley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lord, of Addison House, Soham, Cambridgeshire.

MARSLAND : ZAJAC.—On Friday, 17th Feb., 1978, quietly in London, Sheila Marsland to Jan Zajac.

GOLDEN WEDDING

HALL : COMPTON.—On 23rd February, 1928, Donald, to Isabel, at The Parish Church of St. Marylebone, London.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On February 21st, Robert Fenwick (Bob) of Lashfield House, Sewardstonebury, London, E4, dearly loved and loving husband of Phyl and father of Tim. Private funeral. No flowers, please; donations, if desired, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Avery.—On 18th February, 1978, suddenly at home, Ronald Avery, aged 61 years, dear husband of Phyllis, and father of Hannah, Daniel and Sarah. Funeral service and burial at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East End Road, N2, at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 28th February. Flowers to Cooksey & Son Ltd., 119 Fortis Green Road, Muswell Hill, N10.

BARNES.—Very suddenly on 20th February, 1978, Harold Barnes, of Beechlea, Ganavan Road, Oban, Argyll, aged 84 years. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

BOMME.—On 20th February, 1978, peacefully, Lena Bomme, of 20 Sandy Lodge Road, Moor Park, Middlesex, aged 89 years. Funeral service Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Mon., Feb. 27th, at 2.45 p.m. Enquiries, tel. Rickmansworth 72013.

BROOKE.—On February 19th, Ellen, aged 88 years, widow of Edward J. L. S., mother of Audrey Perrin and grandmother of Judy and Nik. Funeral service Efford Crematorium, Plymouth, on Thursday, February 23rd, at 11 a.m. Sprays only, to Reg Oliver, Millbrook, Torpoint.

CHRISTOPHERS.—On Sunday, February 19th, 1978, at Broadstone, Dorset, Col. Sir Samuel Richard Christophers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.S., M.A., L.M.S. Retd., aged 104 years. Further enquiries to Charles Small and Son: funeral Directors, telephone Wimborne 882372.

COLLS.—On Feb 21st, peacefully in her sleep, aged 90, Nina Mary, very dearly loved mother of Leslie, Helen and Derek, and beloved grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service at Brumfield Church, near Liphook. Hants at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, 27th. Flowers to Lovell & Chapman Ltd., Crossways Rd., Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey.

EKSERDJIAN.—On February 20, peacefully, Armine Mary, aged 87, of 19, West Drive, Cheam, dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral private, family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to charity.

EPPS.—On February 17th, 1978, very suddenly, Frances Edith Laura Epps, elder daughter of the late Sir George and Lady Epps, dear sister of John Peters and Janet Corfield. Cremation at Arnos Vale, Bristol, on March 3rd, at 12.30 p.m. By her request family flowers only.

FOOKS.—On February 22nd, peacefully, in his 90th year, after a long illness, Sir Raymond Hadwen Fooks, CBE, KPM, of Broomhill Copse, Boars Hill, Oxford, beloved husband of Josephine, and dearly loved father and grandfather. Cremation private.

FRENCH.—On February 17th, 1978 peacefully, at Holies Court, Whitfield, near Dover, Doris Mary French in her 83rd year, widow of Stanley French and dearly loved sister and aunt. Funeral 11 a.m. today Thursday, 23rd February at St. Mary's Church, Dover.

FURBER, MARGARET HILDA.—On 22nd February, peacefully, in her 84th year, at Forest Row, dear sister of Graham Carrit, wife of the late Evelyn and mother of the late Graham and Paul, beloved aunt of Heather Hilliard. Funeral service at 12.30 Tuesday, February 28th, at Holy Trinity Church, Forest Row, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only; no mourning, at her request.

GALE.—On 21st February, Joyce, widow of Anthony Gale and beloved daughter of Eileen Goodenday and sister of David. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, 28th February, at 2 p.m.

GILLIES.—On February 18th, in Gravesend Hospital, Evelyn (Tom), of Windy Ridge, Higham, and formerly of Sheffield, beloved wife of the late William Douglas Gillies. Funeral at Medway Crematorium, on 24th February, at 3.45 p.m.

GULL.—On Feb. 20th, peacefully, at home, just before her 96th birthday, Mildred, beloved sister of Sir Malcolm Perks. Funeral Service 2.30 p.m. Woking St. Johns Crematorium, Friday 24th Feb. All enquiries to Harrods Funeral Service, 49 Marloes Rd., W.8. 01-937 0373.

DEATHS

GURNER.—On 19th February, at Blythe, Kent, Enid, daughter of the late Walter and Alice Gurner. Funeral service at St. John the Baptist Church, Hamstreet, Kent, at 2.30, on Monday, 27th February, followed by cremation. No flowers, please.

HOLLITSCHER MATHILDE (nee Freud).—On 20th February, after a short illness in London, courageously borne. Beloved sister of Anna, aunt and great aunt.

HULTON-SAMS.—On 21st February, peacefully, at King Edward VII, Midhurst, Cyrene Marie, widow of Captain C. H. Hulton-Sams, R.N., dearest mother of Valerie and Cyrene, grandmother of Virginia Henry Charles and James. Cremation at Chichester crematorium, Friday, 24th February at 4.30 p.m. Family flowers only.

HUSBAND-CLUTTON. — On February 20th, Enid, widow of Commander F. C. Husband-Clutton, R.N. (retired), of Broad Oaks, Storrington, Sussex. Cremation at Worthing, 12.30 p.m., 27th February.

HANN.—On February 21st, due to an accident, Charles Iain Mann, aged 22. Much loved husband of Christine. 42 Park Hill Road, S.E.21. Funeral 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, crematorium. 12.30 p.m. Tuesday, February 28th. Flowers to Wilsons, 153 Norwood High Street, S.E.27.

HEARS, ARTHUR JOHN, M.A. (Oxon.), of Balden Road, Harborne, Birmingham.—Dearly loved husband of Honiton, father of Heather, Elizabeth and Timothy, grandfather of Matthew, peacefully on February 20th, 1978. Service, Carrs Lane Congregational Church 1.45 p.m. February 27th. Cremation Lodge Hill, Birmingham, 2.30 p.m. Family flowers. Donations if wished to the National Society Cancer Relief, 12 Cherry Street, Birmingham 2.

MORDAUNT.—On 20th February, 1978, at Greaby Court Nursing Home, Cleobury, in her 89th year, last surviving daughter of Sir Charles Mordaunt of Warwickshire. Private cremation. No flowers or letters at her request. Memorial service at Sourton Parish Church. Details later.

PORTER.—On 20th February, at Kingsdown, Deal, Barbara Mary Porter (nee Neill), formerly of Croydon, beloved wife of Norman and mother of Mary. Funeral at Our Lady of Dover Catholic Church, Buckland, Dover, Friday, 24th February, at 11 a.m. No flowers, please.

RAISMAN.—On February 20th, 1978, peacefully, at Fieldhead, Shamley Green, Surrey, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., aged 87. Beloved husband of Renee and father of John and Jeremy. Cremation 12 noon, 27th February, at Guildford Crematorium. Family and close friends only. No flowers. Donations if desired to Cancer Research Fund, St Luke's Hospital, Guildford, Surrey.

READ-SMITH.—On Feb 22, 1978, at her home in Rustington, in her 101st year, Rose Amelia, widow of Harry Read-Smith and mother of Jo Bowman. Cremation private. *No flowers, please,* but donations in her memory for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf much appreciated, and may be sent c/o P. A. Holland & Sons, Terminus Rd, Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel. 3435.

ROBINSON.—On February 21st, 1978, suddenly, Sir John Robinson, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, darling husband of Gwen, dear father of Peter, Dennis and David, and brother of Cecil. Funeral private, no flowers, please. Memorial service to be announced later. Enquiries to Kendal Milne & Co. 061-833 9414.

SILVESTER.—John Henry, late of Billericay, on the 21st of February, 1978, at Silvester House, Ridgewood Road, Enfield Green in his 90th year, after a short illness. One time Principal double base in London Palladium Orchestras. No flowers, but any donations please, to the Royal Society of Musicians, 10 Stratford Place, W.1. Funeral at Slough Crematorium, Monday the 27th of February at 10.30 a.m.

SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERT. On 22nd February, 1978, aged 61, Ravenscroft, Heathclose Rd., Dartford, Kent, beloved husband of Rosemary, devoted father of Clive, Martin and Rosemary, and recently retired Principal Clerk at London Fire Brigade Headquarters.

SMITH-ROSANQUET.—On the 21st of February, 1978, peacefully in her sleep, Milnie in her 96th year, of Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, dearest mother of Michael, Keith and George. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent, on Wednesday, March the 1st, 11 noon. Flowers may be sent to the church. A memorial service will be held at Risby Church on Saturday the 1st of April at 12 noon.

SOROTOS.—On 22nd February, Marie Antoinette (Toinot), peacefully, in Malta, widow of Spiro, next to whom she will be buried later at Hendon Cemetery, London, and mother of John (Yannis) and Daphne. Enquiries to John Sorotos, Silverbrook, Hainstbrd, Cowbridge, South Glamorgan.

STEEL.—On Feb. 21, peacefully, at Kearsney Manor Nursing Home, Dover, after many years suffering, E. K. Margaret Steel, very dear friend of Dorothy (Prunty) Pain. No flowers, by request.

THWAITE.—On February 21st, suddenly, at 7 Manor Park, Scarcroft, Leeds, Hardey Thwaite, J.P., F.S.A., M.Phil., Deary loved husband of Alice, and father of Anthony, Service and cremation at Afredale, Wharfedale Crematorium, Rawdon, Leeds, on Monday, February 27th at 10.30 a.m. No flowers, please.

WALL.—On 22nd February, Dorice Katherine (nee Widneray), widow of the late Sir Rolande Wall and much loved mother of Michael and Sheila, peacefully after a short illness. Enquiries to Kenyons. 01-834 4624.

WALPOLE.—On February the 20th, 1978, in Hillingdon Hospital, Arthur George, Chief Warder (retired), Victoria and Albert Museum. Funeral March 1st, 10.30 a.m. Flowers to 26 Grosvenor Crescent, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

PARKER.—A service in memory of A. F. Parker, C.B.E., F.I.O.B., late Chairman of Higgs and Hill Ltd., will be held at 11.30 a.m. on 4th March at All Souls, Langham Place, London, W.1.

IN MEMORIAM

STRAW.—In loved and undying memory of Derrick Herbert Straw, Captain, R.M., killed at Antwerp, Feb. 25, 1945.

APPLETON.—In loving memory of dear Dumps, for her birthday.

PHILIPPA . . . a tribute. Time past and time future, what time have been and what has been, point to one end, which is always present. 6th Feb., 1947—23rd Feb., 1974.

WALKER-SMITH, SIR JONAH, died February 23rd, 1964. In grateful memory of a dearly loved father.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FRANCIS X. BARRETT and his children have received much help and many kind letters in recent weeks. It is not possible to write to everyone personally. This heart-felt thank you is offered to all for their thoughtfulness which has done so very much to ease the unhappiness.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SPECIAL FORCES CLUB. — The annual general meeting of the Special Forces Club will take place on *16th March 1978* at 8 Herbert Crescent at 6.30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UNWANTED—LOST

Daily they arrive, the strays and abandoned, the sick and the injured. THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Margaret Young), has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick, a Cat Sanctuary at Lordship Lane and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, nr. Royston, Herts. Please help to keep the work going by sending a donation. Visitors welcomed.

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MORRIS.—**GEORGE MORRIS,** late of Flat 1, 28 Plato Road, Brix ton, London, S.W.2, died London, S.E.1., on 29 August, 1973 (estate about £3,000). The widow and kin of the abovenamed are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

DR. DAVID OWEN, the Foreign Secretary speaks on "Danger's of Entering Third World War" Oxford Union, on 1st March, at 8.00 p.m. Tickets free from Oxfam, 274 Banbury Rd., Oxford. Tel. 56777.

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER. The Ivory House, St. Katherine-by-the-Tower.—See General Appointments.

SITE ENGINEERS required for Iraq.—See £5,000 plus Appts.

SRN NURSE urgently required—See Non Sec Appts.

SELF-EMPLOYED ? Check with the Incom Tax Payers' Society that you are not overpaying. Apply: Income Tax Payers' Society (T), 1 Mount Place, Felter Lane, London EC4A 1AN. Tel: 01-583 8181.

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MINI MARATHON autographs.—See Motor Cars.

SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE. — See Commercial Services.

MODERN MAYFAIR APARTMENT available for person. See Domestic Situations.

AROUND THE WORLD job opportunities for experienced Nannies. Tax free salaries—See Domestic.

WORK ABROAD this Summer ?—See Holidays.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY in International Publishing Business — See Secretarial. Career to £3,000.

TITLED PERSON required. See Business Opportunities.

BATH AREA. Country House lease. See Country Props.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for small co. Victoria. See Domestic Sits.

SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA.—See Business For Sale.

RICHARD BAKER, Magician Magic Theatre ? Tues. Feb. 28th 8.45 p.m. Radio 4 W.L.'s good cause.

NURSERY/INFANT teacher required, W.11.—See General Appts.

EMBASSY TELEPHONIST required. See Non Secretarial Appts.

U.K. IMPORTER wants by Hong Kong Sweaters manufacturer. See Business Opportunities.

BOAT PROBLEMS?—See Boats Wanted.

SELL YOUR car here ? See Wanted.

DON'T BE UNEASY about losing 100,000 unborn babies a year. They're small and can't hit back. LIFE (0926 21457).

NOT BOOKED your Spring or Summer holiday yet ? Item about this the Summer '78 feature appearing in The Times on 24th February. There's something for everybody.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely. One Sunday afternoon a month.—Phone Contact 01-240 8954.

U.K. IMPORTER wants by Hong Kong sweaters manufacturer. See Business Opportunities.

WORKING PARTNERSHIP Delicatessen.—See Business Opps.

GREENER BOXLOCK, mint condition.—See For Sale.

WANTED: Vitamin B17 Therapy or supplier of Apricot Kernels.—Box 0893 K, The Times.

CANCELLED ORDER from U.S.A. Beautiful diamond necklace and rings in For Sale.

MR. T. M. KARLSEN has been appointed to the parent board of Anglo-Nordic Shipping Ltd.

BACKGAMMON BUFFS.—Put your wits in For Sales.

SIMON BLAKEWAY is 21 today ! Love to you, Annie.

A G.—Clients every mountain and every stream; your hitchhiking will fulfill your every dream.—B.B.

BRIGHT PEOPLE with Drama/Art.—See Not-Sec.

PA SECRETARY.—£4,500. See Home & Abroad.

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT seek Therapeutic Dietician. Tax free salary £9,450-£10,100.—See Overseas Appts.

LADY CHARLOTTE BURY.—Tarran Victorian wants information concerning her whereabouts in April, 1871. All information will remain confidential.—Box 0080 K, The Times.

ARNOLD SCHOOL, Blackpool, seek Bursar. Salary £6,300-£7,110.—See Non Sec & Ed Appts.

TALENTED DISC JOCKEY read.—See Non-Sec.

EXCEPTIONAL PERSONALITY, receptionist specialist—see Gen. Appts.

BOOKKEEPER/NCR OPERATOR.—See General Vacancies.

SKI SUPERTRAVEL requires Italian/German-speaking sales as Resort Representatives. —See Non-Secretarial Appointments.

GERMAN-SPEAKING Secretary PA. —See La Creme.

COMMERCIAL SHIPPING manager required. Overseas.—See General Vacancies.

EGON RONAY Org. requires inspectors.—See General Vacancies.

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S. DEVON. Off peak. S.c. 2/6. T.V. £21-£35 p.w.—01-673 6650.

EASTER HOLS. HELP ? Families needed in S.E. England for 1 week: girls 30th March-April. Phone Vac. Work, Oxford 41978.

WYE VALLEY.—Holiday cottage in beautiful unspoilt Herefordshire, near Ross-on-Wye. Sleeps 4. Apply: Captain M. R. Lowe, Castle End, Ross-on-Wye (148: Lea 276).

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Charming fully furnished holiday cottage in idyllic woodland setting in beautiful and peaceful valley. Sleeps 6. Trout fishing included on two-thirds of a mile of river Monnow. Still some weeks available April, May, July, September.—Apply: W. H. Cowan & Arkwright, Berrington House, Hereford (Tel.: 072131).

PADSTOW.—Attractive cottage, near harbour, for Spring/Autumn breaks.—01-240 8096.

KINTYRE, ARGYLL.—Seven cottages by sea. Sleep 2-12, farm, private beach, boats, fishing, etc. Brochure: Skipness (089961 235).

SCOTTISH WEST COAST. Modern luxury cruisers and superb yachts for "skipper yourself" holiday charter. Some experience necessary. Brochure or instant bookings phone Blake's Holidays, Wrexham (06053) 3231.

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SNOWDONIA AREA.—Modernized farm cottage in 8 acres, sleeps 6.—06505 258.

COTTAGE HOLIDAYS in rural British Isles: Easter, July and Aug. Colour brochure from UFB (RB), 25 Rodney Road, Cheltenham (0242) 35315.

BRIT. Diplomatic family, girl 14, boy 13, seek easy to run holiday hse coast Nth Cornwall or vic. 10 Aug. to 9 Sept. approx. Min. 4 bedrms, nr. surfing, golf. Reply airmail Peter Marshall, 770 Park Ave. NY, NY 10021. U.S.A.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 29

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GREECE £63, Paxos £69, Malaga £55, Nice £53, Alicante £53, Zurich £59, Rome £53, Sicily £69.—Lynjay Travel, 6 Victoria St., London, S.W.1. 01-828 1373. Air Agts.

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